

THE
RATNAVALI
A SANSKRIT DRAMA
BY
SRIHARSHA

रत्नावली

नाटिका ।

श्रीश्रीहर्षविरचिता ।

EDITED

WITH ENGLISH AND BENGALI TRANSLATIONS, A SANSKRIT
COMMENTARY, AND ANNOTATIONS IN ENGLISH AND SANSKRIT

BY

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श्रीश्रीशचन्द्रचक्रवर्त्तिभट्टाचार्येण संस्कृता

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PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION.

The *Ratnavali* has been prescribed as a text book for the B.A. Examination of the Calcutta University. It is also read by many students preparing for various Sanskrit Examinations. At the request of some friends to write a commentary on it, I make this humble attempt.

The Grammatical matters here are all, of course, in accordance with *Panini's* Grammar. The citations from the works of *Amara Sinha*, *Hemachandra*, *Halayoodha*, and *Medinikara*, have been carefully verified. Besides, *Phoroboshyama's* *Haravali* and *Trikanda Sesha* were consulted. Other lexical quotations are picked from the writings of *Mallinatha*, *Maghava Bhatta*, *Ujjal Dutta*, &c. &c.

The Notes on Grammar, Lexicon, Rhetoric, Prosody, &c have been divided into separate paragraphs with a view that the students may easily select or omit what they require, for their preparation. Their predilections had also to be considered, as in fact, to compare great things with small, “सुप्रसिद्धं गुर्वीमभिधेयसम्पदं विप्रहिमुत्तरेषु विप्रचितः । इति खिन्नायां प्रतिपूर्वः ।
ऋषी सुदुर्लभाः सर्वमनोरमा निरः ॥”

It is needless to say I undertook the task with diffidence. Moreover, the book is printed at Calcutta and the editor has to correct the press at Dacca, over a distance of about 260 miles. So corrections and suggestions from teachers and students, will be thankfully accepted.

January 1, 1902.

DACCA.

} SRISH CHANDRA CHAKRAVARTI.

PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION.

The copies of the first edition having been all kindly taken in by the public, its second edition has long become necessary. The editor has revised the contents and some additions have occasionally been made to important passages in the notes. The serious rise in the price of paper is the cause of the slight increase of the price of the book.

July 1, 1919.

CALCUTTA.

D. N. BHATTACHARYYA.

INTRODUCTION.

श्रीशार्षकार्यविद् यो मे श्रीशार्षकवीः स्फुटम् ।

विश्विष्याध्यापयद् वन्दे तं श्रीवभूषणोपमम् ॥१॥

28.8.20

I. THE DRAMA.

(1) The Author.

The prologue of the *Ratnavali* declares *Sriharsha*, a king, to be its author (a). According to H. H. Wilson, this *Harsha* reigned over Kashmir. The *Rajatarangini* calls him a poet (b). But it does not name any of his compositions. Besides, he flourished about 1100 A. D. whereas illustrative passages from the *Ratnavali* are quoted in the rhetorical work *Saraswati-Kanthabharana* by *Bhoja Deba* who was a contemporary of *Harsha's* grandfather *Ananta Deba*. Extracts from the *Ratnavali* are also found in the *Dasa Rupaka* by *Dhanika* and *Dhananjaya* courtiers of *Munja*, king of *Malava*. *Munja* preceded *Bhoja* who was reigning in 1042 A. D. (c). So the opinion that *Harsha* of Kashmir composed the *Ratnavali*, seems to be untenable.

Another *Harsha* reigned in Konouj about 625 A. D. to 650 A. D. The Chinese traveller Hiouen Tsang came to his court in 638 A. D. *Bāna Bhatta* the author of the *Kadambari*,

(a) "...चङ्...राजः श्रीहर्षदेवस्य पादपद्मोपजीविना राजसूयिनीकः यथाकालं
स्वामिना श्रीहर्षदेवेन...रत्नावली नाम नाटिका कृता...तत् तस्यैव राज्ञी बहुमानात्...
नाटयितव्या ।" Again—"श्रीहर्षो निपुणः कविः—"

(b) "सोऽश्वमेधभावाच्चः सर्वभाषासु सत्कविः ।

कृतं विद्यानिधिः प्राप ख्यातिं देशान्तरैश्चपि ।" (रा० त० अ० ११)

(c) Some assign 469 A. D., some 585 A. D., to *Bhoja*, others 665 A. D. If this be true, the contemporary of *Ananta Deba* must be another *Bhoja*.

Parbatipartnaya and *Chandisataka*, composed a work, *Hurshacharita*, on this king who subsequently became a Buddhist. The *Ratnavali* is according to some, connected with this *Harsha*. *Madhoosoodana*, a commentator of the *Mayoorasataka*, who flourished about 1658 A. D. mentions in his commentary, called *Bhābhābhini*, that *Sriharsha* described by *Bana*, was the author of the *Ratnavali*.

On the other hand *Sriharsha's* authorship is questioned on *Mammata's* remark—"श्रीहर्षादेर्धावकादीनामिव धनम्—" on the dictum काव्यं यश्चेत्युक्तं &c. &c. in his *Kavyaprakasa*. It means that *Dhavaka* and others got money from persons like *Sriharsha* for composition, upon which, many of *Mammata's* commentators (e. g. *नागोजिभट्ट* in his काव्यप्रकाशटीका: वेदेनाद्यपायगुणः in his काव्यप्रकाशप्रभा, *महिम्नर* in his काव्यप्रकाशदर्श, and *जयराम* in his काव्यप्रकाशतिलक) assert that *Dhavaka* composed the *Ratnavali* and sold it to *Sriharsha*.

The passage has different readings. One is श्रीहर्षादेर्धावकादीनामिव धनम्, which is adopted by another commentator of *Mammata*, in his work named काव्यप्रकाशनिर्द्घनम्। But he does not speak of any thing regarding the *Ratnavali*. Another reading is श्रीहर्षादेर्भासकादीनामिव धनम्। This *Bhasaka* is likely the same as *Bhasa* mentioned by *Bana* (d) and the writer of the *Sarngadharapaddhati* (e). A passage in the *Malavikagnimitra* (मालविकाग्निमित्र) contains according to some, the name of *Bhasaka*, viz.—"प्रथितयज्ञसां भासकसौमित्रकविपुत्रादीनां प्रबन्धानतिक्रम्य

(d) "सुवधारकतारन्ध्रे नाटके वङ्गभूमिकैः ।

सपताकै र्यज्ञो मेभि भासो देवकुलैरिव ॥"

(e) "भासो रामलसौमित्रौ वरकविः श्रीसाङ्गसाहः कवि-

मार्घो भारविकासिदासतरलाः स्कन्धः सुवन्धुज यः ।

दक्षी वाचदिवाकरौ गणपतिः कामस्य रत्नाकरः

सिद्धा यस्य सरस्वती भगवती के तस्य सर्व्वेऽपि मे ॥"

वर्तमानकवेः काचिदासस्य ज्ञातौ किं ज्ञातौ बहुमानः ?” Though others read it as प्रथितयजसां धावकसीमिहकविपुत्रादीनाम् &c. &c....

Some say that as the stanza दीपाद्वज्जान् &c. (f) of the *Ratnavali* occurs in the *Harshacharita*, it is *Bana* who composed that drama and passed it off in the name of his hero *Harsha*.

- * This *Sriharsha* of the *Ratnavali*, is, of course different from *Sriharsha* the writer of the *Naishadhacharita*. The latter describes himself as the son of *Srihira* and *Mamalla Debi* and says he was honoured by the king of *Kanauj*, with a roll of Betel leaves at audience, supplied with a horse, and allowed a seat near the king. This surely ill befits the wearer of a crown.

(2) The Author's other Works.

Sriharsha is introduced also in the prologue (प्रस्तावना) of two other dramas as their author. These are the *Nagananda* (नागानन्द) and the *Priyadarsika* (प्रियदर्शिका). Their antiquity is indisputable as they have been referred to in the *Dasarupaka* more than once. But tradition again ascribes them, like the *Ratnavali*, to *Dhavaka*. Judging from the thoughts and expressions common to all, the style, internal structure, and other evidence, it is certain that the *Ratnavali*, *Nagananda* and *Priyadarsika* are the works of the same poet.

In the *Nāgananda*, Buddha instead of *Siwa* and his consort, is invoked in the Benediction (मन्त्रोक्तौ) । *Sriharsha* is mentioned in the prologue almost in the same words as in the *Ratnavali*. The story of *Jimootabāhana* (जीमूतबाहण) and *Malayabati* (मलयवती), rendered familiar by the *Katha-sarit-sāgara* (कथासरित्सागर, B. IV. Ch. 22) supplies the dramatic

(f) In some printed editions the stanza is not given.

incidents. Buddhistic sentiments based on kindness, pervade its description. This probably indicates a religious change which might subsequently come upon *Harsha*.

The *Priyadarsika* is founded on the love of *Udayana* king of *Batsha* and *Priya Darsana* (प्रियदर्शना) or *Priya Darsika* (प्रियदर्शिका) daughter of *Driha Barman* (द्रिहवर्मान्) king of *Proyaga* (प्रयाग). She happens to be one of the maid servants of *Basabadatta* wife of *Udayana* and queen of *Batsha* and is called *Aranyika* (आरण्यिका). The king gains her company by a stratagem. An underplot (गर्भाङ्क) is introduced in Act III. (g) in which *Basabadatta*'s maids *Manorama* (h) (मनोरमा), *Aranyika*, *Kanchanamala* (कान्चनमाला) and *Indibarika* (इन्दो-बरिका) are to entertain her by acting before her, some of the scenes of her unmarried state, when she was under the tuition of *Udayana* who had been captured and kept a prisoner by her father, in his court until her elopement and marriage. *Manorama* acts the part of *Udayana* and *Aranyika*, on account of her superior beauty, personates *Basabadatta*, the others representing the servants. Now the king having secretly arranged with *Manorama*, boldly appears in the scene assuming her role, to enjoy *Aranyika*'s company. The jester *Basantaka* blurts out the secret and *Basabadatta* detects the king while he is with his new sweet heart. She restrains and secludes *Aranyika* who drinks poison. The queen is afterwards pacified by her friend *Sankrityayani* (सङ्कृत्यायनी) a female ascetic and comes to know that *Aranyika* is no

(g) “—अथ रात्रावध्याभि रुदयनचरितं नाम नाटकं दिव्याः पुरतो नर्तित-
व्यम् । तत्र आरण्यिका वासवदत्ता भविष्यति । अहमपि वत्सराजः—” (प्रिय-
दर्शिका, Act III.)

(h) The *Dasarupaka* puts the name *Soosangata* (सुसङ्गता) for *Manorama*.

other than her cousin, *Priyadarsana*, daughter of her maternal aunt. She is then rescued and formally given in marriage to the king.

The piece was probably the author's first attempt at a dramatic composition. It is, as it were, the shadow of the *Ratnavali*. The plot is weak and unimproved whereas in the *Ratnavali*, it is more vividly and powerfully expanded and the poet shows his skill more strikingly. The incidents of the *Priyadarsika* are, in many points, the same as those in the *Ratnavali*. Its prologue is almost an extract from that of the latter. In the benediction, *Gouri* and her spouse are invoked. The concluding stanza (भरतवाक्य) is identical in both. *Udayana* is the hero and his first wife *Basaba-datta* keeps unknowingly the heroine *Priyadarsana* under her, with the name *Aranyika*, like *Ratnavali* with the name *Sagarika*. Both *Aranyika* and *Sagarika* attempt to commit suicide and are secluded by the queen. They turn to be relations to her and are married to the king by the queen herself.

The story is also recounted in the *Katha-Sarit-Sagara* (B. II. Ch. 14) in which *Gopaloka* (गोपालक) brother to *Basaba Datta*, is described to have captured a certain princess *Bandhoomati* (बन्धुमती) and sent her as a present to his sister. The queen changed her name to *Manjoolika*. (मञ्जुलिका) and concealed her from the king's view. *Udayana* helped by *Basantaka* his confidant, saw and made love to her. At the request of the king, *Sankrityayani*, a female ascetic and friend to the queen, who had come to her from her father's court, interceded and appeased *Basaba-datta's* anger. She was then induced to formally present *Bandhoomati* to her husband as his new wife.

(3) The Source of the Play.

Basabadatta the queen, *Jougandharayana* (योगन्धरायण) the minister, *Roomantvat* (रुमन्वत्) the General, *Basantaka* (बसन्तक) the boon companion and *Kanchanamala* (कान्चनमाला) the maid, are all generally found assigned, as companions to *Udayana* the king of *Batsha* with its capital *Kousambi*, almost in all works where he is the main subject for description. These personages occur in the *Katha-Sarit-Sagara* which was compiled, about 1088 A. D., by *Shoma Deba* for *Surjabati*, a queen of *Kasmit*, grandmother to *Harsha* who flourished about 1100 A. D. as stated before. Its materials were taken from the *Brihat-Katha* (i), the oldest collection of tales then extant, from which the subject-matter of the *Ratnavali*, *Nagananda* and *Priya Darsika* might have been drawn. This may explain why the name *Pradyota* stands in the *Ratnavali* (j), *Priya Darsika* (k) and *Megha Doota* (l), for the father of *Basabadatta* and the king of *Avanti* with its capital *Ujjein*, in opposition to what we find in the *Kathasaritsagara* in which the name of this personage is *Chanda Mahasena* (चण्डमहासेन) and *Pradyota* is the king of *Magadha* (मगध) whose daughter *Pudmavati* (पद्मावती) is another wife of *Udayana*. She was

(i) cf. :—मृतभाषामयीं प्राहुरदुतायां वृद्धत्कथामिति दृष्टी ।—अस्मि वृद्धत्कथालम्बे रिच शालभञ्जिकोपेतैर् वैश्रमभिरुपशोभितं कुसुमपुरं नाम नगरमिति वासवदत्तायां सुबन्धुश्रवः ।—रामायणादि च विभाव्य वृद्धत्कथाञ्चेति दृष्टरूपकम् । वृद्धत्कथा गुचाव्यनिर्दिष्टेति तट्टीकायां धनिकः ।

(j)—प्रद्योतस्य सुता वसन्तसमयस्त्वचेति—Act I. Again—“कञ्चनवन्तिवृपाल्लजेयम्”—Act IV.

(k)—“श्रुतं मया बन्धनाद् परिधटः प्रद्योततनयामपहृत्य वत्सराजः कौशान्बी-मानतः”—again “दीपान् पश्यसि बन्धनस्य न पुनः प्रद्योतपुत्रा गुहान्” Act I.

(l) “प्रद्योतस्य प्रियदुहितरं वत्सराजीव अत्रे ।”

procured for him by *Jougandharayana*, as it is detailed in the *Katha-sarit-sagara*, by proclaiming that *Basabadatta* was burnt to death at *Lavanaka* in a conflagration. The minister was actuated to take this step, as the king of *Magadha* had declined to make his daughter, one of *Udayana*'s subordinate wives. Besides, as the husband of *Padmavati* was destined to be an emperor in accordance with the prophecy of a seer, she must needs be obtained for his master.

So the story of the *Ratnavali* only partly tallies with that of the *Katha-Sarit-Sagara*. The heroine *Ratnavali*, her father *Bikromabahu* (बिक्रमबाहु) the king of Ceylon and maternal uncle to *Basabadatta*, the incident of the ship-wreck and *Ratnavali*'s dwelling with *Basabadatta*, are not mentioned here. It is *Basabadatta*, herself who, according to the *Katha-Sarit-Sagara*, resides with *Padmavati*, under the false name of *Avantika* (अवन्तिका) until *Udayana* marries *Padmavati*.

(4) Implication.

The gist of the whole drama is to be inferred from the benediction. (गान्धी काव्यार्थसूचिका ।) Hence its first stanza implies the incident described in Act I, of *Sagarika*'s worshipping the king as the God of Love, throwing flowers at him from a distance, just as the daughter of the Mountain does at her husband.

In the second stanza, *Gouri*, urged by her companion, comes to her lover with hesitation. This represents that *Sagarika* urged and supported by her confidante, lovingly advances, with hesitation, towards the king, as described in Act II.

The remonstrances of the goddesses of wealth and power in the third stanza, represent the expostulations of *Basabadatta* and *Sagarika* with the king as he is constantly oscillating between them, described in Act III.

The fourth stanza describing the hurry and confusion incidental to the sacrificial fire of *Dakṣa*, foreshadows the commotion occasioned by the magical fire stated in Act IV. The last containing the statement जितमुद्रुपतिना &c., "The moon has gained", implies the final union of *Sagarika* with the king. Some suppose either this or the previous stanza to be an interpolation, as it violates the rule that the benediction shall not contain more than sixteen poetical lines (श्लोकपाद).

(5) Similarities.

Some situations and dialogues are found similar in the *Bikramorbasī* and the *Ratnavali*. We get in the former (Acts II and III)—

"चट्टी ।—अलीकं किं मया भर्त्ता विज्ञापितपूर्वम् ।"

"देवी ।—नास्ति प्रभवतीऽपराधः । अहमेवात्रापराधा या प्रतिकूलदर्शना भूत्वा अयती भवामि । निपुणिकं इत एहि ।"

"विदूषकः ।—वर्षानदीवाप्रमद्वैव तत्रभवती गता । तस्मादुत्तिष्ठोतिष्ठ ।"

"राजा ।—सर्ववैदिकस्याभ्यवहार्थ एव विषयः ।"

Passages almost in these words occur also in the latter.

The queen (श्रीगौनरी काशीराजदहिता) betrays her jealousy like *Basabadatta*. A worship of the moon's rays and of the king, together with the act of offering rewards to a Brahmin (the jester), for chanting holy verses (स्तुतिवाचन) on the occasion, is introduced in Act III, like the queen's worship of the God of love in Act I of the *Ratnavali*. The king *Poororabas* (पुकरबाः) describes the queen then, as

सिताशुका मङ्गलमावभृषणा विचित्रदूर्वाङ्गुरलान्ध्रिभालका ।

त्रतोपदर्शीश्रुतगर्ववृत्तिना मम प्रसन्ना वपुर्वैव लल्यते ॥

which compares well with प्रत्ययमञ्जनविशेषविबिक्तकान्तिः &c.....

The plot of the *Malvikagnimitra* (मालविकाग्निमित्र) is in some details, similar to that of the *Ratnavali*. There the

heroine *Malavika* (मालविका) is thwarted in her assignations with the king *Agnimitra* (अग्निमित्र) by his second wife *Irabati* (इरावती ।) She is jealous of *Malavika* who is put in fetters by the queen *Dharini* (धारिणी) the first wife of *Agnimitra*, as *Sagarika* is by *Basabadatta*. She is then released by a trick and the queen herself gives her in marriage to the king.

In the *Biddha-Sala-Bhanjika* (विद्ययालम्बिका), a drama by *Rajashekhara*, the king (विद्याधरमल्ल) and the heroine (सनाहा-बली), daughter of the king of *Lata*, meet, and are enamoured of each other, through the contrivance of the minister. His object in effecting a marriage between them, is to secure to his master an empire, as it had been prophesied by a seer that the husband of *Mrigankavali* would be a universal monarch. The lovers meet in the garden, but the interview is broken off by a cry that the queen is coming. The queen who is the senior wife of *Bidyadhara Malla*, at last gives the girl in marriage to her husband the king.

(6) References:

उदयन is thus mentioned in the *सृष्टकटिका*—

“उत्तेजयामि सुहृदः परिमोक्षणाय यौगन्धराय च इवोदयनस्य राज्ञः ।” (Act IV.)

In the *मेघदूत*—

“प्राप्यावन्तीनुदयनकथाकोविद्यामहज्जान्”—

on which *मल्लिनाथ* remarks “उदयनस्य वत्सराजस्य कथानां वासवदत्ता-हरणाद्यहुतोपाख्यानानां कोविदाः” &c ...In another of its stanzas (said to be an interpolation by some) we have—

“प्रथोत्तस्य प्रियदुहितरं वत्सराजोऽव जज्ञे”—

The allusion in the *मालतीमाधव* is—

वासवदत्ता च राज्ञे सञ्जयाय पिता दत्तमात्मानमुदयनाय प्रायच्छदिति ।” (Act II.)

There was also a drama, named *तापसवत्सराज*, on the marriage of *उदयन* and *पद्मावती* । It is referred to in *Ananda*

Bordana's ध्वन्यालोक (m) and *Bhoja's* सरस्वतीकण्ठाभरण (n) and appears to contain in its plot, all the incidents pertaining to that marriage, described in the कथासरित्सागर ।

चमिनवग्न quotes in his commentary on the ध्वन्यालोक, a stanza from a drama called the स्वप्नवासवदत्ता (o) । He also seems to refer to the रत्नावली under the name of बत्सराजचरित viz.—“अयथापरी रसभङ्गहेतुरागन्तव्यी यदेकान्त एव विष्कितिव्योपारान्तरवर्णने यथा बत्सराजचरिते (p) चतुर्थेऽङ्के रत्नावलीनामधेयमप्यङ्गती विजयवर्महठान्ता-

(m) We transcribe here some stanzas from the तापसवत्सराज quoted by चमिनवग्न in his ध्वन्यालोकटीका (खीचन)—

“(i) सर्वत्र ज्वलितेषु वेश्मसु भयादासीजने विद्वते
यासीत्कल्पविहसया प्रतिपदं देव्या पतन्त्या तथा ।
हा नार्थति मुहुः प्रलापपरया दग्धं वराक्या तथा
शान्तेनापि वयन्तु दहनेनाद्यापि दह्यामह ॥ (Act III).

“(ii) देवी स्वीकृतमानसस्य नियतं स्वप्रायमानस्य मे
तदगीचयहृत्पादियं भवदमा यायात् कथं न व्यथाम् ।
इत्थं यन्मथया कथं कथमपि क्षीया निशा आयतो
टाक्षिण्योपहन्तेन सा प्रियतमा स्वप्नं ऽपि नासादित्ता ॥ (Act IV).

“(iii) तथाभूते तस्मिन् मुनिवचसि आतामसि मयि
प्रयाणंऽन्तर्गतां क्वमुपगता मे प्रियतमा ।
प्रसौदंति प्रोक्ता न खलु कृपितेत्युक्तिविभरं
समुद्दिता पीतैर्नयनसंश्लिष्टैः श्लासति पुनः ॥ (Act V).

(n) “किञ्च दग्धायामपि वासवदत्तायां वैरप्रतिषेधकीर्षया पद्मावती मयीदा ।
अवसिते च समीकिते तथा विना क्षणमपि न जीवामीत्यविज्ञातवासवदत्तासन्निधेर्वत्स-
राजस्याग्निप्रवेशाध्यवसायः प्रियाहृदयतो व्यलोक्यस्त्वमुच्चस्त्वामेति तापमवत्सराज ।”
(सरस्वतीकण्ठाभरण)

(o) “संहतपद्मकपाटं नयनहारं स्वरूपचक्षणेन ।

उद्धवाद्य सा प्रविष्टा हृदयदृष्टं मे नृपतनूजा ॥” But this stanza does not occur in the recently discovered drama स्वप्नवासवदत्ता by the poet भास printed and published from Trivendrum, edited by M. M. Pandit T. Ganapati Sastrin.

(p) cf:—“लौकिके हारि च बत्सराजचरितम्—” (रत्नावलीप्रकाशना)

कचने ।” Besides चनिक names in his दशरूपक, a certain work as उदयनचरित—“यथोदयनचरिते किञ्चिन्नवकप्रयोगः” । This is repeated by विश्वनाथ in his साहित्यदर्पण ।

वासवदत्ता is also the name, and heroine of a novel, a prose work by सुशम्भु nephew to वररुचि । But it has nothing else in common with the story of उदयन and वासवदत्ता or any other of his wives, such as पद्मावती, वसुमती, विरचिता, रत्नावली and शिव-दर्शना, described in the कथासरित्सागर or elsewhere. Of these *Birachita* (विरचिता) was an attendant of the harem, with whom उदयन had previously had an intrigue. One day, by mistake, he addressed वासवदत्ता by her name. He had thereupon to conciliate the queen by clinging to her feet.

The illustration वासवदत्तिक given by भाष्यकार (४११६०) and thence taken in the काशिका, कैयट, पदमञ्जरी...&c.... refers to some चाय्यायिका but what it was cannot now be definitely ascertained.

(7) Opinions (on the Ratnavali).

“The story is romantic, the incidents are well contrived, the situations are eminently dramatic, and although the spectator is let into the secret of the plot from the beginning, the interest is very successfully maintained. The intrigue corresponds perfectly with the definition given by Schlegel; it is the union of unexpected combinations, resulting from the contending operation of accidental occurrences and premeditated designs.

“In the circumscribed limits of the action, we have no right to expect much contrast or development of character and it is enough that all the individuals introduced preserve their identity. This is true even of the chambermaids and the obliging confidant on the heroine is distinguishable from the termagant adviser of the queen.

"All the personages are derived from Hindu history, they are wholly of mortal mould, and unconnected with any mystical or mythological legend and the incidents are not only the pure inventions of the poet, but they are of entirely domestic nature. In this latter respect the *Ratnavali* differs from the *Missakatika*, *Malatimadhaba*, and *Mudrarakshas*, while its exemption from legendary allusion, distinguishes it from the *Bikramorvasi* and *Uttara-Rama-charita*.

• • • • • •

"The belief in vulgar magic or common conjuring, which is repeatedly expressed in the drama, is worthy of remark, as it is something new. The supernatural powers described in *Malati-Madhab* are of a different description from the art that makes a flower blossom out of season, or covers a building with illusory flame.

• • • • • •

"The author is under considerable obligation to his predecessors, and especially to *Kalidasa*, from the *Bikramorvasi*, of which writer several situations, and some of the dialogues even are borrowed. At the same time the manners described are very different, and the light and loose principles of *Batsha* are wholly unlike the deep, dignified passion of *Poororabas*," —H. H. WILSON'S THEATRE OF THE HINDUS.

"The *Ratnavali* or 'Jewel-necklace' is a short play in four Acts. There is nothing of the supernatural about this drama. It may be called comedy in which the characters are all mortal men and the women and incidents quite domestic. The plot of the *Ratnavali* resembles in its love intrigues that of the *Bikramorvasi*, *Malabikagnimitra*,

&c...and in like manner presents us with a valuable picture of Hindu manners in medieval times."—MONIER WILLIAMS' INDIAN WISDOM.

II. छन्दः । (PROSODY.)

(1) पद्यं चतुष्पदी, तस्य वृत्तं जातिरिति विधा । वृत्तमक्षरमंख्यातं जातिर्मात्राकृता भवेत् ।

A Sanskrit stanza (श्लोक) consists of four verses (पादाः or feet). The metres are divided into two classes वृत्त and जाति । The first is measured by अक्षर and the second by मात्रा ।

(2) सममूर्धसमं वृत्तं विषमचेति तत् विधा ।

वृत्तं is further divided into three classes viz :—समवृत्त, अर्धसम वृत्त and विषमवृत्त ।

(3) समं समचतुष्पादं, भवत्यर्धसमं पुनः । आदिस्तृतीयवद यस्य पादस्तुर्वी द्वितीयवत् । भिन्नश्चिह्नचतुष्पादं विषमं परिकीर्तितम् ।

The समवृत्त is what has all its four verses (feet) similar e.g. वसन्ततिलकं, शिखरिणी, गार्दूलविकीर्णितम् &c....

The अर्धसम has the first and third feet like to one another and the second and fourth like, though different from the first or third. e. g. पुष्पिताया, वियोगिनी &c....

The विषमवृत्त has all its verses (पादाः) unlike to one another. e. g. उदयता ।

(4) ज्ञेयः पादश्चतुर्थीशः, यतिर्विच्छेदसंज्ञिता (इति वृत्तरत्नाकरः ।)

(यतिर्जिह्वेष्टविग्रहान्निस्थानं कविभिर्व्यक्त इति चण्दीमञ्जरी) ॥

The fourth part of a श्लोक is called a पाद (foot or verse). यति (pause or caesura) is that part of a verse where the reader is required to stop his breath and then proceed on. It serves the purpose of a comma or semicolon in the matter of punctuation.

(5) सानुसारश्च दीर्घश्च विसर्गो च गुरुर्भवेत् । वचः संयोगपूर्वश्च—

The vowel followed by अनुसार or विसर्ग, and that preced-

ing a combination of consonants and all दीर्घ (long) vowels are गुरु (heavy).

(6) तथा पादान्तगीषि वा ।

The vowel when पादान्तग (i.e. at the end of a पाद) is optionally गुरु or लघु as required.

(7) प्रक्रे वा । The vowel followed by प्र वा क्क is optionally गुरु wherever it may stand. All other vowels are ह्रस्व (light).

(8) म स्विगुरु स्विगुरुय नकारो भादिगुरुः पुनरादिलघु यः ।

जो गुरुमध्यगतो रलमध्यः सान्तगुरुः कथितोन्तलघु स्तः ॥

गुरुरेको गकारस्तु लकारो लघुरुच्यते ।

If there be a consonant or combination of consonants with a vowel followed by two such, their contiguous position forms what is called a गण । They are म, न, भ, य, ज, र, स, त, ग and ल with respect to वृत्तच्छन्दः । (Of these the last two ग and ल contain each only one vowel with a consonant or more ; e.g.—म=सा स्त्री का । न=न चल । भ=किं वट । य=वरा सा । ज=कदा च । र=सारसः । स=वसुधा । त=मा ते क । ग=स्त्री । ल=च ।

(9) एकमात्रो भवेद् ह्रस्वो विमात्रा दीर्घ उच्यते । विमात्रस्तु प्रुतो ज्ञेयो व्यञ्जनञ्चाईमात्रकम् इति युतवाग्ने ।

As for जातिच्छन्दः a ह्रस्व (short) vowel is counted as one मात्रा, if it be लघु (light) e.g. हि । A गुरु vowel is counted as containing two मात्रास e.g. भाः, कः &c... ।

There are three stanzas in the प्राकृत portion in Act I. viz:—

- (1) कुसुमाञ्जलि प्रिय दूष श्री &c...., (2) विरहिण्य वज्रला मोष श्री &c...and
- (3) इह पदमं महामासी &c...

The first two are in गृहा विपादिका गीति । The Rule is :—

“भवेद् विपादिका गीति भर्तेन प्रकीर्त्तिता । सर्वा चतुर्भिं शरण्येस्वयोदश-
कलात्मकैः । गृहा खण्डा च मात्रा च सम्पूर्येति चतुर्विधा । गीयते करणाख्येन
ताल्येन विपदी तथा ॥” कला means मात्रा as defined above. When
विपदी is गृहा, it is also called जम्बुलिका । “गृहा विपादिका गीतिः सैव
जम्बुलिकीच्यते ।” It is a kind of song in which each line is

once or twice sung and no pause is to be allowed between the chorus and the next line.

The third is in what is called उद्गाथाच्छन्दः for the *Prakṛita* poetry. The Rule is—

“पूर्वाह्णं उत्तराह्णं मात्रा त्रिंशदिति उभयोः संभणिता । सा उद्गाथा इहः
पिङ्गलः कथयतीष्टा षट्मात्राङ्गी ।”

One stanza, occurs in Act II (viz दुःखजनकशराक्षी &c.) in the गायामेetre In Act IV. four more stanzas are given in *Prakṛita*, the two of which are in उद्गाथा and the rest in the गायामेetre. The Rule for the गायामेetre is :—“प्रथमे द्वादशमात्रा द्वितीये षट्पादश्च संयुक्ता । यथा प्रथमं तथा तृतीयं दशपञ्चविंशतिमात्रा गायामेetre ॥” The Rules for the उद्गाथा and उद्गाथामेetres are also quoted in प्राकृत. (Vide the notes on the magician's speech, P. 109 Act IV.)

III. नाटकीय परिभाषा ।

(DRAMATIC PECULARITIES.)

काव्यं विधा । दृश्यं यव्यञ्च । दृश्यं रूपकमिति (Representation)
कथ्यते । रूपकं पुनर्दृश्या । यथा नाटकम् (Drama) । प्रकरणम् । भाषः ।
प्रहसनम् । डिमः । व्यायोगः । समवकारः । वीथी । चक्रः । ईहासगय ।

दृश्यकाव्येषु उपरूपकञ्च षट्पादश्च । यथा—

“नाटिकाञ्चोटकं गोष्ठी सहकं नाटारासकम् ।

प्रख्यानीह्याप्यकाव्यानि प्रेङ्गलं रासकं तथा ॥

संज्ञापकं श्री-गदितं शिल्पकञ्च विलासिका ।

दुर्महिका प्रकरणी इहोशी भाषिकेति च ॥”

अनेयं रत्नावली नाटिका । तद्वचनञ्च यथा दशरूपके—

“लक्ष्यते नाटिकाप्यत्र सङ्कीर्णानिहतये ।

तत्र वस्तु प्रकरणाद्, नाटकाद् नायको रूपः ॥

प्रख्यातो धीरललितः प्रहारीऽङ्गी सलक्ष्यः ।

देवी तत्र भवेज्जोडा प्रगल्भा रूपवंशजा ॥

गंभीरा मानिनी कृष्णात् तद्वशात्तद्वसङ्गमा ।

नायिका तादृशी मुग्धा दिव्या चातिमनोहरा ॥

अन्तःपुरादिसम्बन्धादासत्रा युतिदर्शनैः ।
 अनुरागो नवावस्थी नेतृसस्या यथोत्तरम् ॥
 नेता तत्र प्रवर्त्तत दंबीवासेन शङ्कितः ।
 कौशिक्यङ्गैश्चतुर्भिश्च युक्ताङ्गैरिव नाटिका ॥”

Hence नाटिका is a minor drama. In actual representation the conductor (सूत्रधार) is to recite the पूर्ववक्त्र which includes the नान्दी । Then the prologue or explication (प्रस्तावना) should be announced in which some clue to the drama, and the name of its author and the occasion of its first performance are to be stated. The play is then opened and divided into acts. The drama is to be partitioned into five सन्धि (articulations) which are again to be broken into different branches. There are many canons such as वृत्ति, अवसर्ग, &c...which are to be strictly observed in dramatic composition and performance. These are detailed in भरतनाट्यशास्त्र, दशरूपक, नाट्यप्रदीप, साहित्यदर्पण &c...

वस्तु नेता रसश्चैव रूपकैऽवयवाः सताः । / c. There should be a plot, a hero and some prevailing sentiment. The story of the drama need not be historical. It may be fictitious or mixed. Some technical points are noticed below :—

- (1) सन्धि = “अन्तरेकार्यसम्बन्धः सन्धिरैकान्वये सति ।” इति साहित्यदर्पण ।
- (2) सन्धिङ्गानि = मुखं (the initial) प्रतिमुखश्चैव (counter-initial) गर्भोऽ (the medial) विमर्श एव च (the speculative) । तथा निर्वहणश्चेति (the complete) स्युरमी पञ्च सन्धयः ॥
- (3) वृत्तिः = नाटके वृत्तयः (style of procedure) प्रीक्ता यतस्वी नाट्य-वृद्धिभिः । भारती कौशिकी चैव सास्त्रतारभटी तथा ॥ कौशिकीत्येके ।

भारती संस्कृतप्रार्थी वाग्व्यापारोऽनुरागः । कौशिकी स्नानु मङ्गारि, रसे वीरे तु सास्त्रती । रौद्रवीभत्सयो वृत्ति नियतारभटी पुनः ।

- (4) अङ्कः = An act of a drama = “यदा तु सरसं वस्तु मूलादिव प्रवर्त्तते । आदावेव तदाङ्कः स्वादानुखाद्येपसंश्रयः । प्रत्यङ्गनेद्वयविरती विन्दुव्याप्तिपुरस्कृतः । अङ्को नामाप्रकारार्थसंविधानरसाययः ॥” (दशरूपकम् ।)

(5) गर्भाङ्ग = An underplot = अङ्गोदरप्रविष्टो यो रत्नहारामुखादिमान् । अङ्गोऽपरः स गर्भाङ्गः सवीजः फलवानपि ॥ (साहित्यदर्पणः) ।

(6) बीजम् = Germ = “अल्पमात्रं समुद्भिदं बहुधा यद्विसर्पति । फलस्य प्रथमो ह्येतुर्वीजं तदभिधीयते ॥” = Seed, यथा वत्सराजस्य रत्नावलीप्रसिद्धे-
देवानकूल्मालितो योगरायणस्यापारो विश्वभक्तः कः सन्देहः । द्वीपादन्वत्त्यादित्या-
दिना स्वामिनीं ब्रह्मिणीं विन्यसेन न्यसः ।

(7) बिन्दुः = Drop = अवातरार्यविच्छेदे बिन्दुवच्छेदकारणम् ।

यथा रत्नावल्यामनङ्गपूजान्ते कथाविच्छेदे “कथमेष स उदयनो यज्ञे अहं तातेन दत्तेति सागरिकावाक्यम् ।

(8) पताकास्थानकम् = Pro-episode = “यथायं प्रस्तुतेऽस्मिन् तद्विज्ञोऽन्यः प्रयुज्यते । आगन्तुकेन भावेन पताकास्थानकम् तत् ॥” यथा यातोऽपि पद्मनयन इति उद्दामीत्कलिकौ विपास्तुर्कचिमिति च ।

(9) पूर्वरङ्गः = Preliminary Induction (Literally play-house) = “यन्नाट्यवस्तुनः पूर्वं रङ्गविज्ञोपशानयेत् । कुशीलवाः प्रकुर्वन्ति पूर्वरङ्गः स उच्यते ॥”

(10) नान्दी = Benediction = “आशीर्वाचनसंयुक्ता नित्यं यस्यात् प्रयुज्यते । देवहिजवृषादीनां तन्मात्रान्दीति कथ्यते ॥” नान्दी तु कथनीया—“अष्टाभिर्दशभि-
र्यमकैः षोडशभिः पदैः ।” अत्र पदशष्टस्यायं नैकसत्यम् ।

तथाहि—“श्लोकपादं पदं केचित् सुपुतिङ्गमथापरि ।

परिऽवान्तरवाक्यञ्च पदमाहुर्विशारदाः ॥

अन्यञ्च—“आशीर्नमस्त्रिरूपः श्लोकः काव्यार्थसूचकः ।

नान्दीति कथ्यते सर्वैर्नाट्यशास्त्रविचक्षणेः ॥”

(11) प्रस्तावना = Prologue = “सूत्रधारिण सहिता मंलापं यत्र कुर्वते । गटी विदूषको वापि पारिपार्श्विक एव वा ॥ आमुखं नाम तस्यैव नाट्या प्रस्तावनापि सा । उद्घातकः कथोद्घातः प्रयोगातिशयस्तथा ॥ प्रवर्तकावलगते पञ्च प्रस्तावनाभिदाः ॥ अत्र रत्नावल्यां द्वीपादन्वत्त्यादित्यादिभिः कथोद्घातो नाम प्रस्तावना । तथाहि—

“सूत्रधारस्य वाक्यं वा समादायार्थमस्य वा ।

भवेत् पात्रप्रवेशश्चेत् कथोद्घातः स उच्यते ॥”

(12) विश्वभक्तः = Prelude or Explication = “वृत्तवर्त्तयमाणाणां कथाशानां निदर्शकः । संक्षेपार्थम् विश्वभक्तो मध्यपात्रप्रयोजितः ॥” (दशरूपकम्) । अयं वेधा । युद्धः सङ्कीर्णश्च । “युद्धो मध्यमपात्रेण संस्कृतीकृतो निबध्यते ।” पात्र means a “dramatic person”

(13) प्रवेशकः= Prelude (or according to some, digression) = "तद्वदेवानुदात्तोक्ता नौचपावप्रयोजितः । प्रवेशोऽङ्गद्वयस्यान्तः शेषार्थस्योपसृचकः । द्वौनाभ्यामेव पावाभ्यामङ्गादौ यः प्रवर्तते । प्रवेशकः स विज्ञेयः शौरसेन्यादिभाषणा ।" The difference between the विश्वम्भक and the प्रवेशक is also that the first may appear at the beginning or at the end of an Act, the second only between the Acts.

(14) प्रकाशम्=Aloud="सर्वश्राव्यं प्रकाशः स्यात्"- "यत्तु सर्वजनश्राव्यं प्रकाशं तन्निगद्यते ।"

(15) स्वगतम्=आत्मगतम्=Aside यत्तु श्राव्यं न सर्वस्य स्वगतं तदिहोच्यते ।

(16) जनान्तिकम्=Aside to some one विपताकरिणाभ्यान् अपवाद्यान्तरा कथाम् । अन्त्यान्त्यामन्त्रणं यत् स्याज् जनान्ते तज्जनान्तिकम्". or "उक्तस्यायवर्णं काव्यात् पार्श्वस्थः स्याज् जनान्तिकम् ।" ऊर्ध्वसर्वाङ्गुलिः वक्रानामिकः करः विपताकरः ।

(17) अपवारितम्=रहस्यं कथ्यतेऽन्यस्य परोवृत्तापवारितम्=This also is intended for some one to be spoken to aside.

(18) आकाशभाषितम्=utterance from the void="किं ब्रवीष्येऽभिनव्यादि विना पावं ब्रवीति यत् । श्रुत्वेवानुक्तमप्येकं सत् स्यादाकाशभाषितम् ॥" =speech from the air.

(19) सूत्रधारः=Chief actor=the stage manager=conductor="नाटकीयकथामुचं प्रथमं येन सूच्यते । रङ्गभूमिं समाक्रम्य सूत्रधारः स उच्यते"="रङ्गदेवतपूजाकृत् सूत्रधार उदीरितः ।"="सूत्रं धारयतीत्यस्यात् सूत्रधारो मतो दुर्धैः ।" सूत्रच="नाट्यापकरणादौनि सूत्रमित्यभिधीयते"="नाट्यस्य यदनुष्ठानं तत् सूत्रं सर्वाङ्गकम् ।"

(20) विदूषकः=The jester=the buffoon="कुसुमवसन्तादभिधः कर्मवपुर्वशाभाषार्थः । हास्यकरः कलङ्करतिर्विदूषकः स्यात् स्वकर्मजः ॥"

(21) कञ्चुकी=Chamberlain="ये नित्यं सख्यसम्पन्नाः कामदोषविवर्जिताः । ज्ञानविज्ञानकुशलाः कञ्चुकिनस्तु ते स्मृताः ॥"

(22) प्रतीहारी=दौवारिकी=Warder="सन्धिविषयसम्बन्धं नागाकार्य-समुत्थितम् । निवेदयन्ति साः कार्यं प्रतीहारीस्तु ताः स्मृताः ॥"

(23) नटः=Actor । नटी=Actress । बैतालिकः=Herald or

bard, Panegyrist । चेटी = A maidservant । नेपथ्यम् = The part of the playhouse behind the scene = the dressing room.

(24) The hero (नायक) can be of the following classes :—
ललित (Gallant), शान्त (Placid), उदात्त (Lofty), उद्धत (Impetuous)
and the heroine can be mainly either स्वकीया, परकीया, or
साधारणस्त्री । “स्वाम्या साधारणस्त्रीति कथ्यते नायिका विधा ।” अथ रत्नावल्यां
नायकी वत्सराजः धीरललितः । नायिका रत्नावली । प्रतिनायिका वासवदत्ता ।
अङ्गारश्च रसः शक्ती ।

(25) “नामूचितस्य पात्रस्य प्रवेशो नाटके मतः ।” Before entering a
character, an introduction is necessary. Dramatic matters
which are unfit for representation, or insipid, may be
expressed in five ways “विश्वम्भ-चूलिका-हास्या-हावतार-प्रवेशकैः ।” In
a drama one sentiment (रस) must be main. There may be
others leading to its development. Journeys, massacres,
wars, &c...are not to be represented in a Hindu drama.
Nor any kind of death. “विद्योगान् न रूपकम् ।” And hence
we have no tragedies in Sanskrit. The play is to end with
some benedictory verses (as it has commenced) to be spoken
by a principal character. The Hero, the higher and more
learned characters speak in Sanskrit. Females generally
and other lower or minor personages are to speak in
Prakrita or country dialects.

IV. प्राकृतनियमाः । (RULES ON PRAKRITA.)

अथात्र कानिचित् प्राकृतन्याकरणसूत्राण्युच्यन्ते वररुचिहेमचन्द्रचण्डादियन्त्रेभ्यः ।

(1) तत्रादौ वर्णविचारः । (On letters)

(१) ऋ लृ वर्णयोरभावः ।

प्राकृते इत्यधिकारः । ऋवर्णस्य कदाचिदस्त्वम् । यथा दृक्त्वम् तथं । धृषा
घृषा । शृतम् मथं । हृदः बह्वी । कश्चिदस्त्वम् । यथा ऋषिः इषी । इष्टिः
दिष्टी । हृदयम् इष्यथं । कश्चिदुत्तम् । यथा ऋतुः उट् । संवत्तम् संवुदं । मृषात्तः

मुष्णो । कचिदयुक्तस्यैरि । ऋणम् रिणं । ऋज्ञः रिज्ञी ।
लृकारस्य इलि स्यात् । लृप्तम् किलितं ।

In प्राकृत, ऋ is sometimes replaced by अ, sometimes by इ or उ or रि । लृकार is replaced by इलि ।

(2) ऐतश्च ।

प्राकृते अभावः । ऐकारस्य कचिदित्त्वं कचिद् अडभावः कचिदित्त्वम् कचिदीत्त्वं वा । यथा शैलः सेलो । कैलासः कैलासी । दैत्यः दइश्यो । चैवः चइत्तो । कैतवम् कइत्तवो । मैत्रवम् मिंधवं । धैर्यम् धीरं ।

There is no ऐकार in प्राकृत । It is replaced by ए, अइ, इ or ई ।

(3) औतस्तथा ।

औकारस्याप्यभावः । औत्तम्य औत्वं कचिद् अउभावः कचिदुत्त्वम् । यथा कौमुदी कौमुइ । यौवनम् जोवणं । कौशास्त्री कौसंवो । पौरः पउरो । पौरवः पउरवो । सौन्दर्यम् सुंदरं । दौवारिकः दउवारिचो ।

No औकार is in प्राकृत, its purpose is served by औ, अउ or उ ।

(4) न प्रतउ-आः ।

प्रता वर्णाः उकार-अकारौ च प्राकृते न भवन्ति । तथाहि—

“ऐ औ स्वरौ ततश्चापि ऋ ऋ लृ च तत्रः स्वराः ।

उय अय विसर्गश्च प्राकृते नैव कर्हि विन् ॥”

तर्हि भवभूतिभाषासमावेशे “मग्ले साहसरागं परिहर रभीक मुच्च मरभम् ।
विरहं विरहायासं मंडं तव चित्तमसहं मे” इति मालतीमाधवे (Act VI)
मुच्चइत्यत्र मंस्कृते तु अनुस्वारस्य ययि परसवर्ण इति (८।४।५८) अ एव । प्राकृते
लनुस्वारः ।

There can be no प्रत or उ, or अ in प्राकृत ।

(5) नो णः संबन्धः ।

नटी गडं । कनकम् कणञ्च । मनुष्यः माणसी ।

n is changed to ण wherever it may be.

(6) श्षोः सः ।

निष्ठा णिसा । अङ्गुष्ठः अङ्कुसी । षण्डः मंडो । कषायम् कसाञ्च ।

श and ष are changed into स wherever they may stand.

(7) फो भः ।

शफरी सभरी । सफलम् सभलं ।

भ replaces फ ।

(8) खघयधर्माः ।

मुखम् मुहं । मेखला मेहला । मेघः मेहो । जघनः जहणी । गाथा गाहा । शपथः सबही । राधा राहा । बधिरः बहिरौ । सभा सहा । रासभः रासहो । प्रायश्चित्तम् । प्रखलः पखला । प्रलङ्घनम् पलङ्घनं । अधीरः अधीरो । अधनः अधनी ।

ह replaces ख घ य ध and म generally.

(9) टो डो बहुलम् ।

नटः णडो । विटपः बिडवां ।

ट is generally changed to ड ।

(10) ठो ढः ।

मठम् मढं । जठरम् जढरं । कठोरम् कढोरं । ठ is replaced by ढ ।

(11) हरिद्रा हलहा ।

चरणः चलणी । मुखरः मुहली । कलशम् कलुशं ।

ल replaces र in such words as हरिद्रा, चरण, &c...

(12) आदि यो जः ।

यष्टिः जष्टी । यज्ञः जसो । यक्षः जक्षो ।

The यकार in the beginning of a word is changed into जकार ।

(13) कगचजतदपयवां प्रायी लीपीऽयुक्तानामनादौ ।

मुकुलः मलली । सागरः साधरी । नगरम् णधरं । वचनम् वचणं । सूचीः सूहू । गजः गधो । रजतम् रधदं । कृतम् कणं । वितानम् बिषाणं । गदा गधा । मदः मधो । कपिः कध । विपुलम् बिडलं । वायुना वाडणा । नयनम् णचणं । जीवः जीधो । दिवसः दिधही । अयुक्तानां किम् ? शक्रः सको । मार्गः मगो ।

The letters क, ग, च, ज, त, द, प, य, and व generally vanish if they be not at the beginning of a word or joined with other consonants.

(14) ऋत्वादिषु तो दः ।

अयुक्तस्यानादौ च । ऋतुः उटू । आगतः आधदो । निर्वृतिः बिम्बुदि । इतः हदो । संयतः संजदो । संप्रति संपदि ।

त is replaced by द generally if it be not joined with any other consonant or at the beginning of a word.

(15) पो वः ।

तथा । शपः सार्धो । शपथः सवहो । उपसर्गः उवसर्गो ।

पकार if अयुक्त and अनादि changes generally into वकार ।

(16) मी विन्दुः ।

अन्त्यस्य हली मकारस्य विन्दुर्भवति । विन्दुरित्यस्यानुस्वार इत्यर्थः । भद्रम् भद्रं । वनम् वर्णं । धनम् धनं । इदञ्च प्राकृत एव । संस्कृते तु “मीऽनुस्वारः” (अष्टाध्यायी ८।३।२३) इति हलि एव । न जातु वाक्यान्तविरामे नाप्यस्ति । अतएव “एकाकी हयमारुह्य जगाम गहनं वन”मित्यादौ वाक्यान्तेऽनुस्वारस्थापनं न साधु । “वर्णं वारिसमूहं संगच्छ पुराणचारुदेहावासमित्यादौ (१३।१०) भट्टिभाषासमावेशेऽपि प्राकृत एव मी विन्दुः । संस्कृते त्वनुस्वारस्य प्रयोगः अपाणिनीयः ।

अनुस्वार must be substituted for a final मकार । This is to be enforced in प्राकृत and not in *Sanskrit*, where the मकार at विराम or preceding अच cannot be an अनुस्वार । No such rule is there in विमुनि ।

(2) संयोगः । (On combination of letters.)

(17) लोपे द्वित्वम् ।

संयोगवर्णस्य लोपे अवशिष्टस्य द्वित्वं स्यात् बहुलम् । The remaining consonant, when some vanishes from a combination, is generally doubled.

(18) उपरि लोपः कगडतदपषसाम् ।

युक्तस्थोपरिस्थितानां कादीनामष्टानां लोपः स्यात् । भक्तम् भक्तम् । सिक्थकः सित्थश्चो । मुग्धः मुग्धी । स्निग्धः सिन्धिः । खड्गः खग्गो । षड्जः सज्जो । उत्पलम् उत्पलं । उत्पातः उप्पात्तो । मुद्गरः मुग्गो । मुद्गरः मुग्गरो । सुतः सुत्तो । पथ्यातः पत्थत्ता । गोष्ठी गोष्ठी । निष्ठुरः निष्ठुरो । खलितम् खलिषं । केडः केडो ।

क, ग, ड, त, द, प, ष, and स, if followed by other consonants in संयोग (combination), vanish.

(19) अर्धो मनयाम् ।

युक्तस्थोऽथः स्थितानां मकारनकारयकाराणां लोपः स्यात् । सौम्यः सौम्यो । रश्मिः रश्म्यो । युष्मत् जुग्मं । नद्यः नद्यो । योग्यः योग्यो । न, न or द if preceded by other consonants in combination, vanishes.

(20) सर्वत्र लवराम् ।

युक्तानां लोपः । ऊष्का उक्का । बल्लल्लम् बल्ललं । विक्रमः विक्रवी । लब्धकः लोद्धवी । माहलः साहली । चर्कः चर्की । शक्रः सक्की ।

ल, व and र vanish if joined with other consonants.

(21) दृश्य ठी युक्तस्य बहुलम् ।

दृष्टिः दिष्टी । मिष्टुरः मिष्टुरी ।

दृ changes into ढृ generally.

(22) लस्य थः ।

इलः इत्यो । समलः समत्यो । म्लतिः थुई । लवकः थवथो । कौस्तुभः कीतृथुही ।

The तकार of ल is changed to थ often.

(23) ल्यथ्ययां प्रच्छजाः ।

नित्यम् चिद्धं । प्रत्यक्षम् पचच्छं । गध्या रच्छा । मिथ्या मिच्छा । पथ्यम् पच्छं । विद्या विज्जा । वैद्यः वैज्जी ।

चक्रज replace त थ द of ल्य थ्य द respectively.

(24) ध्यस्ती भः ।

मध्यम् मज्भं । अध्यायः अज्भाथो । बाह्यम् बज्भं । गुह्यकः गुज्भथो ।

भ replaces ध and ह of ध्य and ह्य ।

(25) क्कस्कां खः ।

निकः चिक्खं । स्कन्धः खंधो । स्कन्दनम् खंदणं । चतः खदी । यच्चः जक्खी ।

The क of क्क, स्क and च changes into ख ।

(26) अत्यादिषु कः ।

अचि चच्छी । लक्ष्मीः लक्की । लुचः कुकी । क्षीरम् क्षीरं । इक्षुः उच्छु । मक्षिका मक्खिका ।

But क of च changes into क्क in such words as चचि, इक्षु, &c.

(27) क्क-ख-ण-त्रां-ण्हः ।

वक्रः वण्हो । खानम् ख्हाणं । प्रसृतम् पण्हुदं ; विणुः विण्हू । कृणः कण्हो । अक्षयम् सण्हं । तीक्ष्णम् तिण्हम् । पन्नः पण्हो ।

ण्ह replaces क्क, ख, ण, ण्ह and त्र ।

(28) णस्य फः ।

पुण्यम् पुप्फं । शण्यम् सप्फं ।

फ replaces प of ण ।

(29) ल्यस्य सर्व्वत्र ग्यितस्य ।

फः स्यात् । स्पशः फसौ । स्पन्दनम् फन्दनम् ।

फ replaces प of स्प ।

(30) य त्स-प्ता की बहुलम् ।

पश्चिमम् पच्छिमम् । आश्चर्यम् आच्छरम् । वत्सः वच्छी । वत्सरः वच्छरी । लिप्ता लिच्छा । जगप्ता जगच्छा ।

क replaces generally य ; त्स and प्ता ।

(31) न्यो मः ।

जन्म जन्म । मन्त्रयः मन्त्रहो ।

न्य is replaced by म् ।

(32) स्र-ज-पञ्चाशत्-पञ्चदशेषु णः ।

प्रदासः पञ्चुषो । यज्ञः जञ्चो । विज्ञानम् विज्ञाणम् । पञ्चाशत् पञ्चासाः । पञ्चदश पञ्चरहो ।

ञ replaces स्र and ज and च in पञ्चाशत् and पञ्चदशम् ।

(3) विभक्तिः । (On case-endings.)

(33) द्विवचनस्य ऋवचनम् ।

There is no dual number in प्राकृत, plural is used for it.

(34) चतुर्थीः षष्ठी ।

ब्राह्मणाय देहि बम्हणस्स देहि । ब्राह्मणेभ्यो देहि बम्हणाणं देहि ।

There is no चतुर्थी विभक्ति in प्राकृत, षष्ठी replaces it.

(35) अत ओः सोः पुंसि ।

गजः गञ्चो । पुरुषः पुरिसो ।

The affix म् of the प्रथमा विभक्ति is changed to ओ in the masculine after अकारान्त words.

(36) भिसो हिं ।

पुरुषैः पुरिसेहिं ।

The affix भिस् (plural of तृतीया) is replaced by हिं after अकारान्त words.

(37) स्त्री ऊसः ।

पुरुषस्य पुरिसस्स ।

स्स replaces ऊस् (singular of षष्ठी) ।

(4) प्रत्ययः । (On affixes).

(38) क ऊञ ।

त्वा प्रत्ययस्य ऊञ आदिशः स्यात् । युत्वा मीऊञ । कृत्वा काऊञ । दत्त्वा दाऊञ ।

The affix क्ता is replaced by ऊञ ।

(39) तल्त्वयो दा नञ ।

तल्त्वप्रत्यययोः यथासंख्यं दा नञ आदिशौ नः । पीनता पीनदा । पीनत्वम् पीनतनञ । तथाहि ।

स्युय मतीरिङ्ग—उङ्ग—आल—आल—इरा—मणः ।

वर्त्ता—मा-मत्त—इत्ताय यथालुत्यं दश स्मृताः ।”

शोभावान् सीङ्गिणी । विकारवान् विष्ठाङ्गिणी । अङ्गावान् सहाङ्गिणी । इत्यादि ।

The affix तल् (ता) and त्व are respectively replaced by दा and नञ । मत्तप् is replaced by इङ्ग, उङ्ग, &c..... ।

(40) प्राकृतञ मङ्गाराङ्गी — शौरसेनी — मागधी — पेशाचीप्रभृतिभि मंडै बङ्गधा । तत्र पेशाचीमागधीः प्रकृतिः शौरसेनी । मङ्गाराङ्गीशौरसेनीः संस्कृतम् । तथाच—

संस्कृतं प्राकृतसंवापञ्चं शीघ्रं पिशाचिका ।

मागधी शौरसेनी च षड्भाषा हि प्रकीर्तिताः ॥’

तत्र शौरसेन्यां तकारस्य वा दकारः, पेशाच्यां णकारस्य नकारः, रीफस्य लकारः, ऊम्य.ऊं, क्ताप्रत्ययस्य नूनं, मागध्यां वसोः शः, जीर्यः, क्ताप्रत्ययस्य दाचिं, हृदव-शब्दस्य इङ्गं, चस्य स्तः, र्यर्जयो र्यः, रीफस्य लकारस्येतेते आदिशाः विशेषाः ।

There are different kinds of प्राकृत e. g. मङ्गाराङ्गी, शौरसेनी, &c. ...मागधी and पेशाची have sprung from शौरसेनी । In मागधी there is neither ष, nor स । The प्राकृत with श is sometimes called शकारभाषा । Some differences of these are noted above.

V. व्याकरण (GRAMMAR.)

ভারতীর শাস্ত্র সকলই স্ববিশেষিত । মধ্যে উহাদের প্রামাণ্য সর্ববাদিসম্মত হয় না । লোকের বিশ্বাস স্ববিগ্ন দ্বিভাজন এবং ভূতভবিষ্যাদি বিষয়ে অত্যক্ষণী ।

“আবির্ভূতপ্রকাশানামনুপপ্রতীতত্বান্ ।

স্রুতীতানাগতজ্ঞানং প্রত্যক্ষান্ বিমিশ্রিতৈঃ ॥

অতীন্দ্রিয়ানসংবেদ্যান্ পশ্যন্ত্যর্ষিণা চতুর্থা ।

যে ভাবান্ বচনং তেষাং নানুমানেন বাধ্যতে ॥

(বাক্যপদীয় ভণ্ডাবলিভূত ।)

অতএব তাঁহাদের বাক্য শাস্ত্ররূপে পরিগণিত হইয়াছে । এদেশের শব্দানুশাসন বা ব্যাকরণশাস্ত্রও কবিপ্রণীত । এখন পাণিনিপ্রণীত শব্দানুশাসন ব্যতীত অষ্টাশ্রু কবিদের ব্যাকরণ সূত্র হইয়াছে । পাণিনি নিজেই শাকলা, কাণ্ডপ, শাকটায়ন, আগিশাণ্ডি, ফোটারন, চাক্রবৰ্দ্ধন, গালব, ভারদ্বাজ, গাঙ্গ্য ও সেনকেয় নাম করিয়াছেন । গণপাঠে ভৌৎলাদিগণে (২।৪।৩১) পৌঙ্করসাদি, উপকাহিতে (২।৪।৩২) কাশকুৎস, ত্রৈলোক্যাদিতে (৪।২।২৪) দাক্ষায়ণ এবং ক্রৌড়াদি (৪।১।৮০) গহাদি (৪।২।৬৬) ও ছাত্রাদিতে (৬।২।৪৮) ব্যাড়ি বৈয়াকরণের নাম আছে । পাণিনি ব্যাকরণের বার্তিককার কাভ্যায়ন, বাস্পায়ন, ব্যাড়ি ও পৌঙ্করসাদির নাম করেন । পতঞ্জলির মহাভাষ্যে দাক্ষায়ণ, বাধায়নি, কাশকুৎস, কুণ্ডবড়ব, সোনাগ, সোণাবান, ক্রৌড়ি, গোনদীয় ও গোণিকাপুত্রের উল্লেখ দৃষ্ট হয় । বোপদেব আটজন শাস্ত্রিকের নাম করিয়াছেন - -

“হৃদয়ন্দ্রঃ কামজ্ঞান্ভাষিতালী শাকটায়নঃ ।

পাণিন্যমরজৈনেন্দ্রা জয়ন্তাতিশাস্ত্রিকা ॥

পাণিনির রচিত ব্যাকরণসূত্র অষ্টক বা অষ্টাধায়ী নামে কথিত । কাভ্যায়ন ইহার একজন বিবরণকার পতঞ্জলিরূপ উপহাস “প্রিয়তরিতা দাক্ষিণাত্যাঃ” হইতে অনুমিত হয় ইনি একজন দাক্ষিণাত্য । পতঞ্জলি এই গ্রন্থের ভাষ্য করেন । উহাই মহাভাষ্য নামে পরিচিত । ইহাতে কাভ্যায়ননির্দিষ্ট দ্ব্যর্থসমূহের বহুতলে নিরাকরণ ও পাণিনিমতের সমর্থন করা হইয়াছে । অনেকের মতে পতঞ্জলির নিবাস গোনদ দেশে । গোণিকা ইহার মাতার নাম এবং গোনদীয়ও ইহারই নামান্তর । অসামান্ত প্রবক্তৃ হেতু ইহাকে সহস্রমুখ অনন্ত বা শেষ নাগের অবতার কল্পনা করা হইয়াছে । এইজন্য মহাভাষ্যকে কণ্ঠভাষ্যও বলে । মতান্তরবাদীদের বাক্য “অম জাভাযিতাঃ ক্ষণী” — নৈবধীরঃকঃ “পরিত্রাণলয়চ্ছলীন যা ন পরিধাং যদ্ব্যন্থ মীশ্বরঃ । ক্ষণিভাষিতভাষ্যক্ষিকা বিদমা কুলললামবাধিতা” প্রভৃতিই উহার প্রমাণ ।

পাণিনিবিরচিত সূত্রপাঠ, ধাতুপাঠ, গণপাঠ ও লিঙ্গানুশাসন, কাভ্যায়নের সংক্ষিপ্ত বিবরণ, বাক্য বা বার্তিক ও পতঞ্জলির মহাভাষ্য একত্র ত্রিভূমি ব্যাকরণ নামে খ্যাত এবং এইক্ষণ ব্যাকরণের মূল বা ভবিষ্যক আকরগ্রন্থ ।

“যদ্ব্যন্থমদৃষ্টং বা সূত্রকারিণ তৎ স্রুটম্ ॥”

বাক্যকারী রবীন্দ্ৰেণ তেনাদৃষ্টম্ ভাষ্যজন্ম ॥”

(হরদত্ত মিশ্রের পদমঞ্জরী)

কৈয়ট টীকা করিতেছেন “এতচ্চ সর্বমাগমাৎ।” পুনশ্চ “প্রমাদকৃতমাখ্যায়স্য
প্রক্যমকর্তৃম্” (৪।১।৭০)। এই জন্তই নাগেশ ভট্ট মতে “অমভ্যনমিত্যত্র সকার-
প্রত্যাখ্যানপরং মাখ্য” তু, কিমদৃষ্টার্থপরং তদুচ্চারণম্ ? স্তু দৃষ্টার্থমপীত্বৈব
বিচারপরম্। সর্বত্র প্রত্যাখ্যানমিবপরমৈব। অন্যথাঙ্কানামপি পারায়ণী ধর্ম-
স্বৰ্ণেন সর্বত্র পাণিনিমিত্যাসপ্রত্যাখ্যানমিত্যসম্বন্ধিঃ স্যাৎ। কিঞ্চিদৃষ্টাদৃষ্টার্থ-
বৎ। কিঞ্চিচ্ছুদ্রাদৃষ্টার্থবৎ। সর্ব্বথানর্থকং ন কিঞ্চিৎ। (শব্দ-দ্ব্যর্থর)। এখন
পাণিনিশাস্ত্রই ব্যাকরণরূপ অস্তুতম বেদান্ত। পাণিনিহৃত্তপারায়ণেও পুণ্যযটে,
পূর্ব্বতন ব্রাহ্মণদের এই বিশ্বাস প্রবল ছিল। শুনা যায়, কাশিকা, ছায়া প্রভৃতি
বৌদ্ধ বা জৈন গ্রন্থে বহু স্থলে স্তম্ভভঙ্গদ্বারা বিকৃতি ঘটাতো ব্রাহ্মণেরা উহার যথার্থীতি
অধ্যয়ন বা অধ্যাপনা করিতেন না। কাশিকাগ্রন্থের হিন্দুমতে হরদত্তমিশ্র কর্তৃক পদ-
মঞ্জরী টীকা বিরচিত হইলে এই আপত্তি কিয়ৎপরিমাণে দূরীভূত হয়। বস্তুতঃ
পাণিনি ব্যাকরণের এই সকলোপরি প্রামাণ্যাহেতুই সাহিত্য, অলঙ্কার, স্মৃতি, জ্যোতিষ,
দর্শন প্রভৃতি শাস্ত্রে শব্দার্থবিষয়ক তর্কনির্ণয়ে প্রধানতঃ উহার ব্যবহৃত আশ্রিত হইয়াছে।

কাত্যায়ন, দাক্ষয়ণ, ব্যাড়ি, কুণি প্রভৃতি আচার্যেরা পাণিনি ব্যাকরণের টীকা
করেন। শাস্ত্রকারদিগকে আচার্য বলা হইত। কতকগুলি অনিটুকরিকা ব্যাভ্রভূতি
নামক বৈয়াকরণের রচিত। কাশিকাতে পদশেষকার, মাধ্যলিপি, বৈয়াক্রপদা (৭।১।২৪)
আচার্যের নাম আছে। কৈয়ট ও হরদত্ত, কুণি নামক বৈয়াকরণের উল্লেখ করিয়াছেন।
সায়নমাধব ও ভট্টোজির গ্রন্থে ভাণ্ডারি ও ভীমসেনের নাম পাওয়া যায়। বাতুপাঠে
“হু সত্যায়ম্” প্রভৃতি অর্থনির্দেশ ভীমসেনকৃত। পতঞ্জলি মহাভাষ্যের প্রারম্ভভাগ
সম্প্রশাতে সংগ্রহ নামক গ্রন্থের মতে বহুস্থলে উল্লেখ করিয়াছেন আবার ২।৩।৬৬
স্থত্বস্থিতবার্ত্তিকের “গ্রীষ্মনা ব্রেলু দাবায়মস্য ময়ঙ্কস্য ক্রতিঃ।” উদাহরণ দিয়াছেন।
বাক্যপদীয়কার ভর্তৃহরি ব্যাড়িকেই সংগ্রহের রচয়িতা বলেন।

(১) মূলগ্রন্থ অষ্টাধ্যায়ী, বার্ত্তিক ও মহাভাষ্য।

(ক) মহাভাষ্যের টীকাকার ভর্তৃহরি। ইহার অপর গ্রন্থের নাম বাক্যপদীয়।
ঐত্বতিরাজপুত্র হেলোবাজ বাক্যপদীরের টীকাকার। গ্রন্থ প্রকীরণপ্রকাশ।

(খ) মহাভাষ্যের অপর টীকা মহাভাষ্যপ্রদীপ। রচয়িতা উপাধ্যায় জৈয়টপুত্র
কৈয়ট। বা কৈয়াট। ইহার টীকাকার নাগেশ বা নাগোক্তি ভট্ট। গ্রন্থ ভাষ্য-
প্রদীপোদ্যোত। উদ্যোতের ব্যাখ্যা প্রভা। গ্রন্থকার নাগেশের ছাত্র বৈজনাথ
পায়গুণ্ড। ভাষ্যপ্রদীপের অল্প ব্যাখ্যা ভাষ্যপ্রদীপবিবরণ। রচয়িতা ঈশ্বরানন্দ।

(গ) মহাভাষ্যের অল্প টীকা স্তম্ভিরঙ্গাকর। গ্রন্থকার শেখদারায়ণ।

(২) অষ্টাধ্যায়ীর প্রাচীন টীকা ভাগবত্বি। কর্তা ভর্তৃহরি।

(৩) অষ্টাধ্যায়ীর অল্প টীকা কাশিকা বৃত্তি। রচয়িতা বামন ও জয়াদিত্য নামক
বৌদ্ধযয়।

(ক) কাশিকার টীকা কাশিকাবিবরণপঞ্জিকা বা পঞ্জিকা । গ্রন্থকার বৌদ্ধ । নাম জিনেন্দ্রবুদ্ধি, জিনেন্দ্রবুদ্ধ বা জিনেন্দ্র । এই গ্রন্থের অন্ত নাম স্তাস । ইহার টীকার নাম স্তাসোদ্যোত এবং অনুম্যাস ।

(খ) কাশিকার অন্য টীকা পদমঞ্জরী । রচয়িতা হিন্দু । নাম হরদত্ত মিশ্র ।

(গ) কাশিকা ও ন্যাসের টীকা তত্ত্বপ্রদীপ (বা বৃত্তিপ্রদীপ) । রচয়িতা বৈজ্ঞানিক । ইহার অন্য গ্রন্থ ধাতুপ্রদীপ ।

(৪) মূলের অন্য টীকা ভাবাবৃত্তি । গ্রন্থকার পুরুষোত্তম দেব । টীকা ভাবাবৃত্তার্থ-বিবৃতি । গ্রন্থকার সৃষ্টিধর ।

(৫) অষ্টাধ্যায়ীর অন্য টীকা শব্দকৌলুভ । রচয়িতা ভট্টোজি বীকিত । গ্রন্থ সম্পূর্ণ না হইতে ভট্টোজির মৃত্যু হয় । তৃতীয় অধ্যায়ের দ্বিতীয় পাদপর্বান্ত সমাপ্তি মুদ্রিত হইয়াছে । চতুর্থ পাদ পর্বান্ত পাওয়া যায় । টীকার নাম প্রভা । গ্রন্থকার বৈষ্ণবনাথ পারগুণ্ড ।

(৬) বৃত্তি সংগ্রহ । মূলের ব্যাখ্যা । রাগেশ-ছাত্র-রামচন্দ্র কৃত ।

(৭) বৈয়াকরণসর্বস্ব । মূলের ব্যাখ্যা । গ্রন্থকার ধরদীধর কানীনাথ নামক দুই পণ্ডিত । ১৭৩১ শকে (১৮০২ খ্রীষ্টাব্দে) কোলকাতা সাহেবের অনুমতিতে বিরচিত ।

(৮) ১৮৪২ খ্রীষ্টাব্দে বোথলিঙ্গ সাহেব দুইজন ভারতীয় পণ্ডিত দ্বারা অষ্টাধ্যায়ীর এক টীকা করাইয়াছেন । কিন্তু উহা কাশিকার বিকৃতি মাত্র ।

(৯) প্রক্রিয়াকৌমুদী । অষ্টাধ্যায়ীর ব্যাখ্যা । কিন্তু ইহাতে প্রকরণানুসারে অপেক্ষিত গ্রানে 'সূত্র' উদ্ধারপূর্বক ব্যাখ্যাত হইয়াছে । সূত্রকারনিবদ্ধ শ্রেণী রক্ষিত হয় নাই । রচয়িতা রামচন্দ্রাচার্য । টীকার নাম প্রসাদ । গ্রন্থকার রামচন্দ্রের পৌত্র বিটল । অন্য টীকার প্রক্রিয়াপ্রকাশ রচয়িতা শেখ নুসিংহ হরির পুত্র শেখকৃষ্ণ । ইনি ভট্টোজির গুরু এবং বারাণসীবাসী ছিলেন । অন্য টীকার নাম তত্ত্বচন্দ্র । এই গ্রন্থকারও শেখকৃষ্ণের ছাত্র, নাম জরন্ত । তান্ত্রীতীরস্থ প্রকাশপুরীনিবাসী মধুসূদন মিশ্রের পুত্র । তত্ত্বচন্দ্র ১৮৩১ খ্রীষ্টাব্দে রচিত হয় । ভট্টোজিগ্রন্থে এই রামচন্দ্রাচার্যই "প্রাচা" "প্রাকঃ" ইত্যাদি নামে উল্লিখিত হইয়াছেন ।

(১০) অষ্টাধ্যায়ীর অপর ব্যাখ্যা বিশ্ববিখ্যাত বৈয়াকরণসিদ্ধান্তকৌমুদী বা সিদ্ধান্তকৌমুদী । প্রক্রিয়াকৌমুদীর ন্যায় ইহাতেও বিপৰ্য্যন্তভাবে মূলের সূত্র উদ্ধৃত হইয়াছে । টীকা প্রৌঢ়মনোরমা । উভয়েরই রচয়িতা ভট্টোজি বীকিত । প্রৌঢ়মনোরমার টীকা

শব্দরত্ন। টীকাকার ভট্টোজির পৌত্র হরিদীক্ষিত। মতান্তরে হরিদীক্ষিতের ছাত্র নাগোজিতট। প্রোট মনোরমার অন্য টীকা ভাবপ্রকাশ। টীকাকার বৈভবনাথ পায়গুণ্ড। শব্দরত্নের টীকা ভৈরবী। রচয়িতা ভৈরব মিশ্র। সিদ্ধান্তকৌমুদীর অন্য টীকা শব্দেন্দু-শেখর। গ্রন্থকার হরিদীক্ষিতের ছাত্র নাগেশ বা নাগোজিতট। শব্দেন্দুশেখরের টীকা চন্দ্রিমলা। টীকাকার বৈভবনাথ পায়গুণ্ড। সিদ্ধান্তকৌমুদীর অন্য টীকা তত্ত্ববোধিনী। রচয়িতা বামনেন্দ্রস্বামিচ্ছাত্র জ্ঞানেন্দ্রভিষ্ণু বা জ্ঞানেন্দ্রসরস্বতী। সিদ্ধান্তকৌমুদীর অন্য টীকা রত্নাকরী, রচয়িতা রত্নাকর মিশ্র। প্রোট মনোরমার সমালোচনা মনোরমাকুচ-মর্দন। গ্রন্থকার জগন্নাথ পণ্ডিতরাজ।

(১১) সিদ্ধান্তকৌমুদীর সারাংশ মধ্যকৌমুদী ও লঘুকৌমুদী। গ্রন্থকার ভট্টোজির ছাত্র বরদরাজ।

(১২) পাণিনির পূর্ববর্তী মুনিগণের অনেক সূত্র পরিভাষা রূপে এখনও প্রচলিত। উহাদের যে গুলিকে ভাষ্যকার গ্রহণ করিয়াছেন তাহাই পাণিনীয়ে গ্রাহ্য হয়। উক্ত পরিভাষা সমূহের ব্যাখ্যাগ্রন্থ পরিভাষাবৃত্তি। গ্রন্থকার সীরাচ্যেব। অন্য ব্যাখ্যা পরিভাষেন্দুশেখর। রচয়িতা নাগেশ ভট্ট। অন্য ব্যাখ্যা ললিতপরিভাষা। কর্তা পুরুষোত্তমদেব।

(১৩) ধাতুপাঠের ব্যাখ্যাকার ক্ষীরস্বামী। গ্রন্থ ক্ষীরতরঙ্গিনী। অন্যব্যাখ্যাকার মৈত্রেয় রক্ষিত। গ্রন্থ ধাতুপ্রদীপ। অন্য ব্যাখ্যাকার বেদভাষ্যকার সায়নাচায্য। গ্রন্থের নাম মাধবীরধাতুবৃত্তি। এই গ্রন্থের সম্বন্ধে ইনি মাধব নামে সাধারণতঃ উল্লিখিত করেন। এক সময়ে বোপদেব গোস্বামীর মুদ্রবোধ ব্যাকরণ সর্বত্র প্রচলিত হইয়া বামনের কাশিকা প্রায় লোপ করিয়াছিল। মাধবাচায্যের ধাতুবৃত্তি প্রকাশে আবার কাশিকার প্রচলন সংস্থাপিত হয়। এষ্ট জন্যই কিংবদন্তী

“বীপদেব-মহাভাষ্যদ্বন্দ্বী বামন-দিগ্গজঃ।

কীর্ত্তিবৈ প্রসঙ্গলি মাধবলি প্রদীপিতঃ ॥”

(১৪) দুর্বট বৃত্তিতে (শরণ দেব কৃত) অভ্যুক্তপ্রয়োগ ও কাব্য নাটকাদির আপাততঃ প্রতীতমান অপশব্দ সমূহের ত্রিযুগ্মিতে যথাসম্ভব সাধুতা প্রদর্শন।

(১৫) ঔপাদিক শব্দ “ভাবাদ্যী বহুলন্” দ্বারা সমর্থিত হইয়াছে। ভাষ্যে পঠিত “নাম অ ধাতুসমাস নিবন্ধী ব্যাকরণী মকটজ্ঞ অ লীকান্।” শ্লোকটি হইতে

নাগেশের মতে—“एवञ्च क्त्वापिद्याद्युद्यादिसूत्राणि शाकटायनस्येति सूचितम् ।
(भाष्यप्रदीपाह्वयित) । शाकটायन উপাধিস্বত্বের প্রণেতা । তৎপর ব্যাক্যকার
কাতায়ন উহার উদ্ধার করেন । উদ্ধলদত্ত উপাধিস্বত্বের টীকাকার । ইহার আর এক
নাম ভাজলি । অন্য টীকাকার পুরুষোত্তমদেব । গ্রন্থ পুরুষোত্তমবৃত্তি ।

(১৬) গণপাঠের ব্যাখ্যা গণরত্নমহোদধি । টীকাকার বর্ধমান মিশ্র । এতদ্বিত্ত
মাদবদ্বির গ্রন্থে আত্রেয়, ধনপাল, সুধাকর, কেশবস্বামী, রামবেদ শাস্ত্রী প্রভৃতি
গ্রন্থকারের এবং শালিকভরণ, সখ্যতা, প্রভৃতি গ্রন্থের নাম পাওয়া যায় ।

(১৭) উপাধিস্বত্ববিধায়ক সূত্রসমূহ শাস্ত্রনবনামক বৈয়াকরণকর্তৃক প্রণীত ।
তদ্ব্যতীত অষ্টাধ্যায়ীতে—বিশেষতঃ প্রথম, ষষ্ঠ ও অষ্টমাধ্যায়ের বহু সূত্রে স্বরবাবস্থা
আছে । শাস্ত্রনবের সূত্রগুলিকে ফিট্ সূত্র বলে । ফিট্ শব্দের অর্থ প্রাপ্তিপদিক ।

VI. MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

(i) Geography.

Batsha—(बत्स) is the name of a province—“अस्मि बत्स इति
ख्याती द्रव्यः... । कौशाम्बी नाम तत्रास्ति मध्यभागे मन्दापुत्री ।” (कथासरित्सागर)
It was near Modern Allahabad. Its capital *Kousambi*
occurs in *Panini's* न्यादिगण (४।२।२७) and also in the न्याभाष्य
(२।२।१८)—It was near the junction of the Ganges and the
Jamuna and is identified with the modern place *Kassam*
or *Karra*. उज्जयिनी is Ujjein, कौशल Oude, सिंहल Ceylon. This
name सिंहल occurs in श्रीमद्भागवत, महाभारत, also in some ancient
works on Astronomy. *Lavanaka* (लावणक, लावाणक वा लावणिक)
as mentioned in the कथासरित्सागर, was a district near
Maghadha or Modern Behar. But no particular place can
now be traced in the Map for *Lavanaka*. It was not so
renowned. The poet used लावणकीन बरिना applying लव to

साधारणक in सामान्य विवेका and did not apply क हडादकेकान खीपधान (४१११४१)। श्रीपर्वत, also called श्रीगैल *i.e.* the mountain of श्री, was a locality near the river *Krisna* in the Deccan It contained a temple with an image of *Siva*, being one of the twelve celebrated ज्योतिर्लिंग of the aforesaid god. The others were सोमनाथ in *Patan* (Gooerat), महाकाल in उज्जयिनी, विश्वेश्वर in Benares, श्रीङ्गारनाथ in जव्वलपुर, &c....

(ii) Genealogy—

The Genealogy of Udayan is thus given in the कथासरित्-सागर — पाण्डु-चर्जुन-अभिमन्यु-परौक्षित्-जन्मजय-शतानीक-सङ्ख्यानिक-उदयन agreeing with the chamberlain's statement in Act IV. "भरतकुलं संशयतुलामारीपितम् ।"

(iii) The God of love.

मदनस्य पञ्च वाणाः स्ते च पौष्पाः इति कविसमयः । तथाहि—“मौर्वी रंलम्ब-माला धनुरथ विशिखाः कौसुमाः पुष्पकेतोर् भिन्नं स्यादस्य वाणैर्युवजनहृदयं स्त्री-कटाक्षेण तडदिति साहित्यदर्पणः । ते हि—“अरविन्दमशोकश्च चूतश्च नवमल्लिका । नीलोत्पलश्च पद्मेते पञ्चबाणस्य सायकाः” इति । केचित्सान्यथा वदन्ति—“अरविन्दम-शोकश्च शिरीषं नीलमुत्पलम् । चूतश्चेति प्रकीर्त्तने पञ्चबाणस्य सायकाः ।” क्रिया-विशेषजननेन च तेषां नामान्तराणि—“उन्मादनस्तापनश्च शोषणः क्षन्मनस्तथा । सम्प्रीहणश्च कामस्य पञ्च वाणाः प्रकीर्त्तिताः ॥” “सम्प्रीहणोन्मादनौ च शोषणस्तापन-स्तथा । क्षन्मनश्चेति कामस्य पञ्चबाणाः प्रकीर्त्तिताः इति पाठान्तरम् ।

(iv) Music.

पौराणामुचरति चर्चरीध्वनिः—अत्र (१) चर्चरी करशब्द इति केचित् । (२) गीतिविशेष इत्यन्ये । तथाचीकम् “द्रुतमध्यलयं समाश्रिता घटति प्रेमभराग्रटी यदि । प्रतिकच्छप्रपूरकेण वा द्रुतमध्यप्रकृता हि चर्चरी ॥” इति । लयः साम्य-मित्यमरः । स च विविधः । “द्रुतमध्यौ विलम्बश्च लघौ हि विविधौ मतः ।”

दक्षिणाल्मिश्रास्तु पञ्चार्द्धं प्रतिमच्छकरासकेषु वा द्रुतमध्या प्रथमा हि चर्चरीति पठित्वा तत्र “सोमी वा प्रतिमच्छकः । लज्जादिताली लीकेऽसौ रास इत्यभिधीयत इति व्याचक्षते । (१) चर्चरी तालविशेष इत्येके । तथाच भरतः—विरामान्न-द्रुतद्वन्द्वं लघुव्यष्टौ च चर्चरी” इति । The term चर्चरी is differently explained :—(1) clapping noise, (2) a kind of song, (3) a musical time or measure. In the dancing scene in Act I, the jester's request to be instructed with the maids' songs erroneously supposed by him to be a चर्चरी, makes the first meaning doubtful here. According to the second sense, it is a strain sung by a female (or a chorus), under the influence of passion, in a tone either low, middle or high (or low or middle only with the chorus.)

(v) “मन्ये वदति सारिका—(Act II)

काव्येषु बहुधा हि शुकादीनामनुवादवर्णना दृश्यन्ते—तथाहि—“अयमपि च गिरं न स्वत्प्रबोधप्रयुक्ता मनुवदति शुक्ले मञ्जुबाक् पञ्जरस्थ” इति रघौ । “दम्पत्यो भ्रिंशजल्पतार् गृहशुकैनाकर्षितं यद्वचः प्रातस्तद् गुरुसन्निधौ निगदतस्तस्यो-पहारं बधूः । कर्णालङ्कितपद्मरागशकलं विन्यस्य चक्षुषुटे ब्रीडात्तां प्रकरोति दाडिमफलव्याजिनं वाग्बन्धनम् ॥” इत्यमरः । “राधे मन्यं परिहर हरिः पादमूले तवायं जातं देवादसदृशमिदं वारमेकं समस्त । एतानाकर्णयसि नयवन् कुक्षकौ-रानुवादान् एभिः क्रूरैर्वयमविरतं वञ्चिता वञ्चिताः स्मः ॥” इत्यादि वदते । The description of the talking of a parrot or starling, is found often in Sanskrit poems.

VII. नाटकीय वस्तु (Plot).

प्रथमार्द्ध—वत्सराजमन्त्री योगेश्वराययः, देवानुकूल्यमनुसरन् समुद्रे शानभङ्गेन निमज्जनात् मुक्तायाः कौशल्यायिन वञ्चिता समानीताया रत्नावल्या ईवीहसे प्रदानं

वर्णयन् प्रभीरज्ञातत्वेन स्वकर्मणि आत्मन आशङ्कां सूचयति । मदनमञ्जीतसुवप्रवृत्तं राजानमागच्छन् दृष्ट्वा गृहं गच्छति च । ततः कामांतुसवरतयोः परिचारिकयोर्विदूषकस्य च नर्तनम् । राजा च कन्दर्पपूजादर्शनाय मकरन्दोद्यानं प्रविशति । तद्वानङ्गपूजा सागरिकाख्याया रत्नावल्या राज्ञी दर्शनस्य । अथ वैतालिकस्तुतिं निशम्य नृपः सायन्तनं चन्द्रं वर्णयति ।

द्वितीयाङ्कः—सागरिकायाः कामसन्तापः । तद्विनीतं य राजप्रतिकृतेरङ्गनम् । तस्मिंश्चित्रपटे सागरिका च तस्याः सख्या चित्रिता । अथ मन्दुराभष्टवानरचासेन पलायमानायां तस्यां नवमालिकामन्दर्शनकामो नृपः सविदूषकमागच्छति । तत्र सारिकामुखेण सागरिकाविरहजल्पनं युतवता तेन चित्रफलकस्य लाभः । सुसज्जतया सागरिकासम्भावयार्थमानौतेन सागरिका करेण गृह्यता च । अस्मिन्नैव क्षणं आयात्या वासवदत्तायाः फलकदर्शनेन राज्ञः अङ्गनान्तरानुरागस्य प्रतीतिः । शिरःपीडाच्छ्लेनान्यत्र प्रस्थितिश्च ।

तृतीयाङ्कः—विदूषकेण सागरिकया सह नृपस्य मेलनमिच्छता भर्मेण तत्समीपं वासवदत्ता आनीता । राजा तां सागरिकां मत्वा तत्प्रणययाच्ञया चात्मानुरागं प्रकटयति । अपनीतावगृह्णन् राज्ञी च तदान्यसंकान्तहृदयं नृपमप्रतिभं कृत्वा प्रतिष्ठते । ततः प्रविष्टा क्लृप्तचित्तया कच्छमुबध्य प्राणांस्तुमुपक्रममाणा सागरिका राज्ञा निवारिता । पुनरपि वासवदत्ता राजानमनुनेतुमागच्छन्ती सागरिकां सप्रणयं व्याहरन् दृष्ट्वा क्रोधेन विदूषकमाबध्य सागरिकां गृहीत्वा स्वभवनं गता ।

चतुर्थाङ्कः—सागरिका उज्जयिनीं प्रेषितेति श्रवणेन राज्ञः परित्यापः । ततः मनापतिभागिनेयेन विजयवर्मणा कौशल्या जिता क्षद्रपथ रणे हता इति राज्ञं कथितम् । अथ कथिदैन्द्रजालिक आगत्य बहुविधमहुतस्य वस्तु दर्शयति । ततः कञ्चुकी सिंहलमन्त्रिणा वसुभूतिना सहगच्छति । वासवदत्ताया मातुलस्य सिंहलराजस्य कन्या समुद्रे यानभङ्गेन निपतितेति वसुभूतिना कथितम् । अन्तःपुरमग्निना दह्यत इति सहसा जनानां कलकलः । तत्र राज्ञः प्रवेशः । निगड-मंयता सागरिका च तेन परित्राता यदा वसुभूतिना दृष्टा तदा सैव सिंहलनृपतनया रत्नावलीति परिज्ञाता । वासवदत्तया सा नृपाय दत्ता । तेन च परिणीता ।

"The first scene introduces a curious description of the sports and practical jokes practised at the spring festival. *Sagarika*, otherwise called *Ratnavali* from her jewel-necklace, a princess of Ceylon, is accidentally brought to the king's court, falls in love with him and paints his picture. The king is, of course, equally struck with her. His queen's jealousy is excited by the discovery of the picture. She even succeeds in imprisoning *Sagarika* and putting fetters on her feet, and more than ordinary impediments threaten to stop the progress of the love affair. All difficulties however are eventually removed and the play ends, as usual, by the king's conciliating his first wife and gaining a second."—Monier William's Indian wisdoms.

VIII. नाटकीय पात्राणि Dramatic Persons.

पुरुषः = Men. •

उदयनः = राजा = बत्सराजः = The king of *Batsha*.

योगेश्वराययः = मन्त्री = The Prime Minister.

वसन्तकः = विदूषकः = The jester.

वसुमतिः = सिंहसाराजमन्त्री = The minister to the king of Ceylon as an ambassador to *Udayana*.

शाम्भयः = कसुकी = *Udayana's* chamberlain sent as an envoy to the court of the king of Ceylon.

संवरसिद्धिः = ऐन्द्रजातिकः = A magician.

विजयवर्मा = सेनापतिभागिनेयः = An officer in the king's army, nephew to his general *Koomanwat*.

सूत्रधारः = The stage manager.

स्त्रियः = Women.

वासवदत्ता = राज्ञी = उदयनस्य पत्नी = = चवन्तिनाथस्त्रीजयिनीराजस्य प्रद्योतस्य कन्या = The queen of *Batsha*, daughter to *Prodyota* king of *Ujjein* the capital of *Abanti*.

रत्नावली सा च सागरिका = सिंहलराजकन्या उदयनस्य द्वितीया भार्या = A princess of Ceylon, second wife of *Udayan*.

काञ्चनमाला = वासवदत्ताया दासी = A maid-servant to the queen.

सुसङ्गता = रात्र्याः परिचारिका = सागरिकायाः सखी = Another maid servant in charge of *Sagarika*.

निपुषिका	}	परिचारिकाः = Three female attendants.
चूतलतिका		
मदनिका		

वसुन्धरा = प्रतीहारो = The female warder.

नटो = The Actress, wife to the stage manager = मृदधारस्य पत्नी ।

नाटके उल्लिखितानि पात्राणि विक्रमबाहुः सिंहलराजः । रुमन्वान् सेनापतिः । जयवर्मो कमण्डतोऽपरो भागिनेयः । कौशलराजः । मृदधारस्य कन्या, भ्राता, जामाता च । नाटकीयं स्थानं कौशाम्बी । घटनाकालश्च कानिचिदहानि ।

The persons spoken of are *Brikramabahu* the king of Ceylon, *Romanwat*, the General of *Udayan*, *Jaya Barman* the elder nephew of *Romanwat*, king of Oude, a daughter, a son-in-law, and a brother of the stage manager. The scene is *Kousambi*, king's road, garden and the harem. Time—"Three days" (Wilson).

श्रीशः ।

अथ

रत्नावली ।

प्रथमोऽङ्कः ।

नान्दी ।

पादाग्रस्थितया मुहुः स्तनभरणानीतया नम्रतां
शंभोः सस्पृहलोचनत्रयपथं यान्त्या तदाराधने ।
ह्रीमत्या शिरसीहितः सपुलकस्वेदोद्गमोत्कम्यया
विस्मयन् कुसुमाञ्जलिगिरिजया क्षिप्तोऽन्तरे पातु वः ॥

प्रणम्याज्ञानविध्वंसि पवित्रं ब्रह्म वाङ्मयम् ।

क्रियते बालतोषाय रत्नावली-प्रदीपनम् ॥

(१) चरणेन अग्रभागे भ्रम करिष्या (अथवा शङ्खर पादाग्र) श्रिता, स्तनभरे पुनः
पुनः अवनता, निवारधने तीक्ष्ण सस्पृहलोचनत्रयपथगामिनी, सकम्पवर्षारोमाका
लङ्कावती पार्श्वती कर्तृक शङ्खर मुखेन जम्ब अतिनवित उ क्रिष्ट पुष्पाञ्जलि गमनपथे
विशिष्ट (अर्थात् पृथग्भाव प्राप्ति) इहेया आगनामिगके रक्षा करन ।

(2) May you be blessed by the flowers scattered in their way,
having been intended for, and cast at, the head of *Sibā* by the
bashful daughter of the Mountain, who was standing, while wor-
shipping him, on tiptoe (or at his feet) and thus exposed to his
wistful glance causing her tremor, perspiration and horripilation.

(3) पादाग्रस्थितया स्तनभरणे मुहुर्नमतामानीतया शम्भोः सम्यहलोचनत्रय-
पथं यान्त्या, स्वपुलकस्वेदीदृशमीत्कम्पया क्रीमत्या गिरिजया तदाराधने शिरसि
ईहितः चितः कुसुमाञ्जलिः अन्तरं विश्लिष्यन् वः पातु ।

(4) रत्नावली नाम नाटिकां चिकीर्षन् कविरक्षणविघ्नविधाताय मङ्गल
मुद्दिशति पार्दति । पादयोश्चरणयोरेयाभ्यां पूर्वभागाभ्यां भस्मसंलग्नपार्श्विभ्यां चरणा-
भ्यामित्यर्थः । स्थितया (यद्वा पादयोश्चर्ये स्थितया उपविष्टया शम्भोरिति शेषः) ।
तथा स्तनभरणे कुचभारेण मुहुः पुनः पुनर्नमतामवनतिसानीतया प्रापितया । तथ-
शम्भोः शिवस्य स्यहया कामेन सह वर्त्तमानानां लोचनानां नयनानां त्रयस्य पन्थानं
यान्त्या गच्छन्त्या । तथा पुलकय स्वेदीदृशम् उत्कम्पयते पुलकस्वेदीदृशमीत्-
कम्पा म्रैः सह वर्त्तमाना तर्थाक्ता तथा । तथा क्रीमत्या लज्जावत्या गिरिजया
पार्वत्या तस्य शम्भोराधने पूजायां शिरसि मूर्धनि ईहितः वाञ्छितः, ईहाद्यमवाञ्छ-
योरिति हेमचन्द्रः । ततः चित्तः शिवाय प्रहितः कुसुमानां पुष्पाणामञ्जलिः अन्तरं
अवकाशं गमनपथं इति यावन् विश्लिष्यन् विभिन्दन् विवृतिं लभमानः शिथिली-
भषत्रिति यावन् वा युष्मान् पातु रक्षतु । अव पुलकादिभिः पार्वत्याः सान्त्विकभावाः
प्रकटिताः । ते च यथा— स्तम्भ-प्रलय-रोमाञ्चाः स्वेदी वैवर्ग्य-वेपथुः । अथ
वैस्वर्ग्यमित्यष्टौ सान्त्विकाः परिकीर्तिता इति । (अन्तरं शिथिलात्मन्ये चित्तं
इति बान्धवः) ।

(5) चरणार्थेष्ववमुधया (अथवा शम्भोश्चरणमसौपवर्त्तिन्या) कुचभारेण पुनः
पुनरवनतिं प्रापितया शिवोपासनायां तस्य साभिलाषनयनसार्गे गच्छन्त्या शम्भो-
रोमाञ्चा-धूतियुक्तया लज्जावत्या पार्वत्या महादेवस्य मूर्धनि प्रदानाभिलाषेण समर्पितः
पुष्पाञ्जलिर्वकाशपथं प्रयत्नसापदयमानो युष्मान् रक्षतु ।

(6) शम्भोः—शम् + भ्र + डुः । तस्य । शं मङ्गलं भावयत्युत्पादयतीति
मितद्रादिभ्य उपसंख्यानमिति डुः (३।१।१८०, वा) । अन्तर्भावितव्यर्थोऽपि भवति-
रिति भट्टोजिः । In this case, the root भ्र has a causative sense.
Hence literally one who causes welfare is शम्भु ।

नवताम्—नस + तल् + टाप् । ताम् । There is a difficulty to derive it

from नम्रा as नम्रा + तल् + टाप् because पुंवङ्गाव in such cases is objectionable. त्व-तलोर्गुणवचनस्येति वक्तव्यम् (६।१।३५, वार्त्तिक) does not apply. “युक्तादय एव इह गणा” इति प्रौढमनीरमा । हरिदोषित clears the point in his शब्दरत्न :—“अत्राक्षचिबीजन्तु संज्ञा-जाति-कृदन्त-तद्धितान्तसमस्त-सर्वनाम-संख्याशब्दातिरिक्तः शब्दो गुणवचन इति” and so नागेश in the शब्देन्दुशेखर “अत्र संज्ञा-जाति-कृदन्त-तद्धितान्त-समस्तसर्वनाम-संख्याशब्दव्यतिरिक्तः शब्दो गुणवचनशब्दे नीच्यते । आकङ्कारमृत्वभाष्यत सथैव लाभात् । Hence in the Rule स्त्रियाम् (4.1 3.) कैयट uses “व्यापिनीत्वात् प्रवृत्तेः” and again in Rule पुर्योगात् &c...(4.1.48) “स्त्रियाः संविधात्रीत्वात् ।” In माघ-काव्य we ह्रस्व नेष्टं परो हारवतीत्वमासीत् (3.69). On the other hand such प्रयोग is abundant :—“ज्ञातमन्मथरसा शनैः शनैः सा मुमोच रतिदुःख-शूलताम् ।” (कुमारसंभव ८।१३) । “उपेत्य सा दोहददुःखशूलताम्” (रघु) । “निरीक्ष्य मेने शरदः कृतार्थता” (भारवि ४।६) चीवतामुपगतास्त्रगुवेलमिति धृष्टता रहसि भर्तृषु ताभिः (माघ) । Accordingly the grammarians justify this by सामान्य नपुंसकमिति वाच्यम् (१।४।१७।८ वा) । Hence here नम्रस्य भावः नम्रता ताम् । So we have in * (4.1.33) पत्राः फल-प्रतिग्रहीतृत्विति used in काशिका on which हरदत्त remarks “कर्तृत्वमात्रं विवक्षितं नतु स्त्रीत्वम् ।” In the Rule 1.4.109, वार्त्तिककार himself uses, “एकैकवर्णवर्त्तिताद्वाचः ।” on which कैयट—“सामान्येनोपक्रमात् स्त्रीप्रत्ययाभावः ।”

सम्यहलीचनपथम्—“ऋक्प्रबधूःपथामानत्वे” इति पथिन् शब्दे अप्रत्ययः समासान्तः । सनभरेण=भृ+अप्=भरः । ऋदोरविति (७।३।५७) अप् । The roots ending in दीर्घ ऋ and उवर्ण take अप् and not घञ् । भृ भर्त्सने । भरणेऽप्येके इति क्रादिः । भृणाति । अभारीत् । अभारि ।

यान्या—या + शतृ + डौप्, तथा । आष्ठीनद्योर्नुमिति वा नुम् । Followed by श्रो (the dual of प्रथमा and द्वितीया in neuter gender) and नदी

(i.e. affix डीप्) शब्द will optionally take नुम् if it be preceded by अवर्णान्त अङ् । पसे याती । याति । ययौ । अयासीत् । यास्यति । यायन् । अयायि । यातः । यातुम् । यात्वा । यात् ।

ज्ञीमत्या = ज्ञी + मतृप् डीप् । तया । उगितश्चेति डीप् । जिज्ञेति अनयेति ज्ञीः । ज्ञी + क्तिप् । जिज्ञेति । जिज्ञाय, जिज्ञयाम्-बभूव-आस-चकार । ज्ञेयति । अज्ञेयीत् । ज्ञेयते । अज्ञायि । ज्ञेयति । अजिज्ञिपत् ज्ञीणम् ज्ञीतम् । ज्ञेतुम् । ज्ञेत्वा । जिज्ञियत ।

इङितः—इङ् + क्तः । इङ्गते । इहाम्-बभूव-आस,—चक्रे । इङ्गिष्यते । इङ्गते । ऐङ्गि । विङ्गिष्यन्-वि-ङ्गिष्य-शब्द । ङिष्यति । ङिङ्गेष । ङेटा । ङिङ्ग्यति । ङिङ्ग्यत् । अङ्गिष्यत । ङिङ्ग्यत् । ङिङ्ग्यम् । When आलिङ्गन is indicated, it is to be conjugated with क्म् in लङ् ; otherwise पृषादित्वाटङ् । अङ्गिष्यत् कन्यां देवदत्तः । अङ्गिष्यत् काष्ठं जतु । कर्मण्यङ्गवचने सर्वत्र चिण् । अङ्गिषि । आलिङ्गने कम् । अङ्गिष्यातां कन्यं देवदत्तेन । अन्यत्र मित् । मसङ्गित जतुनि काष्ठेन । ङिष्टः । ङष्टुम् । ङिष्टा ।

पात्—आश्रयि लिङ् लोटविति लिङ् in the sense of benediction. पाति । पयौ । 'पास्यति । अपासीत् नृपः । पायते । अपायि । पातम् । पात्वा । पातुम् । पात । पा रक्षणइत्युदादिः । 'The भ्वादि root पा पाने has पिवति । पीत्वा । अपात्, अपाताम्, अपः । पीतम् ।

(7) मुहुः पुनः पुनः शब्दभौक्षणममकृत् समाइत्यमरः । अन्तरमवकाशावधि-परिधानान्तर्धिर्भेदतादर्थ्यं । छिद्रात्मीयविनाबहिरवसरमध्यन्तरात्मनि चेत्यमरः ।

(8) इङ्गितेन...क्षिप्तेन...विङ्गिष्यता कुसुमाञ्जलिना युयं पायध्वम् ।

(9) शार्दूलविक्रीडितं नाम वृत्तम् । सूर्याश्वैर्यदिमः सजौ सततगाः शार्दूल-विक्रीडितमिति लक्षणात् । i. e. यति (pause) shall be at the end of the twelfth (सूर्ये) vowel and then again after the seventh (अश्व) and the गण shall be in the order म-स-ज-स-त-त-ग- in each line.

अपि च ।

श्रीलुब्धेन कृतत्वरा सहभुवा व्यावर्तमाना क्रिया
तैस्तैर्बन्धुवधूजनस्य वचनैर्नीताभिमुख्यं पुनः ।

- दृष्ट्वाये वरमात्तमाध्वसरसा गौरी नवे संगमे
संरोहत्पुलका हरेण हसता स्निष्टा शिवायास्तु वः ॥

(१) आरंभ—नूतन सङ्गमे उन्मादहर्षेण द्रुतगति, अथवा याताविक लज्जाहर्षेण परावर्तमाना, पञ्चाङ्ग सङ्गर्षजन्य वीर्यासङ्ग द्वारा मनोपे नीता गौरी अत्रे परिणेतके दर्शनं कुरिया उद्योगरागगुह्यमये हास्ययुक्त शिव कर्तुं अनिच्छिता इहेया जात-पुलकावश्या आपनान्निगेर मञ्जनकर्त्रिणी इडेन ।

(२) Moreover—may for your prosperity be *Gouri* (the goddess of power) who at the time of her first intercourse, being propelled through eagerness yet receding back for natural coyness, had to advance by the entreaties of her friend's wife and thus seeing before her the bridegroom, was attached as well as frightened, with her hairs on end, when embraced by the smiling *Siva*.

(३) अपिच—नवे सङ्गमे श्रीलुब्धेन कृतत्वरा सहभुवा क्रिया व्यावर्तमाना पुनर्बन्धुवधूजनस्य तैस्तैर्वचनैराभिमुख्यं नीता अये वरं दृष्ट्वा आत्मसाध्वसरसा गौरी हसता हरेण स्निष्टा संरोहत्पुलका वः शिवाय अस्तु ।

(४) नवे नूतने प्रथमे इति यावत् । सङ्गमे मेलने रमण इति यावत् । श्रीलुब्धेन उत्साहेन कृतत्वरा द्रुता तथा सह भवति जायत इति सहभक्त्या स्वाभाविक्या क्रिया लज्जया व्यावर्तमाना प्रत्यागच्छन्ती तथा पुनर्भूयः बन्धीः सहृदो वधूरेव जन-स्य तैस्तेः समस्तैर्वचनैर्वाक्यैः आभिमुख्यं समीपं नीता प्रापिता सती अये पुरस्तात् वरं बोद्धारं दृष्ट्वा विलोक्य आत्मी गृहीती साध्वसं भयं रसो रागश्चेति ती प्रेमानु-भावादित्यर्थः । यथा सा लब्धभयरागा गौरी हसता अयमानेन हरेण शिवेन स्निष्टा

आलिङ्गिता सती अतएव संरीडन् जायमानः पुलको रोमाञ्चः यस्याः सा उत्पद्यमानरोमाञ्चा वी युष्माकं शिवाय मङ्गलाय अस्तु भवतु ।

(५) नूतने समागमे कौतुकेन त्वरमाना निसर्गजया लज्जया परावर्त्तमाना च पुनः सखीवाक्येन परिणायकसमीपगता लज्जभयप्रणया पार्वती अयमानेन हरेणोपगूढा राज्ञातरोमाञ्चा युष्माकं मङ्गलं विदधातु ।

(6) तैलैः—नित्यवीक्ष्योरिति (८।१।४) वीक्षार्थे द्वित्वम् । तैः is doubled in the indication of वीक्षा *i. e.* pervasion, hence तैर्लैर्वचनम् = by all the words = नवादां सुधां पयुः समीपं प्रेरयितुं स्त्रीभिः प्रयुक्तेः समस्तैर्वाक्यैः । करणं तृतीया ।

आत्तसाध्वसरसा—आङ् + दा + क्तः । अच् उपसर्गात् इति (७।४।४७) तकारः *i. e.*, the अच् of the root दाञ् or दाञ् preceded by अजन्त उपसर्ग is replaced by त् if the root be followed by तकारादि कित् प्रत्यय । cf:—प्रत्तम् (प्र + दा + क्तः) रामप्रत्तपु भोगिषु नाहमज्ञासिषं रत इति भट्टिः । How is the word “प्रदत्त” to be justified? प्र in प्रदत्त is to be supposed as an उपसर्गप्रतिरूपक निपात and not the उपसर्ग । The बार्तिक—“अवदत्तं विदत्तञ्च प्रदत्तञ्चादिकर्मणि । सुदत्तमनुदत्तञ्च निदत्तमिति च्यति ॥” is for आदिकर्म *i. e.* commencement of action and not for other cases. In काशिका and कौमुदी “व्यति” is the reading. ददाति दत्ते । ददौ ददं । अदात् अदित । दीयते । अदायि । दत्तम् । दातुम् दत्त्वा । ददत् ददानः । ददती ददाना ।

संरीडन्पुलका—संरीडन् पुलको यस्याः सा । सम् + रुङ् + शट् = संरीडन् । But why शट्, since the Rule is लट्: शट्प्रानञावप्रथमासमानाधिकरणे (3. 2. 124)? Hence such समास is objected to. It is however justified thus;—“लङित्यनुवर्त्तमाने पुनर्लङ्ङ्यङ्गमधिकविधानार्थम् । तेन प्रथमासमानाधिकरणेऽपि कश्चित् स्यादिव ।” *i. e.* though लट् exists in this Rule being drawn from वर्त्तमाने लट् (3.2.124), still it is

रवावली ।

repeated here, to indicate that sometimes श्रद्ध and श्रानच् can be used also in प्रथमासमानाधिकरण । रोहति । करोह । रोह्यति अरुचत् । रुह्यते । अरोहि । रुदः । रुद्धा । रोढुम् ।

वः—बहुवचनस्य वस्सविति (८।१।२१) पदात् परस्य अपदादौ स्थितस्य युष्मद्-शब्दस्य द्वितीयाचतुर्थीवशीबहुवचनान्तस्य वस् । वस् replaces optionally युष्मकम्, युष्मभ्यम् or युष्मान् if it be after a पद and not at the beginning of a श्लोकपाद ।

श्रिवाय—कृपि च सम्पद्यमान इति वक्तव्याच्चतुर्थी ।

कृतत्वरः—कृता त्वरा यया सा । जित्वरा संभ्रम इति भ्वादिःषिच् *i.e.*, it is a root from which षकार is supposed to have disappeared. So by the Rule षिदभिदादिभ्यश्च the affix षङ् being joined त्वरा is derived. त्वरते । तत्वरि । त्वरिष्यते । अत्वरिष्ट । त्वरयति । अतत्वरत् । त्वरितम् तूर्णम् । त्वरितुम् । त्वरित्वा । त्वर्यते । अत्वारि । णिजन्ते तु अत्वरि अत्वारि वा ।

(7) , वरो जामातृवाढाराविति विश्वः । दरवाही भीतिर्भीः साध्वसं भय-मित्यमरः । साधूनामसमस्यतीत्यच् = साध्वसम् । पुलकी रोमाश्चे हरितालि गजान्नपिच्छे च गन्धर्व इति मेदिनी । रसः स्नादं जलं वीर्यं शृङ्गारादौ विषे द्रवे । बले रागे दङ्घनादौ तिकादौ पारदेऽपि चेति हेमचन्द्रः ।

(8) कृतत्वरया—व्यावर्तमानया—गीतया...आप्तसाध्वसरसया—गौर्या—सं-रोहत्पुलकया—निष्ठया—भूयताम् ।

(9) शार्दूल विक्रीडितं वृत्तम् ।

अपि च—^१

सम्प्राप्तं मकरध्वजेन मथनं त्वत्तो मदर्थे पुरा
तद्युक्तं बहुमार्गगां मम पुरो निर्लज्ज वोढुं स्तव ।

তামিবানুনয়স্বভাবকুটिलां हे कृष्णकण्ठग्रहं

মুখেত্যাহ কৃষা যমদ্রিতনয়া লক্ষ্মীষ পায়াত্স বঃ ॥

(১) আরও—হে নির্লজ্জ নীলকণ্ঠ ! পূর্বে আমার উপলক্ষে তোমা হইতে কল্লপ বিনাশ প্রাপ্ত হইয়াছে ! আমার সম্মুখে গঙ্গা ধর ! তোমার ইচ্ছা যুক্ত বটে ।। স্বভাববক্রা তাহাকেই অনুনয় কর । আমার গ্রহণ পরিত্যাগ কর । পার্শ্বতী বঁাহাকে ক্রোধে এইরূপ বলিতেছেন তিনি আপনাদিগকে রক্ষা করুন ।

(পক্ষে) হে নির্লজ্জ কৃষ্ণ ! আমার জন্ত সমুদ্র তোমা হইতে মধুন প্রাপ্ত হইয়াছে । আমার সম্মুখে অনেকপথপ্রসারিণী বাণীর (সরস্বতীর) পরিণেতা (অথবা অনেক-কারেধগপরাধণা কৃত্তার নায়ক) তোমার ইচ্ছা যুক্ত বটে ! অর্থকুটীলা (অথবা গতি-বিফলা) তাহাকেই অনুনয় কর । আমার কণ্ঠ গ্রহণ পরিত্যাগ কর । লক্ষ্মী বঁাহাকে ক্রোধে এইরূপ বলিতেছেন তিনি আপনাদিগকে রক্ষা করুন ।

(২) Moreover—O impudent blue-necked one ! It is indeed proper for you to bear the *Ganges* before me, having killed the God of love in yore, at my expense !! Do humour her who is crooked by nature and leave me. May the God who was thus spoken to by *Gauri* in anger, protect you.

(or) O impudent Krishna ! It is indeed proper for you to marry the goddess of knowledge (or to lead away the humpbacked maid who goes astray) before me, having churned the ocean for my sake ! Do humour her who is crooked in meanings (or crooked by body) and give up my embrace. May the god who was thus spoken to by the goddess of wealth in anger, protect you.

(৩) हे निर्लज्ज कृष्णकण्ठ । पुरा मदर्थे मकरध्वजेन त्वत्ती मथनं संप्राप्तम् । मम पुरी बहुमार्गां बौद्ध सार तद् दुक्तम् । स्वभावकुटिलां तामिवानुनय । ग्रहं मुखेन्द्रितनया कृषा यमाह स वः पायात् ।

(পবে) हे निर्लज्ज कृष्ण ! पुरा मदर्थे मकरध्वजेन त्वत्ती मथनं संप्राप्तम् ।

रवाङ्गली।

मम पुरो बहुमार्गगां वोढुस्तव तद युक्तम् !! भावकुटिलां तामिवानुनयस्व । कण्ठ-
गहं मुञ्चेति लज्जयिष्य कथा यमाङ्ग स वः पायात् ।

(४) हे निर्लज्ज ! जीविरुद्धित ! कृष्णः कण्ठो यस्य स कृष्णकण्ठः तत् सन्बुद्धौ
हे नीलकण्ठेत्यर्थः । समुद्रमन्यनोद्भूतह्लाहलपानेन कण्ठस्य नीलत्वात् । पुरा
पूर्वस्मिन् काले मम अर्थः विषयः मद्रथस्तव मद्रिषये अथवा मद्रिमिते । अर्थो विषयार्थ-
नयोर्धनकारणवस्तुस्थिति मेदिनी । मकरध्वजेन मौनध्वजेन कन्दर्पेणति यावत् त्वत्तः
भवतो मथनं विनाशः संप्राप्तं लब्धम् । अतो मम पुरः अगतः बहुभिर्मागैः स्वर्गमर्त्य-
पातालरूपैः पथिभिर्गच्छतीति बहुमार्गगा तां विलोडनं गङ्गामिति यावत् वोढु धार-
यतः शिरसीति शेषः । तव तत् (कामेन विनाशस्य प्रापणं) युक्तमिति परिहासः ।
अन्यासक्तस्यैतत्तु मेदिन्या तु द्वेषः सर्वथा युक्त एवेत्यर्थः । अथवा युक्तमुचितं किमिति
काकुः । मद्रिषये त्वत्तु द्वेषः सर्वथा न युक्त इत्यर्थः । तथाच स्वभावेन कुटिलां वक्त्रां
तां गङ्गामिवानुनय प्रीणये । गहं गहणं ममेति शेषः । मदालिङ्गनं मुञ्च त्यजेति अद्रेः
हिमालयस्य तनया कन्या कथा क्रोधेन यं शिवमाङ्ग कथयति स वो युष्मान् पायात्
रक्षतु । आशिषि लिङ् ।

(पञ्च) हे निर्लज्ज कृष्ण । पुरा पूर्वस्मिन् काले मद्रथं मद्रिमिते । समुद्रमन्यनेन
समुत्थिताया लज्जया विण्णवा गृह्णात् । मकरो ध्वजं चिह्नं यस्य स मकरध्वजः
समुद्रकेन त्वत्तु भवतो भवत्साहाय्येनेत्यर्थः मथनं विलोडनं संप्राप्तम् । अतः मम
पुरोयतः बहुभिः युतिष्मत्यादिभिः मार्गैर्गच्छति विचरतीति बहुमार्गगा तां वाणीं
वोढुः परिणेतुः (अथवा बहून् मार्गयति अनुसन्वत् इति बहुमार्गः । कर्मव्यङ्ग्यं,
तत्सन्बुद्धौ हे बहुमार्ग बहुत्रिलासिन् कृष्ण ! गां भारतीम् । गौर्नादित्ये वल्लीवर्दे
क्रतुमेदर्विभेदयोः । स्त्रीतु स्याद् दिशि भारत्या भूमौ च सुरभावपि । पुंस्त्रियोः
स्वर्गवज्राभ्युत्थिद्वग्वाणलीमस्विति केशवः । वोढु रूपयच्छमानस्य) अथवा
बहूनां मार्गैः अन्वेषणं तस्मिन् गच्छतीति बहुमार्गगा तामनेकवङ्गभा
न्वेषणीम् । मार्गो मृगपदे मांसि सौम्यत्वेऽन्वेषणेऽध्वनीति यादवः । वेश्यां कुलामि-
त्यर्थः । कंससैरित्थीत्वाङ्गवङ्गभामित्यर्थः । वोढुः कामेन रक्षसि नयतः । तव
तद युक्तमिति पूर्ववत् । अतः भावेन अभिप्रायेण अर्थेनेति यावत् पञ्चे चैष्टया अङ्ग-

विचेपेति यावत् । लब्धप्रवृत्तिहेतौ च भावोभिप्रायवस्तुनीः । स्वभावजन्यसत्तात्म-
क्रियालीलाविभूतिषु । चेष्टाद्येव्योर्बुधे जन्तौ शङ्कारादेश कारण इति हेमचन्द्रः ।
कुटिलां वक्रां तां भारतीं कुन्तां वा एव अनुनयस्य प्रीणय । स्वरितजितः कर्चभिप्राये
क्रियाफल इति तड् । कण्ठस्य गहं गहणं ममेति शेषः । मुञ्च । इति लक्ष्मीः
श्रीश्च रुषा यं विष्णुमाह स वः पायात् ।

(5) विस्रोतसं शिरसि वहतो निर्लज्जस्य तव मङ्गिताय यतमानस्य कामस्य
दहनमुचित मेव । अन्यथा कथमपरस्या नायिकाया स्तुष्टिः स्यात्, अतो वक्र-
गामिनीं तामिव मां त्यजन्ननुनयेति गिरिजयाभिप्रेता भवो वः पातु । पक्षे मदुङ्गाराय
समुद्रमन्यने तदानौ निर्बन्धवत् स्तवाधुना वाणीश्रयणम् (अथवा कुन्ताश्रयणं)
युक्तमेव । मां विहायातो भाववक्रां तामेवानुनयेति श्रियाभियुक्ता हरिर्वो रक्षतु ।
तामनुसर सरसिरुहलोचन या तव हरति विषादमिति जयदेवः ।

(6) मथनम्—मथं विलीडन इति भादिः । ततो भावे ल्युट् । मथति ।
ममाथ । मथिष्यति । अमथीत् । मथितः । The roots मथि, मन्य and
क्रादि मन्य give मथन in ल्युट् ।

त्वत्तः—युष्मद् + तसिन् । प्रत्ययात्तरपदयोश्चि (७२।१८) तदादेशः ।
The portions युष्म् and अस्म् of युष्मद् and अस्मद् are replaced by त्व
and म in singular if followed by an affix or any पद । वीढुः—
वह् + ढच् । तस्य । वहति—ते । उवाह ऊहं । वीढा । वक्ष्यति—ते ।
उच्चात् वक्षीष्ट । अवाचीत् अवांष्ट । ऊढः । वीढुम् । ऊढ्वा । वहत्—वह-
मानम् । उच्छते । अवाहि । रुषा—हंताविति तृतीया । अथवा-करणे । रुष्
—क्लिप्=रुट् । रुष्यति । ररोष । अरुषत् । रुषितः रुष्टः । अयं भादि
शुरादिय ।

(7) यद्वातुयद्निर्वन्धयद्गणेषु रणोद्यमे । सूर्यादौ प्रतनादौच सैहिकेयोप-
रागयोरिति मेदिनी ।

(8) संप्राप्तवान् मकरध्वजी मथनम्—तेन युक्तेन (भ्रयते)—सा अनुनीयताम्

भावकुटिला...यद्वा मुच्यताम्...इति उच्यते यः अद्वितनयथा लक्ष्म्या च पासौध्वं तेन यूयम् ।

(9) शार्दूलविक्रीडितं वृत्तम् ।

(10) अथ श्रेषालङ्कारः । नानार्थसंग्रहः श्रेषो वृष्णावृष्णीभयाश्रित इति लक्षणात् ।

(13) पुरा किल हिमालयशिखरे तपस्यतः स्याणोः समाधिमुद्राय प्रेषितः काम लम्बं सन्मोहनं नाम सायकं सन्धानः शिवनेत्रवक्रिणा भस्मावशेषमदाह्वीति । पुराकिलामृतलाभाय सुरैरसुरैश्च समवेतैरसुनिधर्ममन्ये । मध्यमानाश्च जलधिरुत्पन्नः कालकूटो हरेण पीतसात्कण्डं नीलतां निनाय । *स्वप्नीयोत्यिता विष्णुमाश्रियायेति च पौराणिकौ वार्ता ।

अपि च ।

क्रोधेर्दृष्टिपातैस्त्रिभिरुपशमिता वङ्गयोऽमी त्रयोऽपि
व्रासार्ता ऋत्विजोऽधश्चपलगणहृतोष्णीषपट्टाः पतन्ति ।
दक्षः स्तौत्यस्य पत्नी विलपति करुणं विद्रुतं चापि देवैः
सुमन्त्रित्यात्तहासो मखमथनविधौ पांतु देव्यै शिवो वः ॥

(१) यज्जनांश्च क्रियाते क्रोधप्रदीप्तं दृष्टिपातज्वरं द्वारा ऐ दक्षिणादि अग्निज्वरं उपशमिति,—उक्तं प्रमथ कर्तुं शक्तिक्रीटवन्न अतएव भीतं याजिकगण अधःपतितः,—दक्ष स्ववहारी,—तत्पत्नी करुणरोदननिरता,—देवगण (वा विप्रगण) पलायनपरायणः,—देवीर समीपे ऐहकप वर्णवाकारी महामेव आपनादिके रक्षां कर्तुम् ।

(2) "At the destruction of the Sacrificial ceremony, all the three sacred fires were quenched by three glances full of anger ; the frightened priests fell down, their turbans (or caps) having been pulled off by the unrestrained goblins ; Daksha prayed, his wife wept sorrowfully and the gods (or Brahmins) fled"—recounting this to the goddess with (loud) laugh, may the god *Siva* protect you.

(३) मखमथनविधौ क्रोधैर्द्वैस्त्रिभिर्दृष्टिपातै रम्यो वयोपि वज्रय उपश-
मिताः, चपलगणहृतीष्णीषपट्टाः वासार्ताः ऋत्विजः अधः पतन्ति, दक्षः सौतिः
अस्य पत्नी करुणं विलपति, देवैः अपि विद्रुतमिति देव्यैः शंसन् आसहासः शिवो
वः पातु ।

(४) मखस्य यज्ञस्य मथनमेव विधिः कर्म मखमथनविधिः क्षमिन् यज्ञविध्वंस-
क्रियायां क्रोधेन रोषेण इजैः प्रदीप्तै स्त्रिभिर्दृष्टीनां नयनानां पातैर्निक्षेपै रम्यो
वयो दक्षिणगार्हपत्याङ्गवनीया अपि । एकस्यापि न निस्तार इत्यपिशब्दार्थः ।
वज्रयोऽप्रय उपशमिता निरस्ताः । तथा चपलैर्दृष्टै रम्यैः प्रमथैर् हृता अपनीता
उष्णीषाणां किरौटानां पट्टा वस्त्राणि येषां ते तथोक्ताः उद्धतप्रमथापनीतकिरौट-
वन्ताः । त्रामेन भयेन ऋताः पीडिता ऋते च ततोया समामे इति वक्तव्याङ्गिः ।
ऋतौ यजन्तीति ऋत्विजः अधो भतले पतन्ति खलन्ति । दक्षः प्रजापतिः सौति
नौति । अस्य दक्षस्य पत्नी भार्या करुणं सशोकं यथातथा विलपति क्रन्दति ।
देवैः सुरैश्चापि विद्रुतं पलायितमिति देव्यैः पार्वत्यै । नतु सत्यै दक्षतनयायै । तथा तत्-
काल एव देवस्य त्यागात् । शंसन् कथयन् सन् आसः गृहीतः कृतइत्यर्थः हासो
येन स तथोक्तः । अट्टहासइति पाठे अट्टः अन्यर्थां हासो यस्येति विग्रहः । अट्टावतिशय-
चौमाविति यादवः । अट्टं पक्ते च शुष्कं ना चौमेत्यर्थं गृहान्तर इति मेदिनी ।
शिवो वो युष्मान् पातु अवतु ।

(५) महादेवः शेषप्रदीप्तनेत्रपातै र्यज्ञाग्नीनुपशमितवान् । चपलैः प्रमथै
ऋत्विजां किरौटवस्त्राणि अपहतानि । ते च भपतिताः । दक्षः सावकः ।
तत्पत्नी सशोकं करोद । देवागापसृताः इत्येतत् यज्ञविनाशघटनमिति पार्वत्यै
वर्णयित्वा शिवो युष्मान् पालयतु ।

(६) क्रोधैः—क्रोधेन इहाः क्रोधेन सौः । जिह्वया दीप्तावति रुधादिः ।
इत्ये । इत्याश्चक्रे इन्धामास इन्धाम्बभूव । केचिदिन्धभवतिभ्याञ्चेति (१।१।६)
इत्येः परस्य लिटः कित्त्विविधानसामर्थ्यादामो विकल्पमिच्छन्ति । तदिन्धे ऋन्दी-
विषयत्वाद् भुवो बुको नित्यत्वादित्यादिभाष्यवार्तिकविरोधादुपेक्ष्यमिति जिनेन्द्रः । (i.e.
According to some इन्ध् may take आम् optionally in लिट्—but

that is in the Vedas and not in the लौकिक संस्कृत, since it is so regulated in the भाष्य and वार्तिक) । इन्धिता । इन्धियते । इन्धाम् । ऐन्ध । इन्धीत । इन्धीषीष्ट । ऐन्धियष्ट । ऐन्धिय्यत । इन्ध्यते । ऐन्धि । इन्धः । इन्धित्वा । इन्धितुम् । इन्धानः ।

विद्रुतम्—वि + द्रु + क्तः । भावे । द्रवति । द्रुद्राव । द्रोष्यति । अद्रुद्रवत् । द्रवते । अद्रावि । द्रोनुम् । द्रुत्वा । द्रवत् । ऋत्विजः—ऋतु + यञ् + क्तिन् । ते । ऋत्विग् दष्टक् सग् दिगण्णिगञ्चुयजिक्कुञ्चाञ्चेति क्तिन् निपातितः ।

द्वैत्यः—क्रियया यन्भिप्रैति सोऽपि सम्प्रदानमिति चतुर्थी ।

(7) गणाः प्रथममख्यौघा इति वञ्जयन्ती ।

(8) क्रोधिङ्गास्त्रयो दृष्टिपाता उपशमितवन्तो वङ्गीनमून् वीन् । चासार्धैः ऋत्विग्भि यपलग्गैश्चक्षीणीपपट्टैः पत्यते । दत्तेन स्तूयते । पद्भ्या विलप्यते विद्रुतवन्तः देवाः । शंसता आत्तहार्मन पायध्वं शिवेन यूयम् ।

(9) सन्धरा नाम वृत्तम् । सभ्रं यानां त्रयेण त्रिमुनियतियुता सन्धरा कीर्त्तितेयमिति लक्षणात् । The यति will be at the end of the seventh (मुनि) vowel and so again and again. , There will be thus three pauses in each पाद. The गण will stand in this order अ-र-भ-न-य-य-य ।

(12) विद्रुतं चौष्णिदेवै रिति वा पाठः । तच्च चौष्णि-देवै भूमिदेवै त्रांस्त्रयै रित्यर्थः । मुहुरुपशमिता इति वा पाठः । तत्र मुहुः पुनः पुनरित्यर्थः । अयमेव साधीयान् ।

(13) जामातरं शिवमनादृत्य यागमनुतिष्ठता दत्तेषु यदानाङ्गता स्वकन्या शिवपत्नी सती यज्ञस्थले दृष्टा, तदा तेन विनिन्दितभर्तृका सा देहं तत्याज । तस्माच्छिवबलेन तस्य यज्ञो विध्वंसितः ऋत्विजोऽवमानिताः । स च दक्षित इति पौराणिकी-वार्ता ।

किञ्च ।

जितमुङ्गपतिना नमः सुरेभ्यो
द्विजवृषभा निरुपद्रवा भवन्तु ।
भवतु च पृथिवी समृद्धशस्या
प्रतपतु चन्द्रवपुर्नरेन्द्रचन्द्रः ॥

(१) छल्ल जययुक्त । देवतादिगणक नमस्कार । श्रेष्ठ द्विजगण निर्विघ्न इडेन । पृथिवी
उत्कृष्टशस्या इडेक । राजेच्छ छल्लशरीर इहंश अत्राप दान करुन ।

(२) The lord of the stars (*i.e.* the moon) is victorious. Bow to the gods. May the great Brahmins be without any danger. May the earth be full of fertility. Let the moonlike king with a soft body as that of the moon, show his power.

(३) उङ्गपतिना जितम् । सुरेभ्यो नमः । द्विजवृषभा निरुपद्रवा भवन्तु ।
पृथिवी च समृद्धशस्या भवतु । नरेन्द्रचन्द्र चन्द्रवपुः (सन्) प्रतपतु ।

(४) उङ्गनां नक्षत्राणां पुण्या चन्द्रेन जितमुत्कर्षेण वृत्तम् । पतिरसमास-
इति घिसंज्ञा । सुरेभ्यो देवेभ्यो नमः । नमःस्वस्तिस्वाहास्वधानं वषड्यः । अश्निति
चतुर्थी । द्विजा वृषभा इव द्विजवृषभा द्विजश्रेष्ठा निर्मांसि उपद्रवा येषां ते तथोक्ता
निर्विघ्ना भवन्तु सन्तु । पृथिवी उर्वारं च समृद्धं शस्यं यस्याः सा तथोक्ता प्रफुल्लशस्या
भवतु । नरेषु इन्द्रो नरेन्द्रः स चन्द्रइवेत्युपमिततत्पुरुषः । चन्द्रवपुर्विव वपुर्वस्येति
चन्द्रवपुः चन्द्रदेहः । समस्युपमानं पूर्वपदं बहुव्रीहिरुत्तरपदलोपयेत्युपमं व्यानाद्वह-
व्रीहिः । प्रतपतु सिन्धुं यथा तथा शास्त्रित्यर्थः ।

(५) चन्द्रेणोत्कर्षेण वृत्तम् । देवान् नमस्कृत्युर्मः । विशिष्टा द्विजा निर्विघ्ना
आसताम् । पृथिवी शस्यपूर्णा जायताम् । नृपः शीतशरिव स्वं मृदु तेजो वितरतु ।

(६) द्विजवृषभाः—द्विजायन्ते इति द्विजाः । द्वि + जन् + डः । ते । एकं हि
मातृतो जन्म द्वितीयं मौञ्जीवन्नादिति स्मृतेः । उपमितं व्याघ्रादिभिः सामान्या-

प्रयोग इति समासः । व्याघ्रादि is considered as an आकृतिगण *i.e.* according to अभियुक्तप्रयोग words besides those counted in the गण can also be reckoned as व्याघ्रादि *e.g.*, चन्द्र in नरेन्द्रचन्द्रः । Here too we take उपमित तत्पुरुष as the समास, under the above rule, which means that if सामान्यधर्म be not used उपमित तत्पुरुष can take place. “चन्द्रवपुः” is not taken as an expression of सामान्यधर्म ; otherwise the समास will be नरेन्द्रएव चन्द्रः *i.e.* a रूपककर्त्रधारय by मयूरव्यंसकादयश्च । But the common attribute here is मनोरमत्वादि । cf.—भाष्याभिः क्ताति गभीर इति कैयटः । Though गभीर is used, they maintain here उपमिततत्पुरुषः, भाष्यमभिरिवेति अतिविततदुर्वगाङ्गत्वादि-सामान्यधर्मत्वात् । Of course मागेश makes here मयूरव्यंसकादिः But other authorities go in the different direction.

सम्बद्धशस्या—सस्यशब्दो दन्त्यादिः । यस्य सप्रश्रव्यादादिकात् । माहा-ससि-भूयो यइति सस्यमिति माधवः । सस्यं फले गुणे पिबेत्युक्त्वलदत्तः । ‘हरदत्तश्च “यस्यसक्तो ह्यान्दसौ । भाषायां प्रयोगो न साधुः भाष्यवार्त्तिककारौ चेत् प्रमाणमिति” (पदमञ्जरी) ; so its conjugation is useless. But the word सस्य is permissible under the Rule “उणादयो बहुलम् ।” Some derive it from शम् हिंसायाम् । शस्यम् । But शंसिगुह्मिदुहिभ्यो वेति काशिका, thus by कप्, शस्यम् and by खत्, शंस्यम् from शंस सुतो । In Bengal they accept तालव्यादि form—“तालव्या अपि दन्त्याश्च शस्ययूकरपाश्रवः ।”

(7) नक्षत्रस्य भं तारा तारकाप्यु वा स्त्रियामित्यमरः । इन्द्रादीनां फलं शस्यमित्यमरः ।

(8) जितवानुडुपतिः । विजयभैः निरुपद्रवैर्भूयताम् । पृथिव्या सप्तदश-स्यया । प्रतप्यतां चन्द्रवपुषा नरेन्द्रचन्द्रेण ।

(৯) পুষ্পিতায়া নাম অর্জুনং ব্রহ্মণ । অযুজি নযুগরফতী যকারী যুজি তু
নজী জরগাথ পুষ্পিতায়েতিললক্ষণাত্ । In odd lines the order is ন-ন-র-য
and in even ন-জ-জ-র-গ ।

ইতি নান্দী ।

অথ

প্রস্তাবনা ।

(নান্দ্যন্তে)

সূত্রধারঃ—অলমতিপ্রসঙ্গেন । অদ্যাহং বসন্তোৎসবে সবহু-
মানমাঙ্ঘ্রয় নানাদিগ্দেশাঙ্গতেন রাজ্ঞঃ শ্রীহর্ষদেবস্য পাদ-
পদ্মোপজীবিণা রাজসমূহেনোক্তঃ । যথাস্মাস্মামিনা শ্রীহর্ষ-
দেবেণাপূর্ববস্তুরচনালঙ্কৃতা রত্নাবলী নাম নাটিকা কৃতা ।
সা চাম্মাভিঃ শ্রোত্রপরম্পরয়া শ্রুতা । ন তু প্রয়োগতো দৃষ্টা ।
তত্স্বয়ৈব রাজ্ঞঃ সদ্ধলজনহৃদয়াচ্ছাদিনো বহুমানাদস্মাসু
চানুগ্রহবুদ্ধ্যা যথাবত্প্রয়োগেণ ত্বয়া নাটয়িতব্যেতি । (পরিক্র-
ম্যাবলোক্য চ) (তদ্যাবদিদানীং নৈপথ্যরচনাং কৃत्वा যথাভি-
ল্ষিতং সম্পাদয়ামি । (পরিক্রম্যাবলোক্য) অয়ে আর্জি-
তানীব সকলসামাজিকানাং মনাংসীতি মে নিশ্চয়ঃ । যতঃ)

(১) সূত্রধার—(নান্দ্যন্তে) অভিব্যক্তিরেণ প্রয়োজন নাই । অতঃ বসন্তোৎসবে
আমি অত্যন্ত সম্মানের সহিত আহূত হইয়া নানাদিগ্দেশ হইতে আগত রাজশ্রীহর্ষ-
দেবের পাদপদ্মোপজীবী রাজগণ কর্তৃক উক্ত হইয়াছি যে আমাদের প্রভু শ্রীহর্ষদেব
কর্তৃক অঙ্কিতবিষয়রচনাধারা অলঙ্কৃত রত্নাবলী নামে নাটিকা করা হইয়াছে । তাহা
আমাদিগকর্তৃক কর্ণপত্ররূপে প্রাপ্ত হইয়াছে, কিন্তু অভিনয়ে দৃষ্ট হয় নাই । অতএব

সকলজনশ্রদ্ধাক সেই রাজার আশ্রয়ের প্রতি অভ্যস্ত আদর ও অনুগ্রহ-বৃদ্ধি-হেতু নিম্নাংশুসারে তোমা কর্তৃক উহা অভিনীত হউক । (গরিজন ৭ ও অবলোকন) অতএব এখন আমি বেশরচনা করিয়া (ইহাদের) অভিনায়াধুরূপ কার্য সম্পাদন করিতেছি । অহো সমুদয় সামাজিকের মনেই যেন আকৃষ্ট হইয়াছে । ইহা নিশ্চয় । বেহেতু—

(2) Chief actor—(after benediction) No use of a long discourse. I have to-day, on the festival in honour of Spring, been with high respect called and requested by the vassals who came from different countries and quarters and who live under the protection of the king *Sriharsha*, to duly perform before them, the *Ratnabali*, a drama of unequalled plot, composed by that pleasing king of ours. It has been heard of but not yet seen acted. So now I, after dressing myself properly, am going to perform it. (Moving and seeing) O it is certain that the audience is all attentive. Since—

(3) স্বধারঃ—কথয়তীতি শ্রেষঃ । কবিবাক্যম্ ইদম্ । एवमथেपि ।
অতিপ্রসঙ্গে—বাক্যপ্রসঙ্গে গম্যমাননিষিদ্ধক্রিয়া প্রতি করত্বাত্ম দতীয়া । অলং
ভূষণপর্য্যায়শক্তিবারণবাচকমিত্যমরঃ । বসন্তোৎসবে=বাসন্তসমারোহে, বসন্তস্ব
সৎসবে প্রমাদে । অশ্বঘাসাদিবৎ বস্ত্রীসমাসঃ । প্রকৃতিবিক্রিতেরভাবে । স্ব-
ভূমানম্—অল্যন্তসম্মানপুরঃসরম্ । পাদেতি=পাদৌ যশেইব । তন্নীপজীবতীতি
তথ্যোক্ত্যে—অরণ্যপঙ্কজাশ্রয়ৈব সুখং নিবসতা । রাজসমূহে—রাজা নৃপাশা
অমিয়াশা বা সমূহেণ গণেন=নৃপতিগণেন=রাজকেন, in one word by the
তদ্বিত affix বুজ্ । রাজা প্রভৌ নৃপে চন্দ্রে যশে চন্রিয়শক্ত্যোরিতি বিদ্বঃ
(শক্ত্যোরিতি বা পাঠঃ) । অপূৰ্বেতি=অপূৰ্বমদ্রুতং যদসু তস্য রচনয়া প্রবল্যেণ
অলংকৃতা=আশ্চর্যবস্তুপ্রবল্যভূষিতা । যীমেতি=যীবাশা কৰ্ণাণা পরম্পরয়া শ্রেষ্ঠা=
একজ্ঞাদন্যস্য শ্রবণেনৈত্ব্যঃ । পরম্পরা পরিপাট্যা হিঁসাসন্মানযৌরপীতি মেদিনী ।
প্রযোজ্যঃ=অভিনয়তঃ । নাটয়িতব্যঃ=অভিনেতব্যঃ । নেপথ্যেতি=নেপথ্যস্য বৈশ্বস্য
রচনা করতঃ পারম্পর্যমিতি যাবত্ । সা নেপথ্যরচনা । তাম্ । আকালী বৈশী নেপথ্য
প্রতিশ্রুতঃ প্রসাধনমিত্যমরঃ । আকর্জিতানি=আনমিতানি=আকৃতানি ইত্যর্থঃ ।
সকলসামাজিকানাং=সকলস্য সামাজিকাসেতি তে । তেহাম্ । রচতীতি

(४।४।३३) समवायान् समवेतीति (४।४।३३) वा ठक् । समाजं रक्षन्ति तं वा समवयन्तीति । रत्नावली = अभेदीपचारेण तावद्व्याख्याभाद अभिधानलक्षणात्वाच्च रत्नावलीसम्बन्धिनी नाटिका रत्नावलीति कथ्यते । नतु अधिक्त्य कृते ग्रन्थ इति (४।४।८७) कस्यचित् तद्धितस्योत्पत्तिः । तस्यां तस्य लोपस्य दुर्घटत्वात् । Because रत्नावली, a female, is the subject matter, the work too is identified with the name As the word रत्नावली is of the nature of a name, it can very well be given to a book also This is the decision, in such cases, of the grammarians like हरदत्त, भट्टोजि &c.

श्रीहर्षो निपुणः कविः परिषदप्येषा गुणग्राहिणी
लोके हारि च वत्सराजचरितं नाट्ये च दक्षा वयम् ।
वत्स्येकैकमपीह वाञ्छितफलप्राप्तेः पदं किं पुन-
र्मन्नाग्योपचयादयं समुदितः सर्वो गुणानां गणः ॥

(१) श्रीहर्ष निपुण कवि । এই সভাও গুণগ্রাহিণী । জগতে বৎসরাজ চরিত্রও বনোইর । আমরাও অভিনয়ে দক্ষ । অতএব এখানে প্রত্যেক বস্তুই অভিলষিত বিষয়লাভের উপায়রূপ । তাহাতে আমার আগ্রহবৃদ্ধিহেতু গুণনিষ্ঠ একজন সমবেত হইয়াছে ।

(2) *Sriharsha* is a skilful poet. This assembly is also appreciative. The character of the king of *Batsa* is also interesting and we too are experienced in acting. So each of these is quite enough for the obtainment of the desired result. What more (can be desired) when all points of excellence are combined owing to my preponderating luck ?

(3) श्रीहर्षो निपुणः कविः । एषा परिषदपि गुणग्राहिणी । वत्सराज-चरितस्य लोके हारि । वयस्य नाट्ये दक्षाः । इह एकैकमपि वस्तु वाञ्छितफलप्राप्तेः पदम् । किं पुनः मन्नाग्योपचयादयं सर्वो गुणानां गणः समुदितः ।

(4) श्रीहर्षो निपुणः कुशलः कविवर्ययिता । एषा परिचीदन्ति मना अस्मानिति परिषत् । सदिरप्रतेरिति बलम् । संसृष्ट गुणानां यादृशी नन्दिरुद्धिपचादिभी स्थुण्णिव इति णिनिः । गुणबोधवती । वत्सानां राज्ञा वत्सराजः । राजाहः सखिभ्यष्टजति टप् समासान्तः । तस्य चरितं चरिचक्ष लोके मुबने । लोकास्तु मुबने जन इत्यमरः । हारि मधुरम् । क्येख नाट्ये अभिनये दक्षाः प्रवीणाः । अत इह एकैकं प्रत्येकं नित्यबौद्धयोरिति द्वित्वे एकं बहुव्रीहिवदिति (८१।१८) सुबुद्धीपादिकम् । अपि वस्तु विषयो वाञ्छितस्याभिलषितस्य फलस्य प्राप्तेर्लाभस्य पदं स्थानम् । पदं व्यवसितस्थानतात्पल्याद्भिन्नवस्तुष्वित्यमरः । किं पुनर्मम भाग्यस्य भागधेयस्य उपचयानृद्धेहेतोः अयं सर्वो गुणानां गणः समूहः समुदितः समुपस्थितः । अतः सर्वः सर्वेषां सुकरः सुखश्च भविष्यतीत्यर्थः ।

(5) श्रीहर्षस्य कवित्वमव्याहतम् । समास्थिताः परिदर्शकाश्च गुणयुक्ताः चमाः । उदयनवार्ता अस्माकं कृतिता च सम्यक् परिज्ञाता । यत्र एकोपि गुण इष्टफलप्रदाने समर्थस्तदा सर्वेषां समुदये वाञ्छासिद्धिः सर्वयैव भवितव्येति तत्र काः सन्देहः ।

(6) परिषत्—परि + सद् + क्षिप् । सीदति ।- ससाद । सत्ता । सत्-स्यति । सीदतु । असोदत् । सीदेत् । सयात् ।° असदत् । असत्सत् । सन्नः । संत्तम् । सत्ता । सीदत् । सयते । असादि ।

यादृशी—ऋन्नेभ्यो ङीविति ङीप् । The words derived with affixes from which ऋकार disappears and the words with न at the end, take ङीप् in the feminine gender. यादृङ् + ङीप् ।

एकैकम्—If the word एक be doubled, it will be as if in the बहुव्रीहिसमास ; so the सुप् of the previous part vanishes and संहिता is compulsory.

समुदितः—सम् + उत् + इच् + क्तः । एति । इयात् । एता । ऐष्यति । एतु । ऐत् । इयात् । ईयात् । अगात् । ऐष्यत् । ईयते । अगाधि । अगासातां गामी दीवदत्तेन । इतः । एतुम् । इत्ता । यत् ।

(7) प्रवीणे निपुणाभिश्चविश्वमिच्छातश्चिन्ता इत्यमरः ।

(8) श्रीहर्षेण निपुणेन कविना (भूयते)...परिषदा एतया गुचयाहिष्णा...
हारिणा वत्सराजचरितेन...दक्षैरस्माभिः...वस्तुना एकैकेन पदेन...अनेन सर्वेषां
नष्टेन समुदितम् (वा समुदितेन भूयते) ।

(9) शार्दूलविक्रीडितं वृत्तम् ।

(10) अत्र समुच्चयो नामालङ्कारः । लक्षणं हि—तत्सिद्धिहेतावेकस्मिन्
यत्नान्यत् तत्करो भवेत् । समुच्चयोसौ सत्यत्वा युगपद् या गुचक्रियेति ।

(11) अत्र प्ररोचना नाम नाटकीयमङ्गम् । तन्मस्वीकरणं तत्र प्रशंसातः
प्ररोचनेति लक्षणात् ।

तथावद् गृहं गत्वा गृहिणौमाहूय संगीतकमनुतिष्ठामि ।
(परिक्रम्य नेपथ्याभिमुखमवलोक्य च ।) इदमस्मादीयं गृहम् ।
यावत् प्रविशामि । (प्रविश्य) आर्ये, इतस्तावत् ।

(प्रविश्य)

नटी—अज्जउत्त, इअम्हि । आण्णवेदु अज्जो को णिअो-
अो अणुचिद्धिअदुत्ति । (क)

सूत्रधारः—आर्ये, रत्नावलीदर्शनोत्सुकोऽयं राजलोकः ।
तद् गृह्यतां नेपथ्यम् ।

नटी—(निश्चस्य सोद्देगम्) अज्जउत्त, णिच्चिन्तो दाणिं
सि तुमम् । ता कीस ण अच्चसि । मह मन्दभाषाए
उअ एक्का जेव्व दुद्धिदा । सा वि तुए कच्चिदि देसंतरे
दिशा । कहं ता एव्वं दूरदेसदिदेष जामातुणा अहं से

পাণিগ্ৰহণং ভবিষ্যদি তি ইমাং চিন্তাং অগ্ৰা বি ব মে
পডিভাদি । কিং উণ যশ্চিদব্ধম্ । (খ)

সূত্রধারঃ—স্বার্থ্যে দূরস্থেনৈতথ্যলমুদগেন । পশ্য

(ক) স্বার্থ্যপুত্র ইয়মস্মি । স্বাশ্রয়ত্বার্থ্য্যঃ কৌ নিযৌনৌশ্রুতীয়তামিতি ।

(খ) স্বার্থ্যপুত্র, নিশ্চিন্ত ইদানীমসি ত্বম্ । তৎ কস্মান্ন নৃত্বসি । মম
পুনরনন্দভাগ্যায়া একৌষং দুহিতা । সাপি ত্বয়া জাপি দৈমানরৈ দপ্তা । তদৈব
দূরদেশস্থিতেন ভগ্না সখ্য কথং তত্যাঃ পাণিগ্ৰহণং ভবিষ্যতীত্যনয়া চিন্তয়াত্মাপি মে ন
প্রতিভাতি । তৎ কিং পুনরসিতব্যম্ ।

(১) অতএব এখন গৃহে বাইরা গৃহিণীকে আশ্রয় পূর্বক সস্ত্রীতের অনুষ্ঠান করি ।
এই আশ্রয়ের গৃহ । প্রবেশ করি । (প্রবেশ) স্বার্থ্য এখন এখানে আসিতে হইবে ।
নটী ।—(প্রবেশ-পূর্বক) স্বার্থ্যপুত্র, এই আসিতেছি । স্বার্থ্য, আজ্ঞা করুন কি
আদেশ অনুষ্ঠান করিতে হইবে ।

সূত্রধার—ভদ্রে এই স্বাশ্রয়গণ ব্রতাবলীর্ণনোৎসুক । অতএব বেশ গ্রহণ কর ।

নটী ।—(নিবাস ভাগ ও উষ্মগের সহিত) স্বার্থ্যপুত্র আগনি এখন নিশ্চিন্ত
আছেন । অতএব কেন নাচিবেন না ? মনভাগিনী আমার কিত্ত একটা রাজ কন্যা ।
তাহাও আগনা কর্তৃক কোনও ভিন্ন দেশে দত্তা হইয়াছে । অতএব এইরূপ দূরবেশ-
হিত পতিব্রু সহিত কি প্রকারে তাহার পাণিগ্রহণ হইবে এই চিন্তাতে আমার আত্মা
হতবুদ্ধি হইয়াছে । অতএব আমি আমার কিন্নপে নৃত্য করিব ?

সূত্রধার—ভদ্রে দূরহিতিহেতু উষ্মগের অন্তোজন নাই—দেখ—

(2) So now going home I call my wife for a song. This is
my house. I enter. (Entering) My dear, come here.

Actress—(Entering) Love, I am come ; please to direct what is
to be done.

Manager—My well-behaved dear, these princes are curious for
beholding the performance of the Ratnabali. So put on your dress.

Actress—Husband, you are now without any care. So why will
you not dance ? But unfortunate as I am, I have only one daughter.
She too is betrothed by you in a distant country. So my mind is
not at ease, almost with the care as to how she will be married to a
bridegroom at such a distance. How can I therefore dance ?

Actor—My dear, no use of being anxious because of distance.

See—

(3) सङ्गीतकम् = वादिवादिसमन्वितं गानम् । संज्ञायां कन् । अगुतिष्ठामि = चारमे । अन्त्यदीयम्—अन्त्यद् + ष्चः । उदाहृत्यति हः । The word with the first vowel आ, ऐ or औ take ह् (i.e. ह्य) after them in certain meanings, देशान्तरं = अन्त्यो देशः देशान्तरं तस्मिन् । भिन्नदेशं । मयुरव्यंसकादयश्चति तत् पुरुषः । दत्ता = वाग्दत्तत्वर्थः । प्रतिभाति = स्फुरति = प्रबुद्धो भवतीति यावत् ।

नर्तितव्यम् = नृत् + तव्यः । भावे । नृत्यति । ननत् । नर्तित्वा । नर्तितव्यत् । नर्तयति । नृत्यतु । अनृत्यत् । नृत्येत् । नृत्यात् । अनर्तयत् । अनर्तयितुम् । अनर्तयितुम् । नृत्यते । अनर्तितुम् । नर्तितुम् । नर्तित्वा ।

द्वीपादन्यस्मादपि मध्यादपि जलनिधेर्दिशोऽप्यन्तात् ।

आनीय भटिति घटयति विधिरभिमतमभिमुखीभूतः ॥

(1) देव प्रसन्न इहेने अन्तर्द्वीप इहेते वा समुद्रमथा इहेते अथवा विपन्न इहेतेऽपि आनिना नीय अतिमत्तं वस्तु घटोद्देशा भावे ।

(2) If the fate be propitious, it can unite one with the desired object, bringing it even from another island or from the middle of the ocean or from the end of the quarters.

(3) विधिरभिमुखीभूतः अन्यस्मादपि द्वीपात् जलनिधेरपि मध्यात् दिशोऽपि अन्तात् आनीय भटिति अभिमतं घटयति ।

(4) विधिर्देव मभिमुखीभूतः प्रसन्नः सन् अन्यस्मादपरस्माद् द्वीपात् अपि जलनिधेः समुद्रस्यापि मध्यात् दिश आश्रया अपि अन्तात् सीमायाः आनीय भटिति द्रुतम् अभिमतं मुद्दिष्टं वस्तु घटयति मेलयति ।

(5) प्रसन्नं देवं सर्वमप्यलभ्यं घटयितुं समर्थम् ।

(6) अभिमुखीभूतः = अभिमुख + च् + भू + क्तः । अभिगती मुखमभिमुखः ।

अभिमुखः अभिमुखः सन्पदमानो भूतः अभिमुखीभूतः ।

(৭) দেবং দিষ্টং ভাগধেয়ং ভাগ্যং স্ত্রী নিয়তির্ বিধিরিত্যমরঃ । দ্রাক্ষাটিল্যম্-
সাক্ষায় সপদি দ্রাক্ষং নক্তং চ দ্রুতমিত্যমরঃ ।

(৮) ঘচ্চতে বিধিনা অমিমুখীভূতেন..... ।

(৯) আর্থ্যা নাম জাতিচ্ছন্দঃ । যস্যাঃ পাদি প্রথমে দ্বাদশমাভা কথ্যে তৃতীয়িপি ।
ষট্‌দশ দ্বিতীয়ে চতুর্থকে পঞ্চদশে সার্থ্যেতি লক্ষণাত্ ।

(১০) অপ্রস্তুতপ্রশংসালাকারঃ । অমিমুখভূতেন বিধিনা অমিমতস্য ঘটনা-
রূপাপ্রস্তুতবর্ণনে প্রস্তুতস্য সুবধারণকথ্যায় বরস্য দূরদেশাদানয়নসম্ভাবনায়াক্ষা-
নায়িকায়ায় রবাবল্যাঃ সমুদ্রমধ্যাদানয়নস্বাভগতেঃ । সত্ৰাচ্চ অপ্রস্তুতাত্ প্রস্তুতচেদ
মস্ম্যতে পঞ্চদশা ততঃ অপ্রস্তুতপ্রশংসা স্যাদিতি ।

(নেপথ্যে) সাধু ভরতপুত্র সাধু । এবমেতত্ । কঃ সন্দেহঃ
(দ্বীপাদিত্যাদি পঠতি) ।

• সূত্র । ('আকণ্ঠ্য' নেপথ্যাভিমুখমবলোক্য) 'আর্থ্য'
কিমতঃপর' বিলম্বসে । নম্বয়ং মম যবীযান্ ভ্রাতা গৃহী-
তয়ৌগন্ধরায়ণভূমিকঃ প্রাপ্ত এব । তদেহি বয়মপ্যনন্তর-
করণীয়বেশবশেনাপরভূমিকয়া সজ্জীভবাম । (ইতি নি-
ষ্কান্তী) । ইতি প্রস্তাবনা ।

(১) (নেপথ্যে) সাধু রে নাট, সাধু । ইহা এইরূপই বটে । সন্দেহ কি ? (বীণ
হইতে ইত্যাদি পুনঃ পাঠ ।)

স্বত্বধার—(গুনিয়া নেপথ্যের দিকে দৃষ্টিপাত পূর্বক) ভায়ে অতঃপর বিলম্ব
করিতেছে কেন ? ভাল, এই আমার ছোট ভাই যৌগন্ধরায়ণের বেশ গ্রহণপূর্বক আর
উপস্থিত । অতএব এস, আমরাও 'অতঃপর' কাব্যানুগবশে দ্বারা অপবনটোকাবগ্রহণ-
পূর্বক সজ্জীভূত হই । (নিষ্কান্ত) । ইতি প্রস্তাবনা ।

(২) (Within) Well said, O actor, well said. This is really so.
There is no doubt in it. (Repeats "from another Island &c.")

Manager—(Listening and looking into the dressing room) My
dear, why do you delay after this ? Well, my younger brother, just

after putting on the dress of the minister, is almost come. So come along. We two also shall be ready by wearing the dresses of others, suitable to the subsequent performance (Exeunt).

THE END OF THE PROLOGUE.

(3) भरतपुत्र = भरतप्रचीतशास्त्रोपजीविक = नट इति यावत् । जाया-
जीवी भरती नट इति वृत्तायुषः । यवीयान् = कनीयान् = युवन् + ईयसुन् ।
स्त्रियां यवीयसी वा कनीयसी । गृहीतेति = गृहीता यौगन्धरायचम्य भूमिका
वेशो येन स तथोक्तः = अवलम्बितयौगन्धरायचवेशः । युगन्धरायापत्यं पुमान्
यौगन्धरायचः । नडादिभ्यः फमिति फक् (४।१।८८) । फकारस्यायमादेशः
(७।१।२) । भूमिका रचनायां स्याद् वेशान्तरपरिचय इति मेदिनी । प्राप्तः = उप-
स्थितः । अनन्तरकरणीयवैश्वशेन = परवर्त्तिकार्यात्तु रूपनेपथ्यावच्छन्नेन । अपर-
भूमिकया = वेशान्तरैश्च । इति प्रस्तावना ।

विष्कम्भकः ।

(ततः प्रविशति वृद्धो यौगन्धरायचः ।)

यौगन्धरायणः — एवमेतत् । कः मन्देहः (द्वीपादिति
पुनःपठित्वा) अन्यथा क्व सिन्हादेशजनितप्रत्ययप्रार्थितायाः
सिंहलेखरदुहितुः समुद्रे यानभङ्गनिमग्नायाः फलकासा-
दनम् । क्व च कौशाम्बीयेन वणिजा सिंहलेभ्यः प्रत्या-
गच्छता तदवस्थायाः संभावनम् । रत्नमालाचिह्नायाः
प्रत्यभिज्ञानादिज्ञानयनं च । (सङ्घर्षम्) सर्वथा स्मृशन्ति नः
स्वामिनमभ्युदयाः । (विचिन्त्य) मयापि चैनां देवीहस्ते
सगौरवं निक्षिपता युक्तमेकानुष्ठितम् । अतं च मया बाभ्र-

অ্যোঽপি কাম্বুকী সিংহলেশ্বরামাত্যেন বসুমুতিনা সহ কথ-
কথমপি সমুদ্রাদুত্তীর্থ্য কৌসলৌচ্ছিত্ত্যৈ গতবতা কমলতা
মিলিত ইতি । (তদেব নিষ্পন্নপ্রায়মপি প্রমুপ্রয়োজনং ন মে
ধৃতিমাবহতীতি কণ্টৌঃখলু মৃত্যুভাবঃ ।)

(১) যোগদ্বারায়ণ—(হর্ষের সহিত প্রবেশ)—ইহা এই প্রকারই ঘটে । সম্ভেদ কি ?
(বীণ হইতে ইত্যাদির পুনঃ পাঠ) তাহা না হইলে সিংহলরাজ্যনিবাসহেতু
প্রার্থিতা, সমুদ্রে বানভ্রমণের সিংহলরাজকন্ডার কাঠখণ্ড প্রাপ্তিই বা কোথায়,
আর কৌশলবিনাশী সিংহলহইতে প্রত্যাগমনকারী বণিককর্তৃক তাহার তদবস্থার
প্রাপ্তিই বা কোথায় ? (উভয়ই সর্বথা অসম্ভাবিত ।) আর রত্নমালা-চিহ্না সেই
কন্ডার পরিচয় ও পশ্চাৎ বৎসদেশে আনয়নই বা কোথায় ? অভ্রাঘর সকল প্রকারেই
আমাদের প্রভুকে লক্ষ্য করিতেছে । এই সিংহলরাজতনয়াকে রাজ্যের হস্তে সমন্বানে
নিক্ষেপ করিয়া আমিও উপযুক্তই অনুষ্ঠান করিয়াছি । আমি আরও ওনিয়াছি
যে কঙ্কী রাজ্য সিংহলরাজ্যের বহুভূতির সহিত অতি কষ্টে সমুদ্র হইতে উত্তীর্ণ
হইয়া কৌশলবিনাশী গমনকারী রত্নগানের সহিত মিলিত হইয়াছে । অতএব
প্রভুপ্রয়োজন আর নিষ্পন্ন হইয়াও আমার সন্তোষ উৎপাদন করিতেছে না । ভূতাতাব
বথার্থই দুঃখকর ।

(2) Minister—(entering joyfully) This is so.—There is no
doubt ; (repeats “from an island &c.) otherwise how strange and
improbable is the obtainment of a piece of wood in the ocean by the
daughter of the King of Ceylon, who was drowned by ship-wreck,
having been asked in marriage (for the king of *Batsha*) owing to
implicit faith in the prediction of a sage and then her being over-
taken by a merchant of *Kausambhi* returning from Ceylon. So
being recognised by the necklace of pearls, she was brought here !!
Prosperity reaches our master in every respect. I too have done
well in respectfully presenting this daughter of the king of Ceylon
to the queen. Besides, I hear that our chamberlain with the
minister of Ceylon, after escaping with much difficulty from the
ocean, has joined our general who went to invade *Kosal*. So,

almost all the desired objects for our master are accomplished Still it does not bring content to me. How hard is the lot of a servant !

(3) सिद्धादेशजनितप्रत्ययप्रार्थितायाः = सिद्धस्य संप्राप्तदेवसाचात्कारस्य जनस्य (अथवा देवयोनिविशेषस्य । पिशाचो गुह्यकः सिद्धो भूतोमी देवयोनव इत्यमरः) आदेशेन य इमामुपवस्यते स सार्वभौमी भविष्यतीत्येवंपेष कथनेन जनित उत्पादितो यः प्रत्ययो विश्वास स्तेन प्रार्थितायाः याचितायाः । यानभङ्गनिमग्रायाः = यानस्याचंबपीतस्य भङ्गेन निमग्रायाः जलपतितायाः । नि + मस् + क्त + टाप् । तस्याः । मज्जति । ममज्ज मज्जत्यति । अमाङ्गीत् । मज्जते । अमज्जि । मज्जुम् । मज्ज्वा मज्जा । प्रवक्ष्यभङ्गनिमग्राया इति पाठे प्रोक्ष्यतेऽनेनेति करणे ल्युट् । तस्य यानस्य भङ्गेन निम्नं गच्छतीति तथोक्ता । तस्याः । अमं वष्टी श्रेष्ठे । अन्यथा फलकासादन मित्यत्र कर्षाणि चेतुभयप्राप्तौ समासी न स्यात् । एवञ्च नचापि वेदाध्ययनं दुरात्मनामिति सप्तद्वराति समाप्तिव्यादौ बोध्यम् । कौशाब्धीयेन = कौशाब्धी निवासः अष्टेति वृद्धाष्ट इति (४-२-११५) ऋः । कौशाब्धी was the capital of वत्स । कुशाब्धेन निर्वृत्तेति तेन निर्गतमित्यङ् । (४।१।६८) । It was built, according to the रामायण, by कुशाब्ध son of कुश and was a city near the modern Allahabad. फलकासादनम् = फलकस्य काष्ठखण्डस्य आसादनम् प्राप्तिः । वणिजा = सार्धवाहेन । संभावनम् = समादरः संसर्गः मेलनमितियावत् । रत्नमाखाचिज्ञायाः = रत्नानां माखा चित्रं यस्याः सा तथोक्ता तस्याः । प्रत्यभिज्ञानात् = अवगमनात् = अवबोधात् । कौशलोष्किणये = कौशलानामुष्किणिः विनाशस्तस्यै । उत् + छिद् + क्तिन् = उत्क्षिपतिः । क्षिपति क्षिप्ते । चिच्छेद चिच्छिदं । केत्स्यति-ते । अक्षैन्सीत् अक्षिदत् अक्षित । क्षिप्नम् । क्षिन्दत् क्षिन्दानम् । क्षिप्त्वा । केतुम् । क्षिपते । अक्षेदि । क्रियाधीपपदस्य च कर्मणि स्थानिन इति चतुर्था । कौशलोष्किणिं कर्तुमिति । Some including जयमङ्गल assert तुमर्थाच्च भाववचनात् in such cases to account

for चतुर्थी । cf:—कारका. निवकार्याणि सीतालाभाय सोऽब्रवीद् इति मरि: (७।२८) । But मन्त्रिणाश्च and others appear to make a distinction here reserving the latter Rule for the cases where the चतुर्थी words are not compounded, हरिदीक्षित proceeds farther, assigning this Rule to the cases where by the substitution of तुमुन्, no other words are liable to change. So in such cases as द्विषी विघाताय विघातुमिच्छतः (भारवि), he adduces तादृशं चतुर्थी (vide शब्दरत्न) । कौशल=modern province of Oudh. कौशलशब्दो दन्त्यमध्यय । हमखता=हमखानिति नामधेयेन बक्सराजसेनापतिना । सङ्गयुक्ते प्रधाने इति दृतीयया । हमखत् is derived by खण् + मतुप् under §. 2. 12 आसन्दीवदित्यादि । संज्ञायां निपात्यते । अथवा हमन् + मतुप् । मलोपाभावी खल्वच् । संज्ञाभावे खण्खवान् हमवान् वा । छतिर्नेष्टौ स्त्रियां तुष्टौ योऽभिद्वैष्यधारण इति मेदिनी । आबहति=जनयति । कथं कथमपि=गरीयसा कटेन । कथमादि तथाप्यन्तं यत्नगौरववादयोरित्युक्तवत् । द्वौ कश्चन्दौ सर्वथाऽसम्भावितघटनं सूचयतः । निष्पन्नप्रायम्=निष्पन्नस्य प्रायं तुल्यम् । प्रायो मरणानश्वने सत्यौ बाहुल्यतुल्ययोरिति मेदिनी । निष्पन्नम्=निर् + पद + क्तः । घात् पदान्तादिति न खलम् ।

प्रारम्भेऽस्मिन् स्वामिनो वृद्धिहेतौ

दैवेनेत्य' दत्तहस्तावलम्बे ।

सिद्धे भ्रान्तिर्नास्ति सत्यं तथापि

स्वेच्छाচারौ भौत एवास्मि भर्तुः ॥

(১) সিদ্ধবাক্যে ভ্রান্তি নাই সভ্য, তথাপি দৈব কর্তৃক এইরূপে দত্তনাশবা-
বাণীর অভ্যুদয়ের হেতুভূত এই ব্রহ্মাবলী আশিরূপ কার্য তাঁহার অজ্ঞাতাবস্থায় করিয়া
স্বেচ্ছাচারী আমি প্রভুত ভরে ভীত আছি বটে।

(2) Though it is true that there can be no error in the prophet, I am afraid of my master, having acted independently though, for the work which will be the root of his prosperity and which has thus been helped by fate.

(3) सिद्धे भान्तिर्नास्ति सत्यम् । तथापि दैवेन इत्थं दत्तवृत्तावस्थाने स्नामिनी वृद्धिहेतौ अस्मिन् प्रारम्भे स्वेच्छाचारी भर्तुर्भूति एवास्ति ।

(4) सिद्धे अलौकिकसामर्थ्ये जने भान्तिर्भवः नास्ति इति सत्यं यद्यर्थं तथापि दैवेन विधिना इत्यमनेन प्रकारेण समुद्रपतनाद्वज्रादिना दत्तो वृत्तस्य अवलम्ब आश्रयो यस्मिन् स तथोक्तस्तस्मिन् अप्रतिपत्तकराश्रये स्नामिनी वत्सराजस्य वृद्धेरभ्युदयस्य हेतौ कारणे अस्मिन् प्रारम्भते इति प्रारम्भः । अकर्त्तरि च कारके संशयायानिति घञ् । रमेरञ्ज्वलितोरिति शुम् । तस्मिन् कर्मणि रत्नावलीखानरूपे विषये इत्यर्थः । स्वस्य इच्छयावशमाचरतीति चिनिः स्वेच्छाचारी भर्त्तुः अनिवेद्य रत्नावलीखानाभावं यतमान इत्यर्थः । सन् भर्तुः प्रभोर्वत्सराजात् । जीवार्थाणां भयहेतुरिति पञ्चमी । भीतः शङ्कित एव अस्ति भवानि । अर्गादिदृष्ट्यात् क्रीडी-द्रेक्कसंभावनद्वैत्यर्थः ।

(5) सिंहचक्राजदुहितुः समुद्रपतनेन फलकासादनेन, पश्चात् अत्रागमनेन च दैवेनैव अस्मत्स्नामिनः साहायकं कृतम् । तस्याः प्राप्ता वत्सराजस्य सन्नतिर्भविष्यतीति सिद्धस्य वाक्ये यद्यपि सन्देहो नास्ति तथापि प्रभोरादेशं विनैव पूर्वं तस्मै अनाख्याय च सर्वमनुतिष्ठता मया शङ्कितेनैव भूयते ।

(6) इत्यम् = इदम् + चम् । भीतः = भी + क्तः । विभेति । विभाय, विभयाम्—चास्—चकार,—बभूव । मेधति । अस्मैषीत् । भीता । भेतुम् । विभ्यत् । भीयते । अभायि । सिद्धे सेत्स्यति अस्मिन् प्रारम्भे भान्तिर्नास्तीति केचित् । तत्र—सिद्धे इत्यवशांसायां भूतवच्चेति (३।१।१२) भविष्यदर्थे क्तः । तथाच भवत्कृतां भूतिमपेक्षमाणा इति भारविः (१।४८) । भवता करिष्यमाणा मित्यर्थः । सौमित्रे मामुपायंस्था इत्यत्र यथा वर्त्तमाने ।

(8) ...आन्त्या न भूयते...सुखेन...स्वेच्छाचारिणा भीतेन...भूयते ।

(9) आशिनी नाम वृत्तम् । मातौ यौ चेच्छाशिनी वेदशीकैरिति लक्षणात्,

the order of the मच is म—त—तम—न and the यति is after वेह (fourth vowel) and thence होह (Seventh vowel).

(10) मच खेच्छाचारित्वेन मयमिति काव्यलिङ्गमकহারः । हेतीर्वाक्यपदा-
र्थत्वे काव्यलिङ्गमुदाहृतमिति खचचात् ।

(11) चारम्भी নাম নাটকীয়াবস্থা যথিতা । শীতসুখমাবনারম্ভঃ ফল-
সামায় ভূবসে ইতি খচচাত্ । কঃ সন্দেহ ইত্যাদিতঃ প্রারম্ভে ক্রিয়িতিক্রিয়াক্ষ্যানেন
বত্‌সরাজস্য রবাবলীপ্রাপ্তিহেতুরনুসৃতদেবী যৌগম্বরায়চম্বাষাঃ নাটকীয়বী-
জরূপেচ ন্যসঃ ।

(12) खेच्छाकारोति दमरूपकद्वयः पाठः ।

(नेपथ्ये कलकलः)

(आकर्षणं ।) अये, मधुरमभिहन्वमानमृदुमृदङ्गानुगत-
संगीतमधुरः पुरः पौराणामुच्चरति चर्चरीध्वनिः । तथा
तर्कयामि यदेनं मदनमहमहोयांसं पुरजनप्रमोदमवलोक-
यितुं प्रासादाभिमुखं प्रस्थितो देव इति । (ऊर्ध्वमवलोक्य)
अये, कथमधिरूढ एव देवः प्रासादम् । य एष

(1) (নেপথ্যে কল কল শুনিয়া) —আহা ভাড়াবান বৃষজগজতমজীভবনোহর
পৌরদিগের চর্চরী শব্দ উচ্চারিত হইতেছে । অতএব বোধ হইতেছে এই কামোৎসব-
মহোৎসব পৌরজনপ্রমোদ বর্ণনের জন্ত রাজা আসায়েব দিকে গমন করিতেছেন । (উর্ধ্বে
দ্রষ্টব্য) এই বে মহারাজ আসায়ে আরোহণ করিয়াছেন । এই তিনি—

(2)—(Noise within—listening) O, the sweet notes of the people
mixed with songs to the sound of soft tabours gently played upon,
are heard. I think the king is going to the palace in order to see
their grand amusements in honour of the festival of the god of
love. (Looking up) O, the king has gone up on the roof of the
palace. And—

(3) मधुरिति = मधुरं मनीहरम् अभिहन्वमानस्य तावमानस्य खदीः कीमलस्य
मृदङ्गानुगतमनुकूपं यत् संगीतं तदिव मधुरम् । उपमानानि सामान्यवचनैरित्यु-

पमानं तत्पुरुषः । पौराणां नगरस्थानां जनानां चर्चरौ एवधनिः शब्दः ।
चर्चरौ गीतिविशेषः ।

“द्रुतमध्यलयं समाविता पठति प्रेमभरामटी यदि ।

प्रतिकच्छप्रपूरकेच वा द्रुतमध्यप्रकृता हि चर्चरौ ॥”

इति लक्षणात् । करशब्द इति केचित् । सदृशं मुरजा इत्यमरः । (Drums
or tabours.) पुरः=अगतः । उच्चरति=उदगच्छति । उदयरः सकर्म-
कादिति न तद्ध् । अकर्मकत्वात् । तथा=अतः । तर्कयामि=मन्त्रे मन्त्रया-
मीति यावत् । अततर्कत् । मदनेति=मदनस्य कामस्य मद्मिन् उत्सवेन महीयांसं
गरीयांसम् । मदनमहीयांसमिति पाठे कामेन गरीयांसमित्यर्थः । मद् उत्सव
उत्सव इत्यमरः । मद् उत्सवतेजसोरिति मेदिनी । मद् + ईयसुन्=मही-
यस् । तम् । शिवचक्रविभज्योपपदे तरवीयसुनावितीयसुन् । The affixes
तरप् and ईयसुन् are joined to the words when comparison
between two is understood । स्त्रियां महीयसी । प्रासादाभिमुखम्=
प्रासादस्य सौधस्य अभिमुखं समीपम् । प्रासादी देवभुजां सौधीसौ राजसदन-
मित्यमरः । प्र + सद + चञ्=प्रासादः । उपसर्गस्य चञ्प्रभृत्ये बहुलमिति
दीर्घः । अर्थान्तरे प्रसादः । प्रस्थितः=चलितः । अभिङ्ग्यमानस्य=अभि + ङ्
+ कर्मणि शानच् । इति । ज्ञान । इत्या । ङनिष्पति । इत् । अङ् ।
इत्यात् । वध्यात् । अवधीत् । अङ्निष्पत् । इत् । इत् । इत् । इत् ।
इत्या । इत्यते । अवधि अघानि ।

विश्रान्तविग्रहकथो रतिमाञ्जनस्य

चित्ते वसन् प्रियवसन्तक एव साक्षात् ।

पर्युत्सुको निजमहोत्सवदर्शनाय

वत्सेश्वरः कुसुमचाप इवाभ्युपैति ॥

तद्यावदगृहं गत्वा कार्यशेषं चिन्तयामि । (इति निष्क्रान्तः ।)

इति विष्कम्भकः ।

(1) विग्रहकथानुष्ठ (अजबार्थारहित उ रणकथानुष्ठ) रतिमान् (प्रेमिक उ रतिसमन्वित), जनछिन्निवागी (अज्ञारक्षणनील उ लोकमनोत्तम), अश्वसन्त, साक्षात् कुम्भटाणेरुत्तर बन्सराज पर्वतस्य दृष्टि निजमहोत्सवदर्शननेन अञ्जये आसिते-
हेन । अतएव आनि गृहे गृहीत अरविष्टे कार्यं चिन्तां करि । (निरुद्ध) । इति
विरुद्धक ।

(2) After the war talk has ceased, that loving king, dear to his people and like the god of love incarnate, beloved of his boon companion (*Basantaka*) is coming, as it were, to see his own festival, being full of zeal. I too go home and meditate on what is to be done (exit) (The end of the prelude).

(3) विश्रान्तविग्रहकथः रतिमान् जनस्य चित्ते वसन् प्रियवसन्तकः साक्षात् कुम्भचापद्वय वत्सेन्दरः पर्युत्सुकः निजमहोत्सवदर्शनाय एव अभ्युपैति ।

(4) विश्रान्ता निरुद्धा विग्रहस्य युद्धस्य पक्षे कायस्य कामस्थानकत्वात् कथा आलापः पक्षे वृत्तान्तः यस्य स तथोक्तः । विग्रहो युधि विस्तारं प्रविभानशरीरयो-
रिति हेमचन्द्रः । रतिमान् प्रचययुक्तः पक्षे सभार्यः । रतिः स्त्री अरदारीषु रागे सुरत-
गुह्ययोरिति मेदिनी । जनस्य लोकस्य चित्ते मनसि वसन् तिष्ठन् सन् प्रज्ञारक्षणत्
पक्षे मनसिजत्वात् । साक्षात् मूर्तिमानेव प्रियो वसन्तो मधुः पक्षे वसन्तकनाम-
धेयं विदूषको यस्य स तथोक्तः । शेषादिभाषेति बहुव्रीहौ पक्षे कप् समासान्तः ।
कुम्भं चापो यस्य स मदन इव । अरविन्दमशोकश्च चतुश्च नवमङ्गिका । नीलैत-
पक्षश्च पक्षेते पञ्चमाशस्य सायका इति प्रसिद्धेः । वत्सेन्दरः सद्यनः पर्युत्सुकः
कुम्भइत्युक्तः सन् निजस्य स्वायुष्ठितस्य कामपक्षे आत्मनी महोत्सवस्य प्रधानोत्-
सवस्य दर्शनाय अवलोकनाय एवेति अवधारणे । महोत्सव इति महोत्सवः ।
आन्महत्तः समानाधिकरञ्जजातीयवैरित्यात्मन् । अभ्युपैति आगच्छति ।

(5) रणकथा समाप्ता । रामवान् वत्सराजः कामद्वय आत्ममहोत्सव-
दर्शनायैव आयाति ।

(6) प्रियवसन्तकः=वा प्रियस्येति वक्तव्यादपुत्रीहो प्रियवसन्तस्य वा पूर्वनिपातः ।
 अभ्युपेति=अभि + उप + इष् + लट् तिप् । एत्येधव्यूहसिति इतिः । i. e. in
 उप + एति the Rule एकं पररूपम् intervenes and therefore the
 aforesaid special Rule which means if अवर्ण is followed by
 the roots इष् and एष beginning with एकार or the आदेश ऊठ्,
 इति i. e. ऐ or औ as the case may be, shall take place.

निजमङ्गीतसवदर्शनाय—तादर्थ्यं चतुर्थी वाच्येति चतुर्थी । As to तुमर्थाच्च
 भाववचनात्, vide the note above. Some say that this वार्त्तिक is
 an interpolation and accordingly they give for निमित्तार्थे चतुर्थी
 the प्रापक सूत्र given in the चतुर्थीसमास viz :—चतुर्थी तदर्थार्थवलिङ्घित
 सुखरचितेः ।

(8) विश्रान्तविग्रहकथेन रतिमता...वसता प्रियवसन्तकेन...पर्युत्तुकेन
 वत्सेश्वरेण...कुसुमवापेन...अभ्युपेयते ।

(9) वसन्ततिलकं इतम् । ज्ञेयं वसन्ततिलकं तभजा जगौमे इति लक्षणात् ।
 The order of the गण is त-भ-ज-ज-ग-ग in each line.

(10) उपमाखण्डारः । साधर्म्यमुपमा भेद इति लक्षणात् ।

इति विश्वम्भकः ।

প্রথমোঃ ।

(ততঃ প্রবিশত্বাসনস্থ্যো গৃহীতবসন্তোৎসববেশো রাজা বিদূষকঃ)

রাজা—(মহর্ষমবলোক্য) সখে বসন্তক ।

বিদূষকঃ—আসুবেদু ভবং । (ক)

রাজা—রাজ্যং নির্জিতশত্রু যোগ্যসচিবে ন্যস্তঃ সমস্তো ভরঃ

সম্যক্‌পালনলালিতাঃ প্রশমিতাশেষোপসর্গাঃ প্রজাঃ ।

প্রদ্যোতস্ব সুতা বসন্তসময়স্বং চেতি নান্মা ধৃতিং

কামঃ কামমুপৈত্বয়ং মম পুনর্মন্যে মহানুত্সবঃ ॥

(ক) আজ্ঞাপয়তু ভবান্ ।

প্রথমঃ—রাজপ্রাসাদ । গণ্ডাৎ উদ্যান ।

(আসনস্থ ও গৃহীতবসন্তোৎসববেশ রাজা ও বিদূষকের প্রবেশ ।)

রাজা—(সহরে অবলোকনপূর্বক) সখে বসন্তক !

বিদূষক—কি আদেশ, মহারাজ ।

রাজা—রাজ্য নির্জিতশত্রু সমস্ত কার্যভার উপযুক্ত মন্ত্রীতে সংস্থাপিত । সকলোপদ্রবণা প্রজা উৎকৃষ্টে পালনে পরিপোষিত । প্রত্যোত্তের কন্যা, বসন্ত সমর, ও তুমি (অথবা প্রত্যোত্তের কন্যা ও বসন্তকালের ন্যায় আচরণশীল তুমি) বিন্যাসন । অতএব নাম দ্বারাই কাম, পয়াশ্রম সন্তোষ লাভ করুন । আমি কিন্তু এই মহান্ উৎসবকে আমায়ই উৎসব মনে করিতেছি ।

(2)---(Act I—Scene 1)---(The palace—then a garden.)

(Enter the king and the jester seated and with garments fit for Spring festival).

King—(Looking joyfully) Friend Basantaka !

Jester—Please to command your majesty.

K.—My kingdom is rid of all enemies. All works have been entrusted to the able minister. My subjects with their difficulties removed, are prosperous under good control. I have now Pradyota's daughter, yourself and Spring (or yourself with spring-like behaviour). So let the God of love be fully satisfied with the name (only) of this festival. But it is, as I consider, really mine.

(3) राज्यं निर्जितशत्रुः समस्तो भरः योग्यसचिवे न्यस्तः । प्रशमिता-
श्रेयोपसर्गाः प्रजाः सम्यक्पालनलालिताः । प्रद्योतस्य सुता वसन्तसमयः त्वञ्च इति
नाम्ना कामः धृतिं काममुपैतु । अयं पुनर्मम मङ्गलमुत्सवः (इति) मन्वे ।

(4) राज्यं मञ्छासनायसा भूमिः । निर्जिताः पराभूताः श्रेयो रिपवा यस्मिन्
तत् निर्जितशत्रु विध्वंसितरिपु । समस्तः सकलो भरो भारः योग्यसचिवे उपयुक्तमन्त्रिणि
योग्यन्यायके न्यस्तः निश्चितः । प्रशमिता निवारिता अशेषाः समस्ता उपसर्गा उपप्रवा
यासां तास्तथोक्ताः । प्रजाः प्रसन्नतयः जना इति यावत् । सम्यक् साधु पालनं तेन
लालिताः पोषिताः । उपसर्गः पुमान् रोगमदीपप्रवयोरपीति मेदिनी । प्रद्योतस्य प्रद्योत
इतिनामधेयस्य उज्जयिनिराजस्य सुता वासवदत्ता । वसन्तस्य समयः कालस्य त्वञ्च
विद्यमानः । यदा वसन्तस्य ऋतुविशेषस्य समय आचार इव समयो यस्य स तथोक्तः ।
समयः श्रवणाचारकालसिद्धान्तसंविद इत्यमरः । इतिहेतोः कामो मदनां नाम्ना
नाममात्रेणैव धृतिं सन्तोषं कामं पर्याप्तमुपैतु लभतान् । अयं पुनः किमु मम
मङ्गलं विपुलः उत्सवः मङ्ग इति मन्वे मञ्जयामि । यतोयमुत्सवः कामस्य नाम्ना-
वारब्धस्ततः स प्रीत्यातु । कार्यतस्तु मन्वेत्यर्थं सर्वथोद्देशकरः । राग्यादीनां निवृ-
त्तत्वादिति भावः ।

(5) निष्कण्टकमाधिपत्यम् । योग्योऽमात्यश्च शासननिरतः । विघ्नहीनाः प्रकृतयः सम्यक्पालनवर्जिताः । वासवदत्ता त्वं वसन्तसमयश्च । अतः काममर्हत्-सव इति गान्धर्व कामस्तुष्यतु । अयन्तु मर्मवीतुसवः । सर्वथा सुखमयत्वात् ।

(6) राज्यम्—राजन् + यक् । पत्यन्तपुरीहितादिभ्यो यनिति (५।१।२२८) यक् । न लङ्घित इति (६।४।१४४) टिलीपः । If followed by a तद्धित affix, टि of भ (i. e. अपदान्त part of a base) vanishes. Though the term literally means राज्ञो भावः कर्म वा, it indicates kingdom—स्वाम्यमात्यौ परं राष्ट्रं काण्डदण्डौ तथा मुद्रतः । सप्ततानि समन्तानि नौकेऽस्मिन् राज्यमुच्यते इति मनुः ।

योग्यमन्त्रिवे=योग्यश्च सचिवश्चेति कर्मधारयः । तस्मिन् । युज् + स्यत् = योग्यः । ऋह्लोऽर्थ्यत् इति (3. 1. 28) स्यत् । चञोः कु घिष्ठातोऽरिति कुलम् । स्यत् is added to the roots ending in हल् or ऋवर्च in the कृत्याधि-धिकार । The affixes dropping च and the affix स्यत् alter च and ज into क and ग respectively in the roots.

न्यसः=नि + अस् + क्तः । समस्तः=सम् + अस् + क्तः । अस्यति । आस । असिष्यति । आस्यत् । अस्तः । अस्ता असिता । असितुम् । अस्तत् । अस्तते । आसि । भ्रम्यक्=सम् + अच् + क्तिन्=सम्यच् । Then, पदान्ते सम्यक् । चीः कुरिति कुलम् । क्रियाविशेषणम् । सत्यं तथ्यमृतं सम्यगित्यमरः ।

वसन्तसमयः—वसन्तश्च समययेति कर्मधारये विशेषणं विशेष्ये च बहुलमित्यत्र (२।१।५७) बहुल्यङ्गत्वात् तच्चकः सर्पः इतिवन्न समासप्रसङ्गः । तथापि मल-याद्विः व्याकरणशास्त्रं तर्कविद्या कैलासपर्वतः शिंशपाठश्च इत्यादि बहुप्रयोगदर्शनात् कथञ्चिदर्थं सोढव्यः । अथवा वसन्तनिर्देशी समय इति आकाशपार्थिवादीनां सिद्धये चीत्तर पक्षोपपत्तिरिति वक्तव्यात् तत्पुरुषः । तथाच—“अथ जयाय नु मेरुमहीभूत इति भारविः (५।१) । स देवदाहद्रुमवेदिकायामिति कालिदासः । एतानि विधत्ति मुरारिकविर्व-चासीति मुरारिः । शब्दशास्त्रसङ्कारपादपादिति चरदत्तः । तत् सर्वं जयदेव-पण्डितकविः कश्चित्तानात्मन इति जयदेवः । The grammarians have no

easy way of asserting कर्मधारय in such words as शिशुपावचः कौलासपर्वतः &c.—as भाष्यकार has opposed it by stating कथं तद्धोमौ द्वौ प्रधानशब्दौ एकस्मिन्नर्थे युगपदवर्धयेते ? वचः शिशुपेति ? नैतद्वीरावश्यकः समावेशः । नञ्चवचः शिशुपास्ति ।” इति कार also opposes such समास—“कच्चिन्न भवत्येव । रामो जामदग्न्यः । विशेषणमिति किम् ? तच्चकः सर्पः । विशेष्ये- र्णतिक्रिम् ? लोहितस्तच्चकः ।” Though subsequent commentators argued off the objection, the case stands still, in absence of the support from मुनिवच, as of doubtful accuracy. As for the poets, निरङ्कुशाः कवयः । If वसन्तसमयः be taken as an adjective to त्वम्, the समास is of course under सप्तस्युपमानपूर्वपदो बहुव्रीहिकृत्तव- पदलोपयेति वक्तव्यम् ।

(7) 'मन्वी सहायः सचिव इत्यमरः ।

(8) राज्येन निर्जितशत्रुणा । ...न्यस्मेन समस्तं भारेण.. त्वाल्लिताभिः प्रश-
निताश्वोपसर्गाभिः प्रजाभिः । ...सुतया...वसन्तसमयेन त्वया...धृतिः कामेन...
उपेयताम् । अनेन...मन्यते...महता उत्सवेन ।

(9) शार्दूलविक्रीडितं उत्तमम् ।

(10) अथ निर्जितशत्रुत्वादिहेतुत्वात् काव्यलिङ्गात्पदार्थः । सच' समुच्चयान्
प्राणितः ।

(11) अनेन श्रीकेन नायकस्य धीरललितत्वं प्रकटितम् ।

विदूषकः—(सहर्षम्) भो वञ्चस्स, एवं शेदं । अहं
उण जाणामि ण भवदो ण कामदेवस्स मम ज्जेव्व एक्कस्स
बन्धणवड्ढ, अस्स अशं मअणमहुस्सवो । जस्स किदे पिअ-
वअस्सेण एव्वं मंतीअदि । (विलोक्य) ता किं इमिणा ।
पेक्ख पेक्ख दाव इमस्स महुमत्तकामिणीजणसअंगइगहि-
दसि'गकजलप्यहारणअ'तणाअरजणजणिदकोदूहलस्स 'समंतदो

মচ্ছদমংথুলোহামচর্চরীসহসুহররত্য়ামুহসোহিণী পহস্যপড-
 বাসপুংজপিংজরিদদহদিসামুহস্য সস্মিরীঅদং মঅণমহস্য-
 বস্স । (ক)

(ক) ভী বয়স্য এবমিদম্ । অহং পুণজাংনামি ন ভবতী ন কামদেবস্য মমৈব একস্য
 ব্রাহ্মণবটীরং মদনমহীতসবঃ यस্য ক্তং প্রিয়বয়স্যৈন এবং মন্যতে । তত্ কিমনেন
 প্রেচ্ছস্ব প্রেচ্ছস্ব তাবদ অস্য মধুমতকৌমিনীজন-স্বয়ংঘৃহৃত-শঙ্ককলপ্রহার-বৃত্ত-
 ভাগরজন-জনিতকৌতুহলস্য সমন্ততঃ স্বচ্ছন্দমনরীহাম-চর্চরীশব্দসুখর-রত্য়ামুহ-
 স্যামিহঃ প্রকীর্ত্তং-পটবাসপুঞ্জ-পিঞ্জরিত-দশদিসু খলস্য মশীকতা মদনমহীতসবস্য ।

(১) বিবৃৎক । (নহর্থে) ওহে বয়সা, তা বটে । আমি কিহ জানি আপনারও
 নহে, কামদেবেরও নহে, যাহার জন্য আপনি এরূপ বলিতেছেন তাহা কেবল এক
 প্রাকণকুমার আমারই মহোৎসব । (দর্শনপূর্বক) যাঁক ইহাতে কি ? দেখুন দেখুন
 মদনকুমারিনীজনকর্তৃক দ্বারং গৃহীত পিচুকরী জ্বলন্ত আঘাতে নর্ভনকারী নাগরজন-
 কর্তৃক উদ্দীপিত হব, চারিদিকে পঁবাণ্ড গম্বীর চর্চরী (গীতিবিশেষ বা হুস) শব্দ দ্বারা
 শব্দায়মান-বস্ত্র-প্রারম্ভে মনোহর, অকিস্তপীতচূর্ণরাশিধারা দর্শনিক পীতকারী, মদন-
 মহোৎসবের কি শোভা !

(২) Jester—(joyfully) O friend, this is just so. But I know
 this festival of which you are thus speaking, is neither yours nor
 of the god of love but only of myself who am a Brahmin boy.
 (Seeing) But let it go. See, see now the beauty of this amorous
 festival full of pleasure created by the city people who are dan-
 cing, having been struck with water through syringes willingly
 taken up by the females excited with wine, and which appears
 excellently at the junctions of the streets full of noise of the songs
 (or clapping) discordant, loud and profuse and in which the ten
 quarters have been made yellow-coloured, with the scattered mass
 of fragrant yellow dust.

(३) ब्राह्मणवटुकस्य = ब्राह्मणवाल्क्यस्य । मन्त्राते = चालयते । मन्त्रिति = मधुना मध्येन वसन्तेन वा मत्तस्य कामिनीनां जनस्य स्वयमात्मना यदेष अवलम्बनेन गृहीतस्य ग्रङ्गकस्य जलमिच्छेपयन्त्यस्य जलस्य प्रहारेण नृन्यदिः नागरेर्जनैर्जनित-
मुत्पादितं कौतूहलं इषौ यस्मिन् स तथोक्तस्तस्य । कौतूहलं कौतुकञ्च कुतुकञ्च कुतूहलमित्यमरः । स्वयंयद्गः सुप्तुपेति समासः । यद्ग + अप् = यद्गः । यद्ग वृद्धनिश्चिगमथेयप् (३।३।५८) । याद्गइति पाठे गृह्णातीति याद्गः । विभाषा यद्ग-
इति वैकल्पिकी षः (३।१।१४३) । कविप्रयोगात् कथञ्चित् नास्य जलचरे कटिः स्वीकर्त्तव्या । तथाहि कण्ठे स्वयंयाद्गनिषक्तबाहुमिति कुमारि । समन्ततः = सर्वतः । स्वच्छन्देति = स्वच्छन्देन पर्याप्तं न मन्यरेण मन्दं तथा दात्री बन्धनादुद्-
गतः उद्दामा तेन । निरादयः क्रान्ताद्यर्थे पञ्चमेति वक्तव्यात् प्रादितत्पुङ्गवः । उच्छृङ्खलेन अनियमीदृगतनेत्यर्थः । चर्चरीशब्देन गीतिविशेषध्वनिना (करशब्देन वा) मुखरं शब्दायमानं रथायाः मार्गस्य मुखं प्रारम्भः तस्मिन् शोभमानस्य । उद्दाम बन्धरहिते स्वतन्त्रे च प्रचेतसीति मेदिनी । स्वच्छन्दमर्दलीदृशमिति पाठे स्वच्छन्दस्य पर्याप्तस्य मर्दलस्य बादिमविशेषस्येत्यर्थः । स्वतन्त्रीऽपावृतः स्वैरी स्वच्छन्दी निरव-
यद्ग इत्यमरः । शृङ्गकम् = शृङ्गमेव शृङ्गकम् । मञ्जायां कम् । शृङ्गं प्रभवं शिखरे चित्रे कौडाम्बुयुक्क इति मेदिनी । प्रकीर्णंति—प्रकीर्णं प्रचिप्तेन पटवामस्य पिष्टातकस्य पुञ्जेन शुश्रिणा पिञ्जरितानि पीतानि दश दिशां मुखानि यस्मिन् स तथोक्तस्तस्य । पिञ्जरितानि—पिञ्जरः पीतः सञ्जात एवामिति तारकादित्वादितच् । तारकादिराकृतिगणत्वात् । पिञ्जरीऽश्वात्तरे पीते क्लीवं स्वर्णं च पीतम् इति मेदिनी । पीतनं हरितालमित्यर्थः । पिष्टातः पटवासक-
इत्यमरः ।

सङ्गीकृताम् = शोभाम् । श्रिया सह वत्तमानः सङ्गीकः । शेषादिभाषति कप् । तस्य भावः तथा ताम् ।

राजा । (सहर्षं समन्तादवलोक्य) अहो परां कोटि-
मधिरोहति प्रमोदः पौराणाम् । तथाहि—

कीर्णैः पिष्टातकौघैः कृतदिवसमुखैः कुङ्कुमचोदगौरै-
हंमालङ्कारभाभिर्भरनमितशिरः शिखरैः कैङ्करातैः ।
एषा वेशाभिलक्ष्यस्वविभवविजिताशेषवित्तेशकोषा
कौशाम्बी शातकुम्भद्रवस्त्रचितजनेवैकपीता विभाति ॥

(१) राजा (सहस्र चारित्रिके अवलोकन पूर्वक) —अहो गौरदिग्गज आस्त्रादि
मत्तम उन्मत्त आश्रित इहेतेह । वेहेतु—

निवसप्रारम्भतुल्यकारो कुङ्कुमचूर्णवद् गौर, विस्फुट पीत चूर्णानि उ वर्णमलङ्कारयौति
एव किङ्करातपुष्पग्रन्थित भारावनमितशिरः पूडा धारा एकमात्र पीतवर्णा एहे परिष्कृता-
श्रमेयविविधनिर्मितकृवेररङ्गागारा कौशाम्बी येन वर्णप्रवमणितलोकयुक्ता इहेया शोभा
पाहेतेह ।

(2) King—(Looking joyfully on all sides)—O the delight of
the people is rising to the highest point, since—

This *Kousambi* which exceeds the treasures of *Kubera* (or of
rich men) as guessed from her apparels, is entirely turned yellow
like the dawn, by scattered mass of saffron-like yellow-dust and
also by the brightness of the golden ornaments and the crowns
made of Amaranths which stoop down by the burden of
their fore parts and thus she appears as if her inhabitants are
besmeared with golden liquid.

(3) कृतदिवसमुखैः कुङ्कुमचोदगौरैः कीर्णैः पिष्टातकौघैः हेमालङ्कारभाभिः
कैङ्करातैर्भरनमितशिरः शिखरैः एकपीता एषा वेशाभिलक्ष्यस्वविभवविजिताशेष-
वित्तेशकोषा कौशाम्बी शातकुम्भद्रवस्त्रचितजनेव विभाति ।

(4) पराम् = अत्यन्ताम् । कीटिम् = उत्कर्षम् । कीटिभूतकर्षसंस्थयी-
रिति इलायुषः । अधिरोहति लभते । प्रमोदः = उल्लासः । कीर्णैरिति । कृतं
प्रापितं दिवसस्य मुखं प्रारम्भः प्रातरित्यर्थः यैस्ते तथोक्ता सैः प्रापितप्रातःसमय
शोभैः पीतकृतदिवसस्यलैरित्यर्थः । कुङ्कुमानां काश्मीरजानां चोदः रजोभिः गौरैः
पीतैः । गौरः चेतोऽरुण पीते विशुद्धे चन्द्रमस्यपीति हेमचन्द्रः । कीर्णैर्विचित्रैः

पिष्टातकानां सदगन्धपीतचूर्णविशेषाणाम् श्रीधैः समूहैः । हेमनिर्मितानामञ्जुङ्काराणां भाभिर्दीप्तिभिः । किङ्किरातानां कुरण्टकानां पीतपुष्पविशेषाणामित्यर्थः । किङ्किरातमुदितं कुरण्टकमिति इलायुधः (A Species of Amaranth) सम्बन्धिभिः किङ्किरातपुष्पयुक्तैः । भरेण भारेण नमितानां शिरसा शंखरैः शिखाभिः अग्रभागैरिति यावत् । शिखास्यापीडशेखरावित्यमरः । एका केवला च पीता च एकपीता । एके मुख्यान्धकेवला इत्यमरः । एषा वेशैः परिच्छदैरभिलक्ष्यो निर्णयः स्त्री विभव शिख्ये' नेन विजितः अतिक्रान्तः अशेषः समस्तः वित्तेशस्य कुर्वरस्य (अथवा वित्तेशानां धनिनां) कोषो रत्नागारं यथा सा तथोक्ता । 'कौशाभ्या इयं राजधानीत्यर्थः । शातकुम्भस्य सुवर्णस्य द्रवेष खचित्ता लिखिता जना नरा यत् सा तथोक्ता स्वर्णद्रवमण्डितलोका इव । विभासि चकामि शोभतइति यावत् ।

(५) पिष्टातकादिभिः सर्वत्र पीतत्वमापद्यमाना कौशाभ्या हेमद्रवशोभितजनेव दीप्यते ।

(६) किङ्किरातैः—किङ्किरात + अण् । तैः । तस्य इदमित्यण् ।

(७) चूर्णः चोद इत्यमरः । चुद + घञ् । चुणत्ति जुन्ते । चुजुदं चुचोद । चोचा । चोत्स्यति-ते । चुणत्तु जुन्ताम् । अचुणत्ति अचुन्त । चुन्द्यात् चुन्दीत । चुद्यात् चुत्सीष्ट । अचोत्सीत् अचुत्त अचदत् । अचोत्स्यत्-त । चुद्यते । अचोदि । चुक्षम् । चुन्दत् चुन्दानम् । चोत्तुम् । चुत्वा । शातकुम्भं 'सुवर्णे स्यात् शातकुम्भोऽश्चमारक इति मेदिनी । अश्चमारकः करवीरवृक्षइत्यर्थः । कोषोऽभ्यौ कुड्मले खड्गपिधानेऽर्धौघदिव्ययोरित्यमरः ।

(८) एतया...कौशाभ्या...जनया...एकपीतया विभासते ।

(९) अग्रधरा वृत्तम् ।

(१०) उत्प्रेक्षाङ्कारः । सम्भावनमथीत्प्रेक्षा प्रकृतस्य समेन यदितिलक्षणात् ।

अपि च ।

धारायन्त्रविमुक्तसंततपयःपूरप्नुते सर्वतः

सद्यः सान्द्रविमर्दकर्मकृतक्रीडे क्षणं प्राप्नुये ।

उद्दामप्रमदाकपालनिपतत्सिन्दूररागरूपैः

सैन्दूरीक्रियते जनेन चरणन्यासैः पुरः कुट्टिमम् ॥

(१) आरंभ—छात्रिनिके जननिर्गम वस्तुनिर्गत अविच्छिन्न जनप्रवाह द्वारा आर्जकृत एवं ए समये घनविमर्दनकृत कर्दम द्वारा कृतक्रीड़ा प्राङ्गणे लोकतुल्य नम्रवर्धित वक्रभूमिके आधीन व्रमणीयनेन कपालछातसिन्दूररञ्जित चरणकपेप द्वारा कणकालेन जञ्ज सिन्दूरवर्ण करितेहे ।

(२) Moreover, while the courtyard is flooded with constant flow of water from water pipes on all sides and made muddy with instant walking in sports, the people are reddening the front pavements with their feet coloured with redlead falling from the foreheads of the unrestrained women.

(३) सर्वतः धाराधन्वविमुक्तसन्ततपयःपूरयुते सद्यःसान्द्रविमर्दकईमकृतक्रीडे प्राङ्गणे पुरः कुट्टिमम् उद्दामप्रमदाकपालनिपतत्सिन्दूररागरूपैश्चरणन्यासैर्जनेन चणं सैन्दूरीक्रियते ।

(४) सर्वतः समन्ताद्वाराणां सखिलसवाणां यन्नेष जलनिर्गमयर्धलेत्यर्थः । सन्ततो निरुतरो यः पयसा पूरः प्रवाहलेन प्रुते आर्द्रकृते क्षुते इति वा पाठः । तथा सद्यः तत्क्षणे सान्द्रो घनो निविड इति यावत् यो विमर्दो मर्दनं तेन यः कईमः पङ्कलेन कृता क्रीडा यस्मिन् तत् तथोक्तं तत्र । प्राङ्गणे चत्तरे । पुरः अग्रतः । कुट्टिमं बङ्गभूमिः । उद्दामानः स्वतन्त्रा या प्रमदाक्षासां बारवनितामितिर्थः । कपालं लब्धः शिरोऽस्थिभ्यः । कपालोऽस्त्री शिरोस्थि स्याद् घटादः शकले व्रजे इति मेदिनी । निपततां सिन्दूराणां रागेण लौहित्येन अरुणैः रक्तैश्चरणानां न्यासीर्विषेपैर्न्यासचरणैः इत्यर्थः । जनेन लोकेन चणं स्वल्पकालं निर्व्यापारस्थितौ कालविशेषोत्सवयोः-चणइत्यमरः । सिन्दूरेण रक्तं सैन्दूरं तेन रक्तं रागादित्यष्ट (४।२।१) । असैन्दूरं सैन्दूरं क्रियते सैन्दूरीक्रियते । अभूततद्वावे चिः ।

(५) समन्तात् कृतिमप्रसवणनिर्गतनिरन्तरसखिलप्रवाहपूर्णे तत्क्षणे गाढ-मर्दितपङ्कविहितक्रीडे चत्तरे पुरो बङ्गभूमिः स्वतन्त्रमशीशिरोस्थिस्वसत्सिन्दूर-

रञ्जितपादविन्यासेः लोकेन अवशीक्रियते । धारायन्त्र-(water pipes) निर्गतेन जलेन परिप्लुते पाददलनोत्पन्नेन कैर्हमेन कृतक्रीडे प्राङ्गणे या बह्वभूमि रासीत् ताम् उल्लासमत्तानां रमणीनां कपालचूतमिन्दूररक्तिजा लोहितैश्वर्यैर्जनाः सिन्दूरवर्णा चक्रुः ।

(6) सक्तः = सम् + तम् + क्तः । पक्षे सक्तः । लुप्तेदवश्यम् कृत्ये तुम्, काममनसीरपि । समो वा हितततयोर्मैसस्य पक्षियुद्धञ्जीरिति । i. e., if कृत्यप्रत्यय i. e. तव्य, तव्यत्, अनीयर्, कप्, यत्, or ख्यत् &c. follows, the last letter of अवश्यम् is to be dropped ; if काम or मनस् follows that of तुम् is to be dropped. If हित or तत, that of सम् and if युङ्क्त or चञ्जल पच् follows the last letter of मांस is to be dropped पुते—पुङ् गतौ भ्वादिः । प्रवते । पुषुवे । प्रीष्यते । अग्नीष्ट । प्रूयते । अग्नावि । प्रवमानम् । प्रीतम् । पुत्वा । प्रुतम् । क्षुते इति पाठे । क्षौति । सुष्णाव । अस्मावीत् । स्वविध्यति । प्राङ्गणे—प्र + अगि + लृट् । तस्मिन् । पूर्वपदात् संज्ञाशामगइति शत्वम् । प्राङ्गणं चत्वरजिरे इत्यमरः । The word has a technical meaning and hence इजादेः सनुसः being a नियम सूत्र does not obstruct its शत्वम् । Neither does the prohibition अगः prevail here ; the meaning of the Rule as it stands in the सिद्धान्तकौमुदी is misleading, either through an oversight or misprint, as अग qualifies पूर्वपदात् । Besides अगः is rejected by पतञ्जलि ।

(7) पुरी जलसमूहे स्याद् व्रणसंश्लिख्वाद्ययोरिति मेदिनी । घनं निरन्तरं सान्द्रमित्यमरः । चित्रादिरञ्जकद्रव्ये लाक्षादौ प्रणयेच्छयोः । सारङ्गादौ च रागः स्यादाकथ्ये रञ्जने पुमानिति शब्दार्थवः । कुट्टिमं बह्वभूमिकमिति हलायुधः । A tessellated pavement, कपालः—This word appears to mean here forehead ;—but in Sanskrit if it be used in that sense the rhetoricians call it the शाल्यतादीष as it does not mean

ललाट or भाल. So some read here कपौलनिपतत् i. e. falling from cheeks—अमरसिंह gives “स्यात् कर्परः कपालोऽस्त्री” । हेमचन्द्र—कपालं कृष्णगर्भे घटादिश्चकले गणे । शिरोस्थनि । हन्यायुध gives “शिरसीस्थि करोटिः स्यात् कपालं शकलश्च तत्” ।

(8) .. सेन्दूरीकरोति जनः ।

(9) ॥ शूर्पदूलविक्रीडितं वनम् ।

विदू । (विलोक्य) एदं पि दाव सुविश्वजणपूरिद-
सिंगकजलप्यहारमुक्कसिकारमणोहरं बारविलासिणीबिलंसिदं
आलोएदु पिअवचस्सो । (क)

राजा । (विलोक्य) वयस्य सम्यक् दृष्टं त्वया ।—कुतः

(क) इदमपि तावत् सुविदग्धजनापूरितशङ्खकजलप्रहारमुक्कशीत्कारमनोहरं
बारविलासिणीबिलसितमालीकयतु प्रियवयस्यः ।

(1) विदूषकं—(पञ्चनपूर्वक) एहै व्रसिकजनपूरित जलवन्न (पिच्छात्रि) जलाघात
भृङ्ग-मौक्तिक मनोहर, वेष्ठांशुलिङ्ग औड़ां ओ प्रियवयस्य त्वं लोकन करन ।

राजा ।—५ पञ्चनपूर्वक वयस्य वेष देखेह । केनना-०

(2) Jester—(Looking) Dear friend, look also at the sports of
the harlots, which are charming owing to the hissing sound pro-
duced by the strokes of water from syringes filled by the gallants.

King—(Looking) you have seen well, friend, since.—

(3) सुविदग्धेति=सुविदग्धैः रसिकैर्जनैरापूरितस्य शङ्खकस्य जलप्रहारयन्त्रस्य
जलस्य प्रहारिण निर्गती यः सीत्कार स्तेन मनीहरं मनीशं बारविलासिणीनां
वेष्मणां बिलसितं क्रीडाम् । विदग्धश्चेकल्यत इति हन्यायुधः । i. e. a shrewd
clever, knowing person. is छेक । छेकी गृह्णाग्रितमृगपक्षिनीर्नागरं
विविधिति मेदिनी । So by “नागर” a libertine also is indicated. This
meaning is traced from the implication of a domesticated

bird or beast. cf. :—गृह्णासक्ताः पक्षिसृगान्के काले गृह्णाकाश्च त इत्यमरः ।
Hence विदग्ध is a नागर who is somewhat like a cat after having
burnt (दग्ध) its paws.

अस्मिन् प्रकीर्णपटवासक्तान्धकारे
दृष्टो मनास्त्रणिविभूषणरश्मिजालैः ।
पातालमुद्यतफणाकृतिश्चक्रकोऽयं
मामद्य संस्मरयतीव भुजङ्गलोकः ॥

(1) विक्रिष्ट-निष्ठातक-कृतान्धकार एते शब्दे, रत्नान्धकारमौलिप्रसमुद्ग द्वावा किंकिर-
नद्वे, उद्यतफणाकृतिभुजङ्ग, कामुक (लोक (पक्षे मपेगण) आभाके अथ पाताल अरण
कराईतेछे ।

(2) These libertines raising up their syringes like the hoods
of snakes, being seen slightly through the brightness of their
adorning gems in this place darkened by the scattered powders,
are making me to-day remember the nether world.

(3) प्रकीर्णपटवासक्तान्धकारे अस्मिन् मणिविभूषणरश्मिजालैर्लोकः दृष्टः
उद्यतफणाकृतिश्चक्रः अयं भुजङ्गलोकः अद्य मां पातालं संस्मरयतीव ।

(4) प्रकीर्णविचित्रैः पटवासैः कृतः अन्धकारः तमो यस्मिन् तत् तथोक्तं
तस्मिन् अस्मिन् ग्याने इति शेषः । विचित्रपिष्टातककृततिमिरं । मणयः रत्नानि एव
विभूषणानि अलङ्कारान्धेषां रश्मीनां किरणानां जालैः समूहैः । जालं गवाक्ष
आभाये जालके कपटे गण इति यादवः । रत्नालङ्कारकिरणसमूहैः । मनाक्षयं
दृष्टः अवलोकितः उद्यतानि फणाकृतिरिव आकृतिर्येषां तानि फणाकृतानि चक्रकानि
अभ्युद्यन्तानि येन स तथोक्तः । उत्तोलितभीगसदृशजलनिक्षेपयन्तः । अयं भुजङ्गानां
विलासिनां सर्पाणाञ्च लोकः गणः । भुजङ्गः सर्पविड्गयीरिति विसृष्टः ।
वेद्यापतिर्भुजङ्गः स्याद्विटः पञ्चवक्त्रः अत इति हलायुधः । कामुकजनः पक्षे सर्पगणः ।
अद्य मां पातालं संस्मरयतीव ।

(5) कामुकैः पटवास्येषेण सर्वं तमसाहतं कृतम् । अन्धकारत्वाच्च यङ्कक्षाणां
कक्षाकारत्वाच्च स्थानमिदं पातासमिव मे प्रतिभाति ।

(6) संस्मरयति = सम् + स्मृ + णिच् + क्त्वात् तिप् । स्मृ आध्यान इति मित्वात्
ऋत्वः । अन्यत्र स्मरयति । आध्यानमुत्कृष्टापूर्वकं स्मरणम् । अस्मरत् ।
मणिजन्ते स्मरति । स्मर । स्मरिष्यति । अस्मर्यते । अस्मरि । स्मृतम् ।
स्मर्तुम् । स्मृत्वा । माम्—गतिबुद्धीत्यादि सूत्रे (१।४।५३) दृष्टेति वार्त्तिके
सूत्रे ज्ञानमानान्यार्थानामेव यद्वचनम् । ननु ज्ञानविशेषार्थानामिति ज्ञाप्यते । तेन
स्मरति मित्रतीत्यादीनामणिजन्तकर्तृणिजन्ते कर्मत्वम् न । अतएव भट्टोजिः स्मरयति
प्रापयति देवदत्तेनेत्युदाहरणम् । कथन्तु इति सामिति द्वितीया ? अतस्तु स्मृ आध्यान
इत्यस्माद् घटादेरुत्तरादिति सूत्रे (१।३।६०) स्मरयत्येनं वनगुल्मः स्वयमेवेति भाष्यकार-
प्रयोगप्रामाण्यात् कर्मत्वम् । तथाहि—यत्तु उत्तरादिति सूत्रे स्मरयत्येनं वनगुल्मः
स्वयमेवेत्युदाहर्यते तदं भाष्यप्रयोगादेव कर्मत्वम् बोध्यम् इति प्रौढमनोरमा ।
“आध्यानार्थकघटादिभिन्नस्मरतेरिव योगे तदभाष्यप्रामाण्यात् कर्मत्वाभावी घटादित्तु
भवत्येव कर्मत्वमिति शब्दरत्ने हरिदोक्षितः । “स्मरयत्येनं वनगुल्म इत्यत्र तु
उत्तरादिति सूत्रे भाष्यप्रयोगादेव कर्मत्वम् बोध्यमिति तत्त्वबोधिनी । *i. e.* Since
भाष्यकार *i. e.* 1. 3. 67 allows प्रयोज्य कर्म्यं to स्मरयति *viz.* स्मरति वनगुल्मं
कोकिलः—स्मरयति एनं *i. e.* कोकिलं वनगुल्मः स्वयमेव), the root स्मृ when
meaning आध्यान may have its अधिकर्ता as कर्मकारक in its णिजन्त
state. Otherwise there is an objection to द्वितीया in माम् here.
द्वितीया ought to have been used. For, in the Rule गतिबुद्धि &c.
(1. 4. 52) the वार्त्तिक “दृष्टेय” indicates that the word बुद्धि does
not include any special kind of perception. So स्मरत्, प्राप् &c.
are not comprised in it. Therefore माम् ought to have been
समा । दुर्गादास asserts “गुह्यः शिष्यः श्रीकं स्मरयति ।” एवञ्च स्मरणमपि
ज्ञानविशेषः । But we have shewn above that भट्टोजि and others
go against this opinion. श्रीपति includes ईशवादि under बोधार्थम् ।

प्रापयति नूपुरमिन्नितानि बोंदारम् । ईक्षयति विभ्रमं लोकात् । प्रापयति
च्छात्रमासीदम् । But कैयट and हरदत्त are of different view.

(8) दृष्टेन—पातालमुद्यत् फणाकृति मङ्गलकानिनाहं संस्रय्ये भुजङ्गलीकेन ।
This use of द्वितीया in माम् in the active, presents a difficulty as
to the clear sense of the passage when attempted in the
passive voice. For under the Rule “प्रयोग्य कर्मण्येवां ल्युन्तानां
लादयो मता” माम् changes into अहम् in the passive form and
then संस्रय्ये gives rather a vague meaning.

(9) वसन्ततिलकं व्रजम् ।

(10) अत उत्प्रेक्षालङ्कारः । स च स्मरणालङ्कारोऽजीवितः । यथातुभवमग्रस्य
दृष्टे तत्सदृशं कृतिः स्मरणमिति लक्षणात् ।

विदू । (विलोक्य) भो वभ्रस्स एसा कु मभ्रणिआ
मभ्रणसरिसं वसन्ताभिणयं णञ्चंती चूदलदिआए सह इदो
जेव्व आअच्छदि ति अवलोअदु पिअवयस्सो । (क)

(क) भो वयस्य एषः खलु मदनिका मदनसदृशं वसन्ताभिनयं नृत्यन्ती
चूतलतिकया सह इत एव आमञ्चतीति अवलोकयत् प्रियवयस्यः ।

(1) विदूषक—(पर्जन्यपूजक) हे मधे, এই মদনিকা বসন্তাভিনয়ে মদনভূলা
নাচিতে নাচিতে চূতলতিকার সহিত এখানে আগমন করিতেছে। অবলোকন
করুন ।

(2) Jester—(Looking) O dear friend see '*Madanika* is coming
here with '*Choota-Latika*, dancing just like the god of love in the
festival of Spring.

(3) मदनसदृशम् = कामानुरूपम् यथातथा ।

(ততঃ প্রবিশ্যতো মদনলীলাং নাট্যন্যৌ দ্বিপদীসংল্লং
গায়ন্যৌ চেত্বৌ ।)

মদনিকা—(গায়তি)

কুমুমাভূষিতদূষিতো মণ্ডলাদবহুচুপ্তো ।
সিটিলিখমাণগাহণ্যো বাগ্নি দাহিণ্যপবণ্যো ॥
বিশিখিতবল্যামোদ্যো কংকিতপিখিতমেল্যো ।
পতিপালন্যসমল্যো ভগ্ন্যে জুবর্জস্যো ॥
ইহ পটমং মধুমাংসো জনস্য হিখিত্যে কুণ্ড মিদুলা ॥
পশ্য বিহ্বল্য কামো লল্যসরেহি কুমুমবাণেহি ॥ (ক)

(ক) কুমুমাভূষিতদূষিতো মুকুলাভিতবহুচুপ্তকঃ ।
সিটিলিতমান্যগাহ্যকী বাতি দলিণ্যপবনকঃ ॥
বিকসিতবকুলামোদকঃ কাঙ্ক্ষিতপ্রিয়জনমেলকঃ ।
প্রতিপালন্যসমল্যকী ভাষ্যতি যুবতিসার্থকঃ ॥
ইহ প্রথমং মধুমাংসী জনস্য হৃদয়ানি কীরীতি মদুলানি ।
পশ্যাবিধ্বতি কামো লল্যসরৈঃ কুমুমবাণৈঃ ॥

(১) (মদনলীলা অভিনয় ও দ্বিপদী খণ্ড গান করিতে করিতে

ইহে দ্বীপীয় প্রবেশ ।)

মদনিকা—(গান) .পুষ্পাধুপেত্র (কামের) প্রিয়দূত, আত্মবুকুল প্রকাশক ও যুগ-
ভঙ্গবিধায়ক দক্ষিণ পবন বহিতেছে । বিকসিত বকুলের আশ্রাদক অভিনবিত-প্রিয়-
জন-সঙ্গম, যুবতিসমূহ ভ্রমণ করিতেছে । এখন চৈত্র মাস অগ্রে লোকের রূপের কোমল
করে । পক্ষাৎ হ্রস্বোগে কাম পুষ্পবাণ দ্বারা বিদ্ধ করে ।

(২) (Enter two maids acting amorously and singing love
snatches.)

Madanika—(Singing) There is blowing the south wind which is
the messenger of the god of love ; the bringer of blossoms of many

mangoe trees and remover of ill feelings. There are wandering the young females who create delight to the blossomed *Baku* trees, who are desirous of union with their lovers and who are unable to wait. Here Spring makes first the heart of people soft and then the god of love getting an opportunity, pierces it with his flowery arrows.

(4) युवतिसार्थकः=युवतीनां सार्थः । समूहः । अनुकम्पायामिति कन् (१।१।७६) । एव मन्त्रापि । सार्थो वणिक्समूहे स्यादपि संघातमात्रके इति मेदिनी । लब्धप्रसरैः=प्राप्तावकाशैः ।=to which an opportunity has been given—मधुमासः=चैत्रमासः वसन्त इति यावत् । स्वाश्वैवश्वैत्रिकी मधुरित्यमरः । प्रतिपालनासमर्थकः=प्रतिपालनस्य वल्लभागमने अपेक्षाया असमर्थकः असहनः । काङ्क्षितप्रियजनमेलकः=अभिलषितः प्रियजनस्य मेलकः सङ्गर्भा येन सः । मेलकः सङ्गसङ्गमावित्यमरः । विकसितवकुलापीदकः=विकसितानां वकुलानां आमोदकः आह्लादकः । “पादाङ्गतः प्रमदया विकसत्यशोकः शोकं जहाति वकुली मुखशीधुसिक्तः । आलोकितः कुरुवकः कुरुते प्रकाशं बली-
दितक्षिलक उत्कलिको विभातीति कविसमयसिद्धेः । आमोदक इति शेषवष्ट्याः समासः । द्विपदीखण्डम्=गौतमिग्रन्थम् । “भवेत् द्विपदिका गौतमिर्भरतेन प्रकीर्तिता । पुराणयुग्मभिर्यशस्वयोदशकलात्मिकेतिलचणयुक्ता द्विपदिका नाम गीतिः=Snatches of songs, called ठंरी in Hindi. कला means मात्रा । चण्डी=दासी ।

• (6) मुकुलायितः=मुकुलशब्दाद् आचारार्थे क्यङ् । ततः प्रथमे णिच् । ततः ऋः । मुकुल + क्यङ्=मुकुलाय, मुकुलाय + णिच्=मुकुलायि । लटि मुकुलाययति । क्यङ्क्ताद् लटि तु मुकुलायते ।

भाष्यति—वा आश्रमाश्रममुकमुवसितुटिलष इति (१।१।७०) कर्त्तरि वा श्रम् । तेन दिवादौ लटि भाष्यति । लुङि अभवत् । भवादौ भवति भव्यति । लुङि अभवौत् । भावे लुङि अभवि । भान्तः । भवितुम् । भान्वा भवित्वा ।

युवतिसार्थकः—यु + कनिच्=युवन् । युवा । यूनास्तरिति (४।१।७०) स्त्रिया

तिप्रत्ययः युवन् + तिः = युवतिः । निश्चितं युवतिर्नैपुणं तथैति कुमारि (८।१७) । युवतीति तु जीतिः ज्ञानात् जीपि बोध्यम् इति महीनिः । ऊदिति जीप् इति उज्ज्वलदत्तः । युवतीकरणनिर्मितं दधीति । विषयविषया मधुरा हि युवत्य इति च प्रयोगः । कथमर्हि यूनी काममयी दुनोति च मनी वैधव्यभावाद्बधू रिति । अप्याचि-नीयम् । इतिकारी यूनसिरित्यत्र स्फुटमाह जीपीत्यवाद इति । The state-ment of उज्ज्वलदत्त is of course, like that of माचव, based on the वाचिक "सर्वमोऽस्तिन्नर्पादित्येके" otherwise ति is not a क्तृ but a तद्धित प्रत्ययः । अजादित्य obstructs the application of अन्नेभ्यो जीप् by distinctly asserting जीपीत्यवादः । विध्यति—विध्याच । व्यद्वा । व्यत्सति । विध्यतु । चविध्यत् । विध्येत् । विध्यात् । चव्यात्सीत् । चव्यत्सत् । विध्यते । चव्याचि । वित्तम् । विध्यत् । व्यद्बुम् । विद्वा ।

राजा—(निर्वर्ण्यं ।) अहो, मधुरोऽयमासां निर्भरः
क्रीडारसः । तथाहि ।

स्रस्तः स्रग्दामशोभां त्यजति विरचितामाकुलः केशपाशः
चीबादा नूपुरौ च द्विगुणतरमिमौ क्रन्दतः पादलम्बौ ।
व्यस्तः कम्पानुबन्धादनवरतमुरी हन्ति हारोऽयमस्याः
क्रीडन्त्याः पीडयेव स्तनभरविनमस्यध्यभङ्गानपेक्षम् ॥

(१) राजा—(वचनपूर्वक) आह। एहं रमणीयैर भाग क्रीडाशुभां भवोहर वटे । आरब्ध—स्तनभरविनम्र शरीरमथाभां तत्र इय हटक, एविवरे अनेकाश्रुत इहेन। क्रीडाकारिणी एह मरुनिकार केश वटितेहे हेतुहे वेन अत्र ७ आकुल केशमूर विरचित पूष्पागममूरैर शोभाके परिभाषा करितेहे । पादलम्र नूपुरवर विडगा-धिक नच करितेहे—अनवरत कम्पनहेतु विचलित हार वक्त्रे आघात करितेहे ।

(२) King—(Looking), O how sweet is the earnest attention of these women to the sports. Moreover—being entirely reckless about the breaking asunder of her waist stooping down by her

ऊर्ध्वोक्ताया इति (पा१३५) निपातने । The word चीव is irregularly derived by क्त to the root चीव । चीवते । चिचीवे । चञ्चोषिट ।

द्विगुणतरम्—द्विगुणशब्दात् तरप् । But the word द्विगुण has intensive meaning. So how can there be further comparison ? Says the काशिका in 5. 3. 55—“यदाच प्रकर्षवता पुनः प्रकर्षो विवक्ष्यते तदातिशायिकान्तादपरः प्रत्ययो भवत्येव ।” and then quotes two illustrations one from the वेद viz.—“देवो वः सविता प्रार्पयतु श्रेष्ठतमाव कर्मणे ।” and the other from the लौकिक Sanskrit “युधिष्ठिरः श्रेष्ठतमः कुरुष्वाम् ।”

(7) मत्ते शौण्डीकटचीना इत्यमरः । पादाङ्गदं तुलाकोटिमञ्जीरो नूपुरोऽस्त्रियमित्यमरः ।

(8) व्यस्येन—श्रीभा त्यज्यते विरचिता चाकुलेन कैत्रपाशेन । नूपुराभ्याम् आभ्यां क्रन्द्यते पादलपाभ्याम् । व्यस्येन उरः इत्यते हारीशनेन ।

(9) सङ्घरा वृत्तम् ।

(10) उत्तमेचासांङ्कारः ।

विदू । (सहर्षम्) भो वक्षस्स अहमि एदाणं वक्षपरि-
अराणं मञ्जे यञ्चन्तो गाञ्चन्तो मञ्चणमहससवं सञ्चा-
णदस्स । (म)

राजा । (सस्मितम्) वयस्य एवं क्रियताम् ।

विदू । जं भवं आणवेदि । (इत्युत्थाय चेत्योर्मध्ये
वृत्त्यति) । (ख) भोदि मञ्चणिए भोदि चूदलदिण एदं चञ्चरिणं
ममि सिक्खावेध ।

मद । (विहस्य) इदास ण होदि एसा चञ्चरी । (ग)

विदू । ता किं क्खु एदं । (घ)

(କ) ଶ୍ରୀ ବୟସ୍ୟ ଗହମପି ପ୍ରତାସା ବହୁପରିକରାଣାଂ ମଧ୍ୟେ ହୃଦ୍ୟନ୍ ବାୟନ୍ ମଦନ-
ମହୀତ୍ସର୍ବ ସନ୍ମାନସିଦ୍ଧ୍ୟାମି ।

(ଛ) ଯଜ୍ଞବାନାନ୍ନାପୟତି । ଭବତି ମଦନିକେ ଭବତି ଚୂତଳାତକି ହମାଂ ଚର୍ଚ୍ଚରିକାଂ
ମାମପି ଶ୍ରିଚ୍ଚୟତମ୍ ।

(ଗ) 'ହତାଶ ନ ଭବତି ଏଷା ଚର୍ଚ୍ଚରୀ ।

(ଘ) ତତ୍ କିଂ ଶ୍ରେଷ୍ଠିଦମ୍ ।

(1) ବିଦୁବକ—(ସହସେ) ଓହେ ବୟସ୍ତ, ଆମିଓ ଏହି ବହୁପରିକର ରସଗୀତ୍ରେର ମଧ୍ୟେ
ନାଟିଶା ଓ ଗାହିଶା କାମସହୋତ୍ସବେର ସନ୍ମାନ କରିବ ।

ରାଜା—(ସନ୍ମିତେ) ବୟସ୍ତ, କର ।

ବି—ଆପନାର ସ୍ବରୂପ ଆଜ୍ଞା (ଉତ୍ଥାନପୂର୍ବକ ଦାଶୀହରେର ମଧ୍ୟେ ନର୍ତ୍ତନ) । ଓମ୍ନୋ
ମଦନିକେ, ଓମ୍ନୋ ଚୂତଳାତକି, ଏହି ଚର୍ଚ୍ଚରୀ ଆମାକେଓ ଶିଖାଓ ।

ମଦନିକା—(ହାତ୍ୟୁପୂର୍ବକ) ଓରେ ହତାଶ ! ଇହା ଚର୍ଚ୍ଚରୀ ନହେ !

ବି—ତବେ ଇହା କି ?

(2) Jester—(Joyfully) My dear, I too shall honour this festival
of the god of love by dancing and singing in the midst of these
women who have girded up their loins.

King—(Smiling) Do it friend.

J.—As you direct.—(Goes and dances between 'the maids).
Respected *Madanika*, respected *Chootatalika*, teach me too this
high-toned song.

Madanika—(Laughing) Disappointed, this is no high-toned
song.

J.—What is it then ?

(3) ବହୁପରିକରାଣାମ୍ = କ୍ଷତଗାବଦନ୍ୟାନାମ୍ । ବହୁପରିକରାଣାଂ ଇତି ପାଟେ ବହୁ-
ପରିଜନାନାମିତି ସଂସ୍କୃତମ୍ । ଅଥ ପରିକର: ପର୍ଯ୍ୟବପରିବାରୟଃ । ପ୍ରମାଦଗାବିଧା-
ବନ୍ଧେ ବିବେକାରନ୍ଧ୍ୟଶିର୍ଷାଂ ଇତି ହିମବନ୍ଧ୍ର: ।

ମଦ । ହତାଶ ଦୁଃସୂକ୍ଷ୍ମଂ କ୍ଷୁ ପଦଂ । (କ)

বিদু। (সহর্ষম্) কিং এদিয়া খল্লেণ মোশ্চা
করৌশ্চন্তি লড্ডুশ্চ বা। (খ)

মদ। (বিহস্য) হৃদাস যাহি যাহি পঠীশ্চদি কলু
এদং। (গ)

বিদু। (সবিস্ময়ম্) পঠীশ্চদি কলু এদং। (সবিধাদম্)
জহ পঠীশ্চদি য়া ভুশ্চীশ্চদি তা মম এদিয়া য়া কল্জং। বরং
প্রিয়বয়স্যস্মৈ সকারং গমিষ্যামি (তথা কৰোতি)। (ঘ)
উমি। (আকর্ষতঃ) বিদূষকঃ আকর্ষতি। উমি হস্তৌ
গৃহীত্বা) চিষ্টা বিনা কীলিতং হৃদাস কাহিঁ গচ্ছসি। (ঙ)
(ইতি বহুবিধং তাড়য়তঃ)।

(ক) হতাশ হিপদীখল্লেং খল্দিদম্।

(খ) ক্রমেণ খল্লেণ মদকাঃ ক্রিয়ন্তে লড্ডুকা বা।

(গ) হতাশ নহি নহি। পঠ্যতে খল্লেতৎ।

(ঘ) পঠ্যতে খল্লেতৎ। যদি পঠ্যতে ন ভুজ্যতে তন্মমেন ন কার্যম্।

বরং প্রিয়বয়স্যস্মৈ সকারং গমিষ্যামি।

(ঙ) তিষ্ঠ বিনা কীলিতং হতাশ ক্লে গচ্ছসি।

(১) মদনিকা—হতাশ, হৈশা বিপদী খণ্ড।

বিদূষক—(সহর্ষ) এই খণ্ড দ্বারা মোগা বা লাড়ু করা ইং কিনা?

ম—(হাস্তপূর্বক) হতাশ, না না হৈশা পঠিত হয়।

বি—(সবিস্ময়ে) গড়া হয়? (সবিবোধে) যদি পড়িতে হয় এবং হৈশা খণ্ড
না দ্বারা; তবে আশা—হৈশা দ্বারা কোনও কাজ নাই। আমি বরং প্রিয়বয়স্কের
নিকটেই যাই (পমনোভয়, উভয়ের ও বিদূষকের পরস্পর আকর্ষণ)।

উভয়ে (হস্তদ্বয় ধরিয়া) দাঁড়াও, না খেলিয়া হতাশ কোথা যাইবে? (নানাক্রমে
তাড়না)।

(2) Madanika—You, stupid, it is another piece.

Jester—(Joyfully) Can this piece be turned to sweetmeats?

M—(Laughing) No, no, fool, this is read.

J.—(Amazingly) It is read!—(Sorrowfully) If so,—and if it be not eaten,—I shall do nothing with it.—I shall rather go to my friend (Going—but dragged by both—he drags).

Both—(Catching hold of his hands) Stand, fool, where shall you go before playing? (Strike him in various ways).

(3) खखेन = इच्छुतांशिन = By lump of sugar. वरम् - ईषत् प्रियम् ।
देवावृते वरः येष्टे विषु क्रीवे मनाक् प्रिय इत्यमरः ।

विदूषकः—(हस्तमाकृष्य प्रपलाय्य राजानमुपसृत्य ।) भो वधस्स, णच्चिदोम्हि । (क)

राजा । वयस्य, क्रौडितम् ।

विदूषकः—णहि कीलिअं । पलाइदोम्हि । (ख)

चूतलतिका—हस्से मदणिए, चिरं क्खु, अम्हेहिं कीलिदं । ता एहि । णिवेदेह दाव भट्ठिणीए संदेसं महाराजस्स । (ग)

मदनिका—चूदलदिए, सुहु, क्खु, तुए सुमरिदं एदं । एब्बं करेह । (घ)

(परिक्रम्योपसृत्य च ।) .

उभे—जेदु जेदु भट्टा, देवी आस्सवेदि—(इत्यधीतो लज्जां नाटयन्वौ ।) णहि णहि । विण्णवेदि । (ङ)

राजा—(सहर्षं विहस्य सादरम् ।) मदनिके, नग्वाप्तापयतीत्येव रमणीयम् । विशेषतोऽद्य मदनमहोत्सवे । तदुच्यतां किमाज्ञापयति देवी ।

বিদূষক:—আ: দাসীএ ধীএ, কিং ত্তি দেবী আশবেদি । (চ)

সেব্বী—এবং ভট্টিনী বিশ্ববেদি । জহা ক্সু অজ্জ মএ
মম্বরন্দুজ্জাণং গদুখ রত্নাসীমপাশবদলসংঘাতিদস্স মম্ববদো
কুমুমাডহস্স পূজা ণিব্বত্তহুদব্বা । তথ অজ্জত্তেণ সঁখি-
হি দেণ হোদব্বন্তি । (ছ)

রাজা—বয়স, কিং বক্তব্যম্ । উত্সবাদুত্সবান্तरमा-
পত্তিতমিতি ।

(ক) ভী বয়স, নর্তিতীঃস্মি ।

(খ) নহি ক্রীড়িতম্ । পলায়িতীঃস্মি ।

(গ) হুস্মে মদানেকে, চিরং খল্লাবাভ্যাং ক্রীড়িতম্ । তদেহি । নিবেদযাবস্তা-
বজ্জগ্গাঃ সংদেয়ং মহারাজায় ।

(ঘ) চুতলতিকে, সুহু খলু ত্বয়া স্মৃতমেতৎ । এবং কুবং ।

(ঙ) অযতু জযতু ভর্তা । ভর্তাঃ, দেব্যান্নাপয়তি—নহি নহি । বিশ্রাপয়তি ।

(চ) আ: দাস্য: পুত্রি, কিমিতি দেব্যান্নাপয়তি ।

(ছ) 'এবং ভবী' বিশ্রাপয়তি । যথা খল্লয় ময়া মঁকরন্দীযানং গত্তা রত্নাসী-
কপাদপতলসংস্থাপিতস্স ভগবত: কুমুমাযুধস্স পূজা নিব্বত্তংখিত্বা । তদার্থপুত্রেষ
সঁখিহিতেন ভবিতব্যমিতি ।

(১) বি—(হস্তাকর্ষণ পূর্বক গলাগ্নন করিয়া রাজার নিকটে গমন) ওহে বকো,
নর্জিত হইয়াছি ।

রা—বকো, খেলিয়াছি ।

বি—ক্রীড়া নহে—গলাগ্নিত হইয়াছি ।

চুতলতিকা—ওলা মদনিকে, আমরা দুইজনে বহুকণ খেলিয়াছি । অতএব এস ।

ভজীর বার্তা—মহারাজকে বনিব ।

মদনিকা—চুতলতিকে, ভাল মনে করোহ । তাই করিব (পরিক্রমণ ও নিকটে
আগমন) ।

উভয়ে—মহারাজের জয় হউক। মহারাজ দেবী আজ্ঞা করিতেছেন—(অকৌত্তে
লজ্জা প্রকাশ) না না—নিবেদন করিতেছেন—

রা—(সহর্ষে হস্ত ও আদরের সহিত) মদনিকে, ভাল, “আজ্ঞা করিতেছেন”
ইহাই রমণীয়—বিশেষতঃ অদ্য মদনমহোৎসবে—। অতএব বল রাজ্ঞী কি আজ্ঞা
করিতেছেন।

বি—আঃ দাসীর বেটা, কি ? দেবী আজ্ঞা করিতেছেন !

দাসীদ্বয়—দেবী এইরূপ বিজ্ঞাপন করিতেছেন যে আজ্ঞা আমাদের কৰ্ত্তব্য মকোরমোক্তানে
গমনপূর্বক রক্তাশোকবৃক্ষতলে সংস্থাপিত ভগবান্ কামদেবের পূজা সম্পাদন করিতে
হইবে। সে স্থানে আব্যাগুণ কৰ্ত্তব্য সম্বিহিত থাকিতে হইবে।

রা—বয়স্য, কি বলা যায় ? এক উৎসব হইতে অল্প উৎসব উপস্থিত।

(2) Jester—(Taking off his hand and fleeing to the king)
Friend, they made me dance !

K—Well, you have played.

J—Not played—but fled.

Choota—Oh ! *Madanika*, we have played too long ;—come
and let us now inform the king of the queen's desire.

Mada—*Chootalatika*—you have remembered well. Let us do
this. (Moving and coming to the king).

Both—Victory to the king.. May it please your Majesty, the
queen directs—(Half speaking—bashfully) no, no, the queen
submits—

K—(Joyfully laughing and with endearment) *Madanika*, it is
highly pleasing that the queen directs—specially now when the
festival of god of love is going on ;—so tell us what the queen
directs—

J—What ? ill-begotten females ?—the queen directs—

Maids—The queen submits that today she will go to the
garden called *Makaranda*, to perform the worship of the revered
God of love situated below the redflowered *Asoka* tree and that
her dear lord may also be there.

-K—Friend, what is to be said?—One festival has sprung from another.

(3) सन्देहम् = वाचिकम् । वार्तामिति यावत् । निर्वर्तयितव्या = सन्धादिवितव्या । आपतितम् = आगतम् । उत्सवान्तरम् = अन्यप्रमीदः । अन्यः उत्सवः उत्सवान्तरम् । मयूरव्यं सकादयथेति तत्पुरुषः । इहे—इह् इहे इहाज्ञानं नीचं चेटीं सखीं प्रतीत्यमरः । दास्याः पुत्री—वष्टा आक्राश इति (६।१।२१) वष्टा अलुक् । लिङ्गविशिष्टपरिभाषाया नित्यत्वस्वीकारे तु पुत्रेऽन्यतरस्यामिति (६।१।२२) विकल्पेऽलुक् । “प्रातिपदिकग्रहणे लिङ्गविशिष्टस्यापि ग्रहणम् ।” i.e. “प्रातिपदिक includes also those forms which are derived by adding to it affixes denoting genders”—This परिभाषा does not belong to पाणिनि and had been current before he flourished. It is sometimes accepted and sometimes not. If here accepted पुत्र includes पुत्री । But how to get पुत्री ? “शाङ्करवाद् यञी ङीन् [४।१।७३]” । But “पुत्र” is not included by all, in the शाङ्करवादि class—“अत्र पुत्रशब्दं केचित् पठन्ति । प्रच्योतपुत्री शैलपुत्रीति वार्त्तिकविषयाद् (पुङ्कादिशब्दाद्) अन्यदेव ङीन् उदाहरणम् । पुत्रादीशब्देषु ङीपि सरार्थ इति मन्यन्ते । नात्राप्तभाषितमस्तीति पदमन्वयार्थो हरदत्तः । कैयट holds a different view—In the वार्त्तिक वा सूतकापुत्रकाहन्दारकाणामुपसंख्यानं कर्तव्यम् (७।१।३५) he explains पुत्रिका thus :—पुत्रशब्दाच्छाङ्करवादिवाद् ङीन् प्रत्ययः । ततः स्वार्थे कन् । कैयट इति ब्रूतः । तस्य पक्षेऽकारो विधीयते ।” भट्टोजि follows कैयट but finds a difficulty as to how to account for पुत्रद् आदेश in the वार्त्तिक of 6. 3. 70. “सुतीवराजमीजकुलमेवथो दुहितुः पुत्रश्च वा ।” “यदपि शाङ्करवादी पुत्रशब्दः प्रचिती नतु साम्प्रदायिक इति तदपि न ।” इति मनीरमा । “पुत्रीव इर्थं हृदये तनोति ।” “कुर्वे तदुर्वीपतिपुत्रि सर्वम् ।” “मा भेषीः पुत्रि सीते व्रजति मम पुरी नैव दूरं दुरास्तेति मञ्जानाटके ।

विदू । ता उद्देहि तर्हि ज्ञेय्य गच्छन् जेष तर्हि गदस्म
ममावि । ब्रह्मण्यबालभस्स सोत्थिवाचणं किम्पि भविस्स-
दित्ति । (क)

राजा । मदतिके गम्यतां देव्यै निवेदयितुम् । अयमह-
मागत एव मकरन्दोद्यानमिति ।

चेत्यौ । जं भट्टा आणवेदि । (इति निष्क्रमन्ते) । (ख)

राजा । वयस्य एह्यवतराव । (उभौ प्रासादादवतरणं
नाटयतः) वयस्य आदेशय मकरन्दोद्यानस्य मार्गम् ।

विदू । एदु एदु भट्टा (परिक्रामतः । अग्रतोऽवलोक्य)
भो एदं तं मभरन्दुज्जाणं ता एहि पबिसन्ना (इति प्रविशतः ।
सविस्मयम्) भो महाराज पेक्व पेक्व एदं तं मलभमार-
दान्दोलिदमउलन्तसहचारमञ्जरौरेणुपडलपडिवडुपडविभाणं
मत्तमहुअरणिअरमुक्कभङ्गारमिलिदमहुरकीइलालावसङ्गीदसु-
हावहं तुहागमणदंसिआअरं विअ मभरन्दुज्जाणं लक्खीअदि
ता पबिसतु भवं । (ग)

राजा । (समन्तादवलोक्य) अहो रम्यता मकरन्दो-
द्यानस्य । इह हि—

(क) तदुक्तिः । तत्रैव गच्छावः । येन तत्र गतस्य ममापि ब्राह्मणबालकस्य
स्त्वलिवाचनं किमपि भविष्यतीति ।

(ख) यद्वर्णाज्ञापयतीति ।

(ग) एतु एतु भर्ता । भोः, एतत्तन्मकरन्दोद्यानम् । तदेहि । प्रविशावः ।

भो महाराज, प्रेक्षस्व प्रेक्षस्व । एतत्तन्मलयमाकृतान्दीक्षितमुकुलायमानसह-
कारमञ्जरौरेणुपटलप्रतिबद्धपटवितानं, मत्तमहुकरनिगरमुक्कभङ्गारमिलितमधु-

বকীকিছাছাপসংগীতসুখাবহ তবাগননদর্শিতাদরনিন মকরন্দীদ্যানং জন্মতি ।
তন্ দ্বিষন্তু মহান্ ।

(১) বি—তবে উঠুন, সেখানেই বাইব । সে হলে উপস্থিত থাকিলে ব্রাহ্মপুত্র
আমারও কিছু স্বত্তিবাচন ঘটতে পারে ।

রা—মহনিকে, বাও, দেবীকে বল, এই আশ্চর্যমকরন্দোদ্যানে প্রায় উপস্থিত ।

দাসীদ্বয়—বে আচ্ছা মহারাজ (প্রস্থান) ।

রা—বরষা, এস অবতরণ করি । (প্রাসাদাবতরণ), বরষা, মকরন্দোদ্যানের পথ
নির্দেশ কর ।

বি—মহারাজ আহুন । (পরিক্রমণ ও অগ্রে অবলোকন) মহারাজ, এই মকরন্দো-
দ্যান । আহুন, প্রবেশ করি । (প্রবেশ ও সবিস্ময়ে) মহারাজ দেখুন দেখুন,
এই সেই নলয়পবন-সঞ্চালিত-মুকুলাবহা-প্রাপ্ত-চূত-মঞ্জরী-পরাগ-সমূহসংযুক্ত-বস্ত্রচত্রোতপ,
মত্ত-মধুকর-নিকর-মুক্ত-ঝঙ্কার-মিশ্রিত-মধুর-কোকিল-কুজন-সঙ্গীত-সুখদায়ক, আপনার
আগমনে সর্বিশেষ সমাদৃত মকরন্দোদ্যান লক্ষ্য হইতেছে । অতএব প্রবেশ করুন ।

রা—(চারিদিকে দর্শনপূর্বক)—অহো মকরন্দোদ্যানের মনোহারিতা । এখানে—

(২) J—Then rise up, there we go, so that by being there as a
Brahmā's son, I too may get some wages for chanting the words
which will bring blessings.

K—*Madunika*, go, tell the queen, I am almost come to the
Makaranda Garden.

Maids—As your Majesty commands (*Exeunt*).

K—Come friend, let us go down (*Descending*). Friend, show
me the way to the *Makaranda Garden*.

J—Please to proceed your Majesty (*Moving and looking at
the front*). This is that *Makaranda Garden*, let us enter (*Enter-
ing—amazingly*) O Sire, see, see, here is that *Makaranda Garden*
which appears to be favoured by your arrival ;—from which comes
out the happy song mixed with the sounds of the cuckoos and

maddened bees and in which a canopy of cloths is unfurled, joined with the pollens and new leaves of the mango trees shaken by the south wind. So, your Majesty may enter.

K—(Looking on all sides) Oh the beauty of the *Makaranda* Garden ! here--

(३) मलयैति = मलयश्च मार्कटेन पवनेन आन्दोलितानां चालितानां मुकुलाय-
मानानां कोरकभावं लभमानानां सहकाराणां चूतानां मञ्जरीणां पुष्पलवकाणां
रेणूनां परागाणां च पटलैः समूहैः प्रतिबद्धं संयुक्तं पटस्य बन्धस्य । पटश्चिवपटे
बन्धेऽस्मै पिथालद्रुमे पुमानिति मेदिनी । वितानमुल्लाचः यव तत् तथोक्तं तत् ।
अस्मै वितानमुल्लाच इत्यमरः । पल्लवः स्यात् किसलयं वल्लरी मञ्जरी तथेति
हलायुधः । पटलं तिलकं नेत्रगोमन्ददिपि मञ्जय इति हेमचन्द्रः । मुकुलादव
आचरन्तीति मुकुलायमानांशेषाम् । मुकुल + कृद् + शानच् । मलैति = मलानां
सङ्कराणां भस्मराणां निस्सरणं समूहेन मुक्तैर्भस्मैर्भस्मितः मिथितः मधुरः मञ्जीरः
कोकिलानामालापः एव मञ्जीतं तेन मखावहम् । रक्ताशोकेति रक्तविशेषणेन
अरुणोपकृतं मचितम् । “प्रमनकैरशोकम् श्रुतं रक्त इति विधा । बहुमिदिकरः
श्रुतो रक्तोऽव अरवर्द्धम” इति ।

उद्यद्दिद्रुमकान्तिभिः किमलयैस्ताम्नां त्विषं बिभ्रतो

भृङ्गालीविकृतैः कलैरविशदव्याहारलीलाभृतः ।

घूर्णन्तो मलयानिलाहतिचलैः शाखाममूहैर्मुहु

भान्ति प्राप्य मधुप्रमङ्ग मधुना मत्ता इवामी दुमाः ॥

(1) मयुक्तात् प्रवालकाष्ठिनवपद्मन्तु द्वारा लोहितश्रुति,—जम्बरुकूलैर् मधुरं निनाद
द्वारा अवाकुवचनजीवान्नोदर,—३ मलयपवनविकम्पित शाखासमूहद्वारा पुनः पुनः
घूर्णनशील ये वृक्षगण एतेन मधुसम्पर्कं प्राप्तु इहेति । तेन मत्तुर् आद्य शोभा पाईतेते ।

(2) Beautifully appear the trees as if wild by the touch of
Spring (or wine) as they are often reeling with the branches shaken

रत्नावली ।

by the south wind and appear charming with the sweet humming noise of the bees, being adorned with red colour of the new leaves just like corals in their full development.

(3) उदयद्विद्रुमकान्तिभिः किमलयेन्मासां त्विषं विभतः कलभृङ्गास्त्रीविकते रविशदव्याहारलीलाभतः मलयानिलाङ्गितचनैः शाखासमूहे मुहु घूर्णन्तः अमी द्रुमा अधुना मधुप्ररुङ्गं प्राप्य मत्ता इव भान्ति ।

(4) उदयतामुन्मीलतां विद्रुमाणां प्रवालानां विद्रुमः रत्नवेषिपि प्रवालपि पुमानयमिति मेदिनी । कान्तिः उदयद्विद्रुमकान्तिः सा इव कान्तियेषाम् तानि तथाक्ता न तैः उदयच्छतप्रवालप्रभैः । किमलयैः पल्लवैन्मासां लोङ्गितां त्विषं दीप्तिं विभतां गृह्णन्तः कलैरस्फुटमनोहरैः भृङ्गाणां विरफाणामालीनां श्रेणीनां विकतैः शब्दैः अविशदः अस्फुटः । विशदं प्रकटं स्पष्टं प्रकाशं स्फुटमिष्यत इति हलायुधः । व्याहारः उक्तिरेव लोला विलासतां विभतिं धारयन्ति ये ते तथाक्ताः अस्फुट-वाग्विलासयुक्ताः मलयानिलस्य आङ्गितभिराघातैश्चलैर्भ्रमणशीलैः मलयपवनकम्पितैः शाखासमूहेमुहुः भृङ्गं घूर्णन्त्यलनः अमी द्रुमा वृक्षा अधुना इदानीं मधोर्वसनस्य अथवा मधुनी मदास्य । मधुश्चैवर्तुदैवेषु जीवाशाकमधुकयोः । मधु क्षीरे बले मद्ये क्षौद्रे पुष्करसे पिबेति ईमचन्द्रः । प्रसङ्गं सम्पत्कं प्राप्य लब्ध्वा मत्ता इव भान्ति शोभन्ते ।

(5) उन्मीलद्विद्रुममनोहराणां पल्लवानां रत्नकान्तिमादधाना भ्रमररवपूरिता मलयमारुतधृता वृक्षा मधुयोगेन मत्ता इव चकासति ।

(6) घूर्णन्तः—घुण घूर्ण भ्रमण इति तौदादिकौ परस्मैपदिनी । भ्रादौ त्वात्म-नेपदिनी । घूर्णति । लघूर्ण । घूर्णिष्यति । अघूर्णीत् । घूर्णितम् । घूर्णित्वा घूर्णितम् । घूर्णते । अघूर्णि । उदयत् = उद + इण् + शब्द । मत्ताः—मद + क्तः । ते । न ध्याव्याप्तमूर्द्धिमदामिति (८।१।५७) निष्ठातस्य न मत्वम् । माद्यति । ममाद । मदिष्यति । अमदत् । मद्यते । अमादि । मदित्वा । मदितुम् । माद्यत् ।

(7) पल्लवोऽस्त्री किमलयमित्यभरः । किमलयशब्दो दन्त्यसकारवान् । तथाच किमलयैः सलयैरिव पाणिभिरिति रघुयमकम् । ध्वनी तु मधुरास्फुटे कलइत्यभरः ।

পুংস্যালির্বিংশদ্বাশ্চৈ । বিষ্ণু স্ত্রিয়াং বয়স্যয়াং সেতৌ পঙ্ক্তৌ প্রকীর্তিতৌ মেদিনী ।
ততঃ সর্বতোঽপ্তিগ্রন্থাদিত্যেকো ইতি জীঘ্ (৪১১৪৫) ।

(৪) বিম্বিহিঃ...লীলাভুহিঃ...ঘূর্ণাভিঃ...ভাষ্যতে...মতৈরসীমি দুমৈঃ ।

(৭) শাদূলবিক্রীড়িতং বচম্ ।

(১০) উত্তমো লালসারঃ ।

(১২) ক্বচিদ্ ভান্তি প্রাপ্য মধুপ্রসঙ্গমধুনা মচাভবামৌ দুমা ইতি পাঠঃ ।
তব মধীর্বসন্তস্ত্য প্রসঙ্গেন প্রসক্ত্যা সমাগমেনেতি যাবৎ যত্ মধু মদ্যং তেন ভান্তি
ঘূর্ণনং প্রাপ্য লভ্মা অতএব মচাভব মচা যথা অসী দুমা বচা বচন্ত ইতি শেষঃ ।
ইত্যর্থঃ । Here মধুপ্রসঙ্গমধুনা = by the liquor from the season of
Spring. অবিশদ = Inarticulate কল = Sweet.

অপি চ ।

মূলে গণ্ডুষসেকাসব ইব বকুলৈর্বাশ্রিত্য পুষ্পবৃষ্টা

মধ্বাতাম্রে তরুণা মুখশশিনি চিত্রাম্ভস্যকান্যদ্য ভান্তি ।

আকর্ণ্যাশোকপাদাহতিষু চ রসতাং নির্ভরং নূপুরাণাং

ভঙ্কারস্যানুগৌতৈরনুকারণমিবারম্ভ্যতে মৃৎসার্থৈঃ ॥

(১) কিত্ত—মূলদেশে পুষ্পবর্ষণ দ্বারা যেন অল্প বকুল, গণ্ডুষ-সিক্ত শ্রব্রাকে শ্রব্রতি
করিতেছে । যুবতীর শ্রব্রালোহিত মুখে নুতে বহুকালের পর অল্প চম্পকগুলি শোভা
পাইতেছে । (অথবা যুবতীর মুখে নু শ্রব্ররঞ্জিত হওব্রাতে বহুকালের পর অল্প
চম্পকগুলি শোভা পাইতেছে ।) উন্নর সমূহ স্বাক্ষারানুগীতি দ্বারা যেন অশোক
পাদাহনন নিবন্ধন অত্যন্ত শব্দায়মান নুপুরের অশুকরণ করিতেছে ।

(২) By pouring flowers at the roots today, the *Bakool* trees
are, as it were, making fragrant the quantity of wine taken into
the mouths at a draught and then cast there by young ladies.
The *Champak* flowers too are shining today, in the faces of
youthful ladies flushed with wine (or as the faces of youthful

ladies are flushed with wine). The bees also, after listening to the loud noise from the anklets of ladies while kicking the *Asoka* trees, are imitating that sound by singing in response thereto.

(3) अपिच—अद्य वकुलैर्मूलं पुष्पवष्ट्या तरुण्या गच्छुषमेकासवी वास्यतइव । मुखशशिनि मध्वाताम्बे चम्पकानि चिराद् भान्ति । भङ्गमार्थे य आकर्ण्य अनुगीतैरशोकपादाहतिषु निर्भरं रसतां नूपुराणां भङ्गारस्यानुकरणमारभ्यत इव ।

(4) अद्यास्मिन्नहनि वकुलैः केसरैः । अथ केसरे वकुलो वञ्जुलइत्यमरः । मूले पाददेशे पुष्पानां कुसुमानां वष्ट्या वर्षणेन (करणेन) तरुण्या युवत्या गच्छुषस्य मेकः प्रलेप एव आसवी मद्यं वास्यते मृगमयीक्रियते इव । मृगं शशीव मुखशशी तस्मिन् । उपसितं व्याघ्रादिभिः सामान्याप्रयोगइत्युपमिततत्पुरुषः । मधुना मद्येन आताम्बे आलोक्षिते सति । यस्य च भावेन भावलक्षणमिति सप्तमी अथवाधिकरणे सप्तमी । चिरान् बहोः कालात् परं चम्पकानि चम्पकपुष्पाणि भान्ति शोभन्ते । अथ कविप्रसिद्धिः । (“स्त्रीणां स्पर्शात् प्रियङ्गुर्विकसति । वकुलः शीघ्रगच्छुषसेकात् पादाघातादशोककलिककुरुवकौ वीचणालिकानाभ्याम् । मन्दारो नैर्भवाक्वात् पटु सदृहसर्गाञ्जयको वक्रवाताच्ञूतो गीताग्रमेवविकसति च पुरोन्मनात् कर्णिकारः । ” इति ।) भङ्गाणां भमराणां सार्धैः समूहैश्च आकर्ण्य श्रुत्वा अनुगीतैरनुनिनादैः अशोकेषु याः पादघोराहृतय आघाता स्नासु निर्भरं मत्यर्थं रसतां ध्वनतां नूपुराणां मञ्जीराणां भङ्गारस्य रणनस्य अनुकरणमारभ्यते प्रकृत्यतइव । भङ्गारस्येत्यत्र कर्तृकर्मणोः कृतौति अनुकरणमित्यस्य कर्मत्वात् षष्ठी । आकर्णेऽत्यस्या- प्रधानत्वेनोपपदत्वान्नान्न द्वितीयाप्रसङ्गः । उपपदविभक्तेः कारकविभक्तिर्वलीयसीति भाष्यात् । उप सनीपे उच्चारितं पदमित्युपपदमिति (१४।१०५ सूत्रे पदमञ्जरी) हरदत्तः ।

(५) वकुलैर्मूलं युवतिवदनमदिरा पुष्पवर्षणेन सदगन्धा क्रियत इव । युवत्या मुखे सरारञ्जिते चम्पकानि विराजन्ते । भमराश्च अशोकपादाहतिषु नदन्नूपुरेनाद अनुनिशस्य तदनुकरणनिरता इव आसते । अनुरूपविशेषणं यथा “सुराजितजिह्वी

यूनां तनुमध्यासति स्विद्यः । तनुमध्याः चरत्स्वेदसुराजितमुखन्दव इति दण्डियमके ।

(६) वास्यते—वासि कर्मणि लट् । वासयति-ते । अवौवसत्-त । रसताम्—रम् + शृट् । तेषाम् । रसति । ररास । रसिष्यति । अरसीत् अरासीत् । रस्यते । अरासि । रसितः । रसित्वा । रसितुम् । आरभ्यते—आङ् + रभ् + कर्मणि लट् । रभते । रभे । रभ्या । रप्स्यते । रभताम् । अरभत । रभेत । रप्सीष्ट । अरभ्य । अरभ्यात् । रभ्यते । अरभ्य । रभ्यः । रभमाणः । रभ्युम् । रभ्या ।

(७) गण्डूषः = गण्ड् + णिच् + ऊपन् । गण्डेति (४।७८) औषादिकः । गण्डूषी मुखपरणे । गजस्य च कराङ्गुल्यां प्रसृत्या प्रमितेपिचेति हेमचन्द्रः ।

निर्भरम्—अतिविलम्बशाल्यर्थातिमार्तादगादनिर्भर इत्यमरः ।

(८) गण्डूषस्यैकाग्रमिव वकुला वामयन्ति । चम्पकैर्भायते । अनुरक्षणमारभन्ते नङ्गमाधाः ।

(९) सम्भरा हतम् ।

(१०) उत्प्रेचालङ्कारः ।

विदूषकः—(आकर्ण्य) भो वृत्रह, न एदे राहुअराणेउरसइं अणुहरन्तो । णेउरसइो ज्जेव्व एसो देवीए परिअणस्स । (क)

राजा—वयस्य, सम्यगवधारितम् ।

(ततः प्रविशति वासवदत्ता, काञ्चनमाला, गृहीतपूजोपकरणा सागरिका-विभवतश्च, परिवारः ।)

वासवदत्ता—हस्ते कञ्चनमाले, आदेसेहि मअरन्दुज्जानस्य मगम् । (ख)

काञ्चनमाला—एदु एदु भट्टिणी । (ग)

वासवदत्ता—(परिक्रम्य ।) हस्ते काञ्चनमाले, अध केत्ति

অদূরে সৌ রক্তাসীম্পাশ্রবো জহিঁ মএ ভগ্নবদৌ কুমুমাউহস্য
পূশ্রাণিব্বত্তদ্ব্যা । (ঘ)

(ক) ভাং বয়স্য, নৈতৈ মধুकरा নুপুরশব্দমনুহরন্তি । নুপুরশব্দ এবৈষ দ্ব্য্যাঃ
পরিজনস্য ।

(খ) হস্তে কাঞ্চনমালি, আর্দ্রশয় মকরন্দোদ্যানস্য সার্গম্ ।

(গ) এতৌ মর্চা ।

(ঘ) হস্তে কাঞ্চনমালি, অথ কিয়দূরৈ স রক্তাঙ্গীকপাদপৌ যন মযা ভগবতঃ
কুমুমাউহস্য পূজা নিবর্তিত্তব্য্যা ।

(১) বি—(উনিষা) ওহে বয়স্য, এই মধুকরগুলি নুপুরশব্দ অনুকরণ করিতেছে
না । ইহা রাজ্যের পরিজনের নুপুরশব্দ ।

রা—বয়স্য, ভাল ! ওহে করিয়াছ ।

(বাসবদত্তা, কাঞ্চনমালি, পূজোপকরণসহ সাগরিকা ও বিভাবাসুসারে অস্ত্রাস্ত্রের
প্রবেশ ।)

বাসবদত্তা—কাঞ্চনমালে, মকরন্দ উঠানের পথ দেখাও ।

কাঞ্চন—ভক্তি, আসুন ।

বাস—(পরিত্রমণ) ওগো কাঞ্চনমালে, ভাল যেখানে আমাকর্তৃক ভগবান্ মননের
পূজা করিতে হইবে সেই রক্তাঙ্গীক বৃক্ষ কত দূরে ?

(২) J—(Listening) Friend, it is not the bees which are imitat-
ing the noise, but the sound, of the anklets of the queen's maids.

K—Yes, friend, you have rightly ascertained. (Enter the queen,
Kanchanmala, *Sagarika* with the articles for worship, and other
persons according to their positions).

Queen—Well, *Kanchanmala*, shew me the way to the *Makaranda* Garden.

Kanchan—This way, please mistress.

Queen—Now *Kanchanmala*, how far is that red-flowered Asoka
tree under which I shall have to perform the worship of the god
of love ?

(3) अनुहरन्ति = अनुकुर्वन्ति । गतताच्छील्याभावाद् हरतेर्गतताच्छील्य इति वार्त्तिकेन नात्मनेपदम् । If constant habit in movement is indicated हृञ् takes आत्मनेपद, but here it means neither जमन nor ताच्छील्य । निर्वर्त्तयितव्या = सत्पादयितव्या । “शेरनिटि” इति शिञ्छापाभावः । i.e., when an affix which does not take इट् before it, follows, शिच् प्रत्यय vanishes. But here तञ्च is a सेट् affix, so शिच् do not vanish. अथ = अथाथो संग्रये स्यातामधिकारे च मङ्गलम् । विकल्पानन्तर-प्रश्नकात्स्न्यारम्भसमुच्चय इति मेदिनी ।

काञ्चनमाला—भट्टिणि, आसस्यो जेब्ब किं ण ऐक्खदि भट्टिणी । इअं क्व, सा निरंतरुब्भिसुसुमसोहिणी भट्टिणीए पडिग्गहिदा माहवो लदा । एसा वि क्व, अवरा णोमालिआ लदा जाए अञ्जालकुसुमुग्गमसडालुणा भट्टिणा अनुदिणं आआसीअदि अप्पा । ता एदं अदिक्कमिअ दीसदि जेब्ब सो रत्तासीअपाअवो. जहिं देवो पूअं णिब्बत्तइस्सदि । (क)

वासवदत्ता—ता एहि । तहिं जेब्ब लहुं गच्छम्ह । (ख)

काञ्चनमाला—एदु एदु भट्टिणी । (ग)

(सर्वाः परिक्रामन्ति ।)

वासवदत्ता—अअं सो रत्तासीअपाअवो जहिं अहं पूअं णिब्बत्तइस्सं । तेण हि मे पूआणिमित्ताइ उवअरणाइ उवर्णहि । (घ)

सागरिका—(उपसृत्य) भट्टिणि, एदं सब्बं सज्जम् । (ङ)

(ক) ভবিনী, আসন্ন এব, কিং ন প্রেচ্ছতে ভবনী । ইয়ং খলু সা নিরনরোদ্ধিত-
কুমুমশোভিনী ভব্যা পরিগৃহীতা মাধবী জতা । এষাপি স্তম্বপরা নবমালিকা
জতা এষ্যা অকালকুমুমীদ্রময়জালুনা ভবানুদিনমায়াস্বত আত্মা । তদিনামতি-
ক্রম্য দৃশ্যত এব স রক্তাশোকপাদপী যব দিবী পূজা নিবর্তন্যিষ্যতি ।

(খ) তদেহি । তবৈব লঘু গচ্ছাব ।

(গ) এতেনু ভবনী ।

(ঘ) অয়ং স রক্তাশোকপাদপী যদাচ্ছ পূজা নিবর্তন্যিষ্যামি । তেন হি মে
পূজানিষিদ্ধানুপকরণানুপালয় ।

(ঙ) ভবিনী, এতৎ সর্বৈ সম্ভবম্ ।

(১) কান্ধন—রাঙ্কি, নিকটেই বটে, দেখিতেছেন না ? এই সেই নিবিড় (অথবা
সতত) প্রফুল্লিত কুমুমশোভিনী আপনারকর্তৃক পরিগৃহীতা মাধবী জতা । এই
অশ্রুজী নবমালিকা জতা এবং ইহার অসময়ে পুষ্পোন্মাদবিষয়ে বিশ্বাসবান্ (অথবা
আকাঙ্ক্ষী) মহারাজ অতদিন নিজকে ক্রিষ্ট করিতেছেন । ইহাকে অতিক্রম করিয়া
আপনার পূজা সম্পাদনের স্থানে এই সেই রক্তাশোক বৃক্ষ দেখা যাইতেছে ।

বাস—অতএব এস, সেখানে শীঘ্র যাই ।

কা—ভক্তি, আহুন । (সকলের পরিক্রমণ) ।

বাস—যে স্থলে আমি পূজা নিবাহ করিব এই সেই রক্তাশোক বৃক্ষ । অতএব
আমার পূজার জন্য উপকরণ আনয়ন কর ।

মাগরিকা—(নিকটে আসিয়া) ভক্তি, এই সকল প্রস্তুত ।

(২) Kanch—Just near, mistress, do you not see ? This is the
Jasmin plant adopted by you and constantly (or thickly) adorned
with blowing flowers.—That is the other creeping plant Nyktanthes
(নবমালিকা) for which the king, confident of (or desirous for) the
untimely appearance of its flowers, is constantly giving troubles
to himself. Just passing her appears that very redflowered Asoka
tree under which you will have to worship.

Queen—So come to the place quickly.

Kanch—Come, mistress (Going).

Queen—This is that redflowered *Asoka* tree under which I shall perform the worship. So fetch the articles for my worship.

Sagarika—(Coming near) Here are all those ready, mistress.

(3) निरन्तरंति = निरन्तरं निविडमथवा सतत मुद्रितैः प्रस्फुटितैः कुसुमैः पुष्पैः शोभते या सा । = सततविकसितप्रमूनशानिनी । अकान्तेति = अकान्ति यानि कुसुमानि तेषां समुद्रगमे अङ्गालुना विश्रामिना (काङ्क्षिणा वा) । यज्ञा सम्प्रत्यय सृङ्ग्यमरः । सृङ्ग्यहृपतिदयिनिद्रातन्द्रायाङ्गाभ्य आलुजिति (३।२।१५७) यत् + धा + आलुच् । अच्च्दस्योपसंख्यानमित्युपसर्गत्वम् । आयास्यते = क्षिप्यते = व्यथ्यते । अतिक्रम्य स्थित इति शेषः । अन्यथा असमानकर्तृकत्वं स्यात् । लघु शीघ्रमरः दुतमित्यमरः । पूजति = पूजा निमित्तं कारणं येषामिति । उपनय = उपस्थापय । सज्जम् = प्रयोगार्हम् । सागरिका = सागर + अण् + डौप् = सागरी । सागरी + क + टाप् = सागरिका । तत आगत इत्यण् (४।३।७४) । सागरादागता : अज्ञात इति कः (५।३।७३) । अज्ञाता सागरीति सागरिका । केऽण इति (७।१।१३) ईकारस्य ऋस्वः । सागरश्चन्दस्य वृद्धत्वेऽपि वा नामधेयस्येति वा वृद्धसंज्ञाभावाच्च ।
c.f.—“विधाय मूर्तिं कपटेन वामनौमिति नैषधे ।

वासवदत्ता—(निरूप्यात्मगतम् ।) (अहो पमादो परि-
अणस्म । जस्म ज्जेब्ब दंशनपधादो पअत्तेण रक्खीअदि तस्म
जेब्ब दिट्ठिगोअरे पडिदा भवे । भोदु । एवं दाव भणिस्स')
(प्रकाशम् ।) हृद्वे साअरिणे कीम तुमं अज्ज मअणमहुस्स-
वपराहीणे परिअण्णे सारिअं उज्झिआं इह आगदा । ता
तहिं जेब्ब लहुं गच्छ । एदं पि मव्वं पृओवअरणं कंचण-
मालाए हत्थे समप्पेहि । (क)

सागरिका—जं भट्टिणी आसवेदित्ति । (तथा कृत्वा कतिचित् पदानि गत्वात्मगतम् ।) सारिका मए उण सुसंगदाए हत्थे समप्पिदा । एदंपि अत्थि मे पेक्खिदुं कोदुल्लं । किं जह्वा तादस्स अन्तेउरे भअवन् अणङ्को अचीअदि इधवि तह जेब्ब किंवा असदेत्ति । ता अलंक्खिआ भविअ पेक्खिस्सं । (परिक्रम्यावलोक्य च ।) ता जाव इह पूआसमओ होदि ताव अहंपि भअवन्तं मअणं जेब्ब पूअइदुं कुसुमाइं अवचिणिस्सं । (इति कुसुमावचयं नाटयति ।) (ख)

वासवदत्ता—कञ्चणमाले, पडिठावेहि असोअमूले भअवन्तं पज्जुस्सं । (ग)

काञ्चनमाला—जं भट्टिणी आसवेदित्ति । (तथा करोति ।) (घ)

विदूषकः—(परिक्रम्यावलोक्य च ।) भो वअस्स, जधा वंसन्तो गैउरसहो तथा तक्केमि आअदा देवी असोअमुलंत्ति । (ङ)

(क) अङ्गी प्रसादः परिजनस्य । यस्यैव दर्शनपथात् प्रयत्नेन रक्ष्यते तस्यैव दृष्टिगोचरं पतिता भवेत् । भवतु । एवं तावद्गच्छिष्यामि । इह सागरिके, कस्मात्त्वमयं मदनमङ्गीतुसवपराधीने परिजने सारिकामुज्झित्वैवागता । तत्तत्रैव लप्स गच्छ । एतदपि सर्वं पूजोपकरणं काञ्चनमालाया इहो समर्पय ।

(ख) यद्दर्शनापयतीति । सारिका मया पुनः सुसंगताया इहो समर्पिता । एतदप्यस्ति मे प्रेषितुं कौतूहलम् । किं यथा तातस्यान्तःपुरे भगवाननङ्गीड्यते

ইহাপি তথৈব কিং বান্ধযতি । তদলঙ্ঘিতা ভূত্বা প্রেচ্ছিষ্যি । তদ্যাবদ্বিহ পূজা-
সমযৌ ভবতি তাবদহমপি ভগবন্তং মদনমেব পূজয়িতুং কুসুমান্যবচ্ছ্যামি ।

(গ) কান্ধনমালী, প্রতিষ্ঠাপয়াম্যশৌকমূলং ভগবন্তং প্রদুঃখম্ ।

(ঘ) যদ্বক্তারীশ্যাপয়তীতি ।

(ঙ) ভী বয়স্য যথা ত্রিশালী নুপুংস্শব্দস্তথা তর্কযাম্যগতা দিব্যশীকমূলমিতি ।

(১) বাসব—(নিরূপণপূর্বক স্বগত) হায় পরিজনের অসাধনতা । যাহার
(I. e. রাজার) দর্শন পথ হইতে যত্নের সহিত (সাগরিকাকে) রক্ষা করা হইতেছে,—
তাহারই দৃষ্টিগোচরে পতিত হইবার সম্ভাবনা ! হউক,—এখন আমি এইরূপ বলি—
(প্রকাশ্যে) ওলো সাগরিকে, পরিজন অজ্ঞ মনন নহোৎসবের বিহীন,—অতএব তুমি
কেন সারিকাকে পরিভাগ করিয়া এখানে আসিয়াছ,—অতএব তথায় শীঘ্র যাও,
এই সকল পূজোপকরণও কান্ধনমালার হস্তে সমর্পণ কর ।

সাগরিকা—বেরূপ ভক্তীর আজ্ঞা । (তাহা করিয়া কিছুদূর বাইয়া স্বগত)
সারিকাকে হৃদয়তার হাতে নিয়াছি । পিতার অন্তঃপুরে যেরূপ ভগবান্ কান
অর্চিত হইয়া থাকেন এথলেও তরূপ কি না দর্শন করিতে আমার কৌতূহল আছে ।
অতএব অলঙ্কিতা হইয়া দেখিব । (পরিভ্রমণ ও অবলোকন) । পূজার সময় হওয়া
পর্ধ্যন্ত আমিও ভগবান্ মদনকেই পূজা করিবার জন্য পুষ্পচয়ন করি (পুষ্পচয়ন) ।

বাস—কান্ধনমালা অশৌক মূলে ভগবান্ কন্দর্পকে স্থাপিত কর ।

কাঞ্চ—বেরূপ ভক্তীর আদেশ—(তথা করণ) ।

বিনু—(পরিভ্রমণ ও অবলোকন) সখে নুপুংস্কনি কস্য হইয়াছে ;—অতএব স্থির
করিভেছি রাজ্ঞী অশৌকমূলে আসিয়াছেন ।

(2) Queen—(Finding and aside) Alas, the carelessness of the
servants ! She may fall in with the very person whom she is kept
away from ! Very well—I shall say thus.—(To Sagarika) Well,
Sagarika, why did you come here, leaving the parrot, when all
persons are to-day beside themselves, on account of the festival of
the god of love ? So go there at once and put these things in the
hands of Kanchanmala.

Sagarika—As the queen directs.—(Does as bidden, after a few
steps, aside). The parrot has been kept with *Susangata*. I too

feel inquisitive as to whether or not the god of love is worshipped here just as he is in my father's house ! So remaining unobserved, I shall watch. (Moving and looking) I too pluck flowers to worship that god of love till it is time here for their worship. (Gathers flowers).

Queen—*Kanchanmala*, just erect the god at the root of the *Asoka* tree.

Kanch—I obey the mistress. (Does the same).

J—(Moving and seeing) Friend, the sound of the anklets has ceased. So I think the queen has reached the root of the *Asoka* tree.

(3) भणिष्यामि=कथयिष्यामि । भणति । बभाष । भणिष्यति । अभणीत् अभणीत् । भण्यते । अभणि । भणितम् । भणत् । भणितुम् । भणित्वा ।

मदनमहोत्सवपराधीने—मदनस्य महता उत्सवेन पराधीने=कामप्रमोद-
विह्वले । अवचेयामि=मयङ्गीयामि । चिनीति चिनुते । चिकाय चिचाय चिके
चिचे । चेता । चेष्यति—ते । चिनोतु चिनुताम् । अचिनीत् अचिनुत ।
चिनयात् चिनीत । चौयात् चेयीट । अचौयीत् अचेष्ट । अचेष्यत्-त । चौयते ।
अचायि । चेतुम् । चित्वा । चित्तम् । चिन्वत् चिन्वानम् । प्रतिष्ठापय=
आरोपय । प्रति+स्था+णिच्+लोट् मध्यमैकवचने । उपसर्गात् मुनोतीत्या-
दिना षत्वम् (८।३।६५) । प्रयुज्यम्=कन्दर्पम् । मदनो मन्मथो मारः प्रदुःखो मौन-
केतन इत्यमरः । विद्यान्तः=चान्तः । उज्झित्वा=त्यक्त्वा । औज्झीत् ।

राजा—वयस्य, सम्यगवधारितम् । पश्येयं देवी । या किलैषा

कुसुमसुकुमारमूर्तिर्दधती नियमेन तनुतरं मध्यम् ।

आभाति मकरकेतोः पार्श्वस्था चापयष्टिरिव ॥

तदेहि । उपसर्पावः । (उपसृत्य ।) प्रिये বাসবদত্তে ।

(1) রাজা—বয়স্, বেশ হির করিয়াছ । দেখ এই সেই কুসুমকোমলমোহ
ব্রতাদিহেতু কৌণকটদেশো রাজ্যে মদনের পার্শ্ব চাপযষ্টির স্থায় শোভা পাইতেছে ।
এস, নিকটে যাই । (নিকটে গমন) প্রিয়ে বাসবদত্তে !

(2) King—Yes, friend, you have rightly judged. See the queen who, with her body as tender as flowers and with a very small waist, appears beautifully just like the bow of the God of love, placed by his side. So come, let us go near. Dear *Basubaddatta*,—

(3) कुसुमसुकुमारमूर्त्तिर्नियमेन तनुतरं मध्यं दधती मकरकेतीः पार्श्वस्था चापयष्टिरिव आभाति ।

(4) कुसुममिव सुकुमारा । उपमानानि सामान्यवचनैरिति तत्पुरुषः । कीमला मूर्त्तिः शरीरं यस्या इति बहुव्रीहिः सा । पक्षे कुसुमान्येव सुकुमारमूर्त्तिं यस्या इति रूपकगर्भां बहुव्रीहिः । कामधनुषः पुष्पमयत्वात् । सा तथोक्ता पुष्पपल्लवदेहा । नियमेन मदनपूजारूपप्रतापनुरोधेन पक्षे क्षीणनिर्माणत्वेन तनुतरमतिकृशं मध्यं कटिदेशं दधती धारयन्ती मकरकैर्नीर्मलश्रजस्य मदनस्येति यावत् पार्श्वस्था समीपस्थिता चापौ यष्टिर्दण्डद्वयेत्युपमिततत्पुरुषः । आभाति शोभते । यष्टिभर्ग्यां मध्ययष्ट्यां श्रजे दण्डेऽन्तहारयोगिति हेमचन्द्रः । दण्डे यष्टिय कथ्यते इति हलायुधः ।

(5) कुसुमकीमलवपुः क्षीणमध्या मन्त्रिया अनङ्गपार्श्वस्था चापयष्टिरिव शोभते ।

(6) दधती—धा + शृढ + डीप् । उगित्येति डीप् । पक्षे दधाना । दधाति धत्ते । दधौ दधे । धाता । धास्यति-ते । दधातु धत्ताम् । अदधात् अधत्त । दध्यात् दधीत । ध्रयात् धामीष्ट । अधात् अधित । अधास्यत्-त । धातुम् । हिला । हितम् । धीयते । अधायि ।

(7) धनुयापौ धन्वशरासनकोदण्डकामुक मित्यमरः ।

(8) कुसुमसुकुमारमूर्त्या दधत्या... आभायते... पार्श्वस्थया... चापयष्ट्या ।

(9) आर्यानाम च्छन्दः ।

(10) उत्प्रेक्षालङ्कारः ।

वासवदत्ता—(विलोक्य ।) कथं अञ्जउत्तो । जञ्जदु जञ्जदु अञ्जउत्तो । अलंकरेदु इमं देसं आसणपडिगहेण । एदं आसणम् । एत्थ उवविसदु अञ्जउत्तो । (क)

(রাজা নায়ে নোপবিষতি)

কাশ্বনমালা—ভট্টিণী, সহস্রদিসেহিঁ কুমুমকুঁকুম-
চন্দনবাসেহিঁ সোহিঁদং রক্তাসোমপাশ্রবং গদুশ্র অশ্বীশ্রদু ভশ্রবং
পজ্জসো । (খ)

বাসবদত্তা—উবণিহিঁ মে পুশ্রোবশ্ররণাঙ্ক । (গ)

(কাশ্বনমালোপনয়তি । বাসবদত্তা তথা কৰোতি ।)

(ক) কথমার্যপুত্ৰঃ । জয়তু জয়ত্বার্যপুত্ৰঃ । অলঙ্কারালিঙ্গং দৈশমাশ্রনপরি-
গৃহেণ । এতদাশ্রনম্ । শ্রবোপবিষত্বার্যপুত্ৰঃ ।

(খ) মর্জি, সহস্রদত্তৈঃ কুমুমকুঙ্কুমচন্দনবাসীভিঃ শোভিতং রক্তাশীকপাদপং
গল্ভার্চ্যতাং ভগবান্ প্রত্যুক্ষঃ ।

(গ) উপাশ্রয় মে পূজোপকরণানি ।

(১) বাস—(দর্শনপূর্বক) এই যে আশ্রয়পুত্র ! আশ্রয়পুত্রের জন্য ইউক ;—আশ্রন
গ্রহণ পূর্বক এই স্থান অলঙ্কৃত করুন । এই আশ্রন । ইহাতে আশ্রয়পুত্র উপবেশন
করুন । (রাজার উপবেশন) ।

কাঞ্চ—লর্জি, সহস্রার্চিত কুমুম কুমুম চন্দন বস্ত্র দ্বারা রক্তাশীক বৃককে শোভিত
করিয়া, গাইয়া ভগবান্ কামকে পূজা করুন ।

বাস—আমার পূজোপকরণ আশ্রন কর (কাঞ্চনমালার আশ্রন ও বাসবদত্তার
ভাণ্ড করণ) ।

(২) Queen—(Seeing) Here is my husband ! may my lord
prosper ;—please to adorn this place by taking a seat. This is
the seat. Please, my dear, sit down here. (The king sits).

Kanch—Mistress, go and worship the god with your own
hand, after adorning the red-flowered *Asoka* with clothes, sandal,
flowers and saffron.

Queen—Fetch the articles for my worship. (The maid brings
them and the queen does the same.)

(3) कुमुमेति—कुक्षमेन पुष्पेण कुङ्कुमेन काश्मीरजम्बना चन्दनेन वाससा चेति इन्द्रः । अथ कुङ्कुमं काश्मीरजम्बेत्यमरः । अर्च्यताम्=पूज्यताम् । भ्वादि शुरादिय । अर्चति अर्चयति । आनर्च अर्चयामास etc. । आर्चीत् आर्चिषत् । अर्चते । आर्चि । अर्चत् अर्चयत् ।

राजा—प्रिये वासवदत्ते,

प्रत्यग्रमज्जनविशेषविविक्तकान्तिः

कौसुम्भरागुरुचिरस्फुरदंशुकान्ता ।

विभ्राजसे मकरकेतनमर्चयन्ती

बालप्रबालविटपिप्रभवा लतेव ॥

(1) राजा—प्रिये वासवदत्ते,—एहेमात्र उडुमरूपे शानं हारा पवित्र कान्ति इहेमा कुङ्कुमपुष्प-रक्तिम-ननोहर-प्रकाशमान-वदनाद्या, मदनर पूजयित्री तूभि, नव किनलग्नतङ्गनलगा लतात्र श्याम शोभा पाइतेह ।

(2) King—My dear Basabudatta, worshipping the god of love with pure appearance obtained by recent and excellent bathing and wearing a shining garment with borders fine with the red dye of safflower (carthamus), you appear as beautiful as a creeping plant on a tree adorned with fresh sprouts.

(3) प्रत्यग्रमज्जनविशेषविविक्तकान्तिः कौसुम्भरागुरुचिरस्फुरदंशुकान्ता मकरकेतनमर्चयन्ती त्वं बालप्रबालविटपिप्रभवा लतेव विभ्राजसे ।

(4) प्रत्ययेण नूतनेन प्रत्ययोभिनव इत्यमरः । मज्जनस्य विशेषेण उत्तमकानेनेत्यर्थः । विशेषीययवे द्रव्ये द्रष्टव्योत्तमवस्तुमीति शब्दार्थवः । विविक्ता पवित्रा । विविक्ता पूतविजनावित्यमरः । कान्तिः शोभा । शोभा कान्तिर्युतिश्चविरित्यमरः । यस्याः सा तथोक्ता । अभिनवावगाहनविशुद्धयुतिः । कुसुम्भस्य मङ्गारजनस्य पुष्पविशेषस्य । मङ्गारजनमिच्छन्ति कुसुम्भस्य सुमेधस इति इलायुधः । अयं कौसुम्भी-

रागः । तस्येदमित्यण् । रक्तिमा तेन रुचिरः मनोज्ञः स्फुरन् दीप्यमानश्च अंगकस्य वस्त्रस्य । अंगुकं वस्त्रमात्रे स्यात् परिधानोत्तरीययोरिति शब्दार्थे । अन्तः प्रान्तः । अवयवा वा । अन्तः स्वरूपे निकटे प्रान्ते निश्चयनाश्रयीः । अवयवेषीति हेमचन्द्रः । यस्याः सा तथोक्ता । महारजनलौहित्यमनोहरदीप्यमानवस्त्रप्रान्ता । मकरः कौतनं चित्रं यस्य स तथोक्तस्तं कन्दर्पमर्चयन्तौ पूजयन्तौ त्वं बालोऽभिनवः प्रवालः किसलयं यस्य स तथोक्तः । प्रवालास्त्री किसलये इति मेदिनी । विटपाः शाखाः सन्त्यस्य विटपौ वृक्षः । बालप्रवालश्च विटपौ चेति स तस्मिन् प्रभवतीति प्रभवा । लता वल्लीव विभाजसे शोभसे ।

(5) अभिनवस्नानविगड्गात्रा आर्त्ताहितवस्त्रप्रान्तेन शोभमाना त्वं मदनं पूजयन्तो नवपल्लवकौर्णतरुलया लतेव राजसे ।

(6) विविक्ता = वि + विच् + क्त + टाप् । विचिर् पृथग्भाव इति रुधादिः । विनक्ति विङ्क्ते । विवेव विविचे । वेक्ता । वेच्यति-ते । विनक्तु विङ्क्ताम् । अविनक् अविङ्क्त । विद्यात् विक्षीत । विद्यात् । विक्षीष्ट । अविचत् अवैचोत् अविक्त । विच्यते । अवेचि । विक्तम् । विक्षत् विक्षानम् । वेक्तुम् । विक्ता ।

विभाजसे—वि + भाज् + लट् यास् । बभाजे । अभ्राजिष्ट । भाज्यते । अभ्राजि ।

(7) कौसुमरागरुचिरस्फुरदंगकान्ता—कौसुमरागरुचिरं च स्फुरच्च अंगकस्य अन्तं यस्याः सा तथोक्ता इति वार्थः । अन्तं स्वरूपे नाशे ना न स्त्री शेषोऽन्तिके विषु इति मेदिनी । यद्वा रुचिरेण स्फुरता अंगकेन अन्ता रम्या । सृताववसिते रम्ये समाभावन इष्यते इति शब्दार्थः ।

(8) कान्था ..स्फुरदंगकान्ता...विभाज्यते...अर्चयन्त्या...प्रभवया लतयेव ।

(9) वसन्ततिलक्तं वृक्षम् ।

(10) उपमालङ्कृतिः । साच लता विभाजते त्वं विभाजस इति पुरुषभेदाद् दीधानातिरिति काव्यप्रकाशः ।

अपि च ।

स्पृष्टस्यैव दयिते स्मरपूजाव्यापृतेन हस्तेन ।

उद्भिन्नापरस्पृदुतरकिसलय इव लक्ष्यतेऽशोकः ॥

(1) आत्र०—हे शिष्ये ! ताम्रं मदनपूजायां व्यापृतं इष्टं वामां स्पृष्टे हृष्टेना
अशोकं मयूकतापत्रकोमलतरुपत्तवङ्गलां लक्षितं इहेतेहे ।

(2) Moreover—O Dear, the *Ashoka* being touched by your hand
busy in worshipping the god, appears as if it has another fresh
sprout which is more tender.

(3) हे दयिते त्वया स्मरपूजाव्यापृतेन हस्तेन स्पृष्ट एवाशोकः उद्भिन्नापर-
स्पृदुतरकिसलय इव लक्ष्यते ।

(4) हे दयिते प्रिये त्वया स्मरस्य मदनस्य पूजायामर्चायां व्यापृतेन नियुक्तेन
हस्तेन करेण स्पृष्टः पृष्ठः एव अशोकः उद्भिन्नमुदगतमपरं मन्यत् स्पृदुतरं मति
कोमलं किसलयं पङ्कजां यय । करतलस्यातामत्वान् । स तथोक्तः इव लक्ष्यते दृश्यते ।

(5) प्रिये त्वत्करपृष्ठः अशोकः समुदगतसुकुमारतरपङ्कज इव शोभते ।

(6) दयिते—दय् + क्तः + टाप् । तत् सम्बुद्धौ । दयते । दयाचक्रे,
दयामास, दयाम्बभूव । दयिष्यते । अदयिष्ये । दयते । अदायि । दयमानम् ।
दयितुम् । दयित्वा ।

व्यापृतेन—वि + आङ् + पृ + क्तः । तेन । तदादिः । प्रायेणायं व्याङ्पूर्वः ।
आप्रियते । पत्रे । पत्तां । परिष्यते । प्रियताम् । अप्रियत । प्रियत । पृषीष्ट ।
अपृष्ट । अपरिष्यत । पृतम् । प्रियमाणम् । पत्तुम् । पृत्वा । प्रियते । अपारि ।

(7) दयितं वल्लभं प्रियमित्यमरः ।

(8) स्पृष्टम्...किसलयं...लक्षयामः अशोकम् ।

(9) आर्याकृन्दः । (10) उत्प्रेक्षा । स च हस्तस्य किसलयोपयोगित्वे
परिणामात् परिणामालङ्कारानुप्राणिता । परिणामः क्रियार्थचेद्विषयी विषयात्मनेति
लक्षणात् । स्पृदुतरत्वेन व्यतिरेकश्च । व्यतिरेकी विशेष्येदुपमानोपमेययोरिति कुब-
लयानन्दे ।

अपि च ।

अनङ्गोऽयमनङ्गत्वमद्य निन्दिष्यति ध्रुवम् ।

यदनेन न संप्राप्तः पाणिस्पर्शोत्सवस्तव ॥

(1) आत्रिण—१२ अनङ्ग अङ्ग निन्देय शरीरनाशक अवश निम्न करिष्ये । वेहेतू से होयार हस्तस्पर्शपत्र पत्रमानम् प्राप्तु इहेन न ।

(2) Besides,—since the god of love has not obtained the great pleasure of being touched by your hand, he is sure to blame today his unembodied state .

(3) अयमनङ्गः अद्य अनङ्गत्वं ध्रुवं निन्दिष्यति यदनेन तव पाणिस्पर्शोत्सवः न संप्राप्तः ।

(4) अयं मनसिजः अनङ्गः कामः अद्य अनङ्गत्वं मशरीरत्वं ध्रुवं निश्चितं निन्दिष्यति आक्षेप्यति । यद् यतः अनेन तव पाणिस्पर्शोत्सवः हस्तस्पर्शपरमानन्दः न सम्प्राप्तः लब्धः ।

(5) अङ्गाभावात्ते करस्पर्शसुखं मलभमानः कामः आत्मनिन्दापरायणः खलु भविष्यति ।

(6) निन्दिष्यति—लुटि रूपम् । निन्दति । निनिन्द । अनिन्दीत् । निन्द्यते । अनिन्दि । निन्दितम् ।

(7) अनङ्गेनानेन...अनङ्गत्वं निन्दिष्यते ।...अयं न सम्प्राप्तवान्...महोत्सवम् ।

(8) अनुष्टुप् नाम वृत्तम् । पञ्चमं लघु सर्वत्र सप्तमं द्विचतुर्थयोः । गुरु षष्ठ्य पादानां शेषेऽनियमो मतः इति हि तद्वचनम् ।

(9) रूपकालङ्कारः ।

काञ्चनमाला—भट्टिणि, अश्विदो भग्नवं पपञ्जुखो । ता करेहि भक्तुणो उद्दं पृथ्वासङ्कारं । (क)

वासवदत्ता—तेण हि उवणेहि मे कुसुमाङ्गं विलेखणं च । (ख)

काञ्चनमाला—भट्टिणि, एदं सब्बं सज्जं । (ग)

(वासवदत्ता नाट्येन राजानं पूजयति ।)

(क) भविं, अर्चितो भगवान् प्रदत्तः । तत्कुरु भर्तुः क्वचित् पूजासत्कारम् ।

(ख) तेन उपनय मे कुंसुमानि विलपनं च ।

(ग) भविं, इदं सर्वं सज्जम् ।

1) काञ्चन—राखि, भगवान् काम अर्चित इहेइएनेन । अउएव एअन पठिय उठित पूजासम्मान करन ।

वासव—अउएव अमात्र पुष्प ओ छन्नानि आनयन कर ।

काञ्च—राखि, एहे नकन प्रसुत । (वासवदत्ता कर्कशं राजात्र पूजन)

(2) Mad—Mistress, the God is worshipped, so now do the needful worshipping of the master.

Queen—So get me the flowers and sandal.

Maid—Here, they are all ready, madame. (The queen worships the king.)

(3) पूजासत्कारः = अर्चनासम्माननम् । विलपनम् = चन्दनादिकम् ।

सागरिका—(गृहीतकुसुमा ।) (हृदो हृदो । कहं कुंसु-
मलोहोक्खित्तहिअआए मए अदिचिरं किदम् । ता इमिणा
मिन्दवारविडवेण ओवारिअसरोरा भविअ पेक्खिस्सम् ।
(विलोक्य) कहं पेक्खिदो ज्जेब्ब अपुब्बो कुसुमाउहो । अम्हाणं
तादस्स अन्तेउरं चित्तगदो अञ्चीअदि । इह पञ्चक्खो
लब्भोअदि ।) ता अहपि इमेहिं कुसुमेहिं इह डिद्धा
ज्जेब्ब भअवंतं कुसुमाउहं पूअइस्सम् । (इति कुसुमानि
प्रक्षिपति ।) नमो दे भअवं कुसुमाउह, सुभदंसणो मे
भविस्ससि । दिदं जं दिद्व्वं । अमोघदंसणो मे भविस्ससि ।
(इति प्रणमति ।) अञ्जरिअं । दिदो वि पुणो पेक्खिदव्वो ।

তা জাব ন কো বি মং পেক্খদি দাব জেব্ব গমিস্সং । (ইতি
কতিচিৎপদানি গচ্ছতি) । (ক)

(ক) হা ধিক্ হা ধিক্ । কথং কুমুমলীভীত্বিমহদযয়া ময়াতিচিরংকৃতম্ ।
তস্মাদনেন সিন্ধুবারিষট্টপেনাপাহতশরীরঃ ভূত্বা প্রেচ্ছিত্যে । কথং প্রেচ্ছিত এবাপূৰ্ণঃ
কুমুমায়ুধঃ । অস্মাকং তাতত্যান্তঃপুরে চিত্রগর্তাঃচরন্তে । ইহ প্রত্যঙ্গী লভ্যন্তে ।
তস্মাদহমণ্ডিতৈঃ কুমুমৈরিহ স্মিতৈব ভগবন্তং কুমুমায়ুধং পূজয়িষ্যামি । নমসো ভগবন্
কুমুমায়ুধ, শ্রমদর্শনো ভবিষ্যসি । হৃৎ যদ্বদ্যম্ । অসৌঘদর্শনো মে ভবিষ্যসি ।
আশ্রয়ম্ । হৃৎপি পুনঃপ্রেচ্ছিতব্যঃ । তদ্যাবন্ন কোপি মাং প্রেচ্ছতি তাবদেব
গমিষ্যামি ।

(১) সাগরিকা—(পুষ্পগ্রহণপূর্বক) হায়, ধিক ! কেন পুষ্পলোভবিশোহিতচিত্তা
হইয়া অত্যন্ত বিলম্ব করিলাম ? এখন এই সিন্ধুবারশাখাদ্বারা গুপ্তদেহা হইয়া
দেখিব । (দর্শন পূর্বক) অহো অপূর্ব অনঙ্গ দৃষ্টে হইল ! আমার পিতার অন্তঃপুরে
চিত্রগত কল্প অর্চিত হয়, কিন্তু এখানে প্রত্যঙ্গই পাওয়া যায় ! অতএব আমিও এই
পুষ্প সমূহ দ্বারা এখানে থাকিয়াই ভগবান্ কামকে পূজা করিব । (পুষ্প প্রক্ষেপ) হে
ভগবন্ কুমুমায়ুধ ! আপনাকে প্রণাম, আমার পক্ষে শুভদর্শন হইবেন । বাহা
দর্শনীয় তাই দেখিলাম । আমার পক্ষে সকলদর্শন হইবেন (প্রণাম করণ) ।
আশ্চর্য ! দৃষ্ট হইলেও আবার দর্শনীয় হইতেছেন ! যাবৎ আমাকে কেহ না দেখিতে
পায় তাবৎ গমন করি । (কতিপয় পদ গমন) ।

(২) Sagarika—(With flowers) Alas, alas, why did I delay so
long, being misled by the temptations for flowers ? So now being
concealed here by the branches of this *Sindhoobar* tree, I shall
see all (Looking). Oh ! I have seen a strange God of love. In my
father's dwelling he is worshipped in effigy ;—but he is incarnate
here ! so, remaining here, I too shall worship him with these
flowers (Offers the flowers). I bow to the God of Love, may his
sight turn to do good to me.—That worth seeing is seen ! may this
meeting be fruitful to me. O strange ! though seen, still it grows
worth seeing ! So now, before any one observes me, I shall be off
(Walks a few steps).

(3) कुसुमलीभोत्क्षिप्तहृदयया—कुसुमानां लोभेन उत्क्षिप्त मारुष्टं हृदयं यस्याः सा तथोक्ता तया=पुष्पलीभविमोहितया । अतिचिरम्=अतिविलम्बः । अपाठसशरीरा=गुप्तदेहा । अपूर्वः=अद्भुतः विचित्र इति यावत् । अभीष्टदर्शनः=अव्यर्थदर्शनः सफलावलीकन इति यावत् ।

काञ्च । अञ्ज वसन्तञ्च एहि सम्पदं तुमं पि सोत्थिवाञ्चनं पङ्कीच्छेहि । (क) (विदूषक उपसर्पति ।)

वास । (विलेपनकुसुमाभरणदानपूर्वकम्) अञ्ज एदं सोत्थिवाञ्चनं पङ्कीच्छ (इत्यर्पयति) । (ख)

विदू । (सहर्षं गृहीत्वा) सोत्थि भोदीये । (ग)

(क) आर्य वसन्तक, एहि । सांप्रतं त्वमपि स्वस्तिवाचनं प्रतीच्छ ।

(ख) आर्य, इदं तत् स्वस्तिवाचनं प्रतीच्छ ।

(ग) स्वस्ति भवत्ये ।

(1) काञ्चन—आर्या वसयुक्त, आशुन, एतन् आपनिं अस्तिवाचनं ग्रहण करुन ।
(विदूषकेन निकटे गमन ।)

वासव—(विलेपन, पुष्पां ओ आभरण दान पूर्वक) आर्या एहे अस्तिवाचनं ग्रहण करुन ।
(अर्पण) ।

वि—(महर्षे ग्रहण पूर्वक । आपनार मञ्जन इडेक ।

(2) Maid—Respected *Basantaka*, come, you too now receive the rewards for chanting the words of blessings (The Jester goes near).

Queen—(Offering sandal, flowers and cloths) Sir, this is the reward for chanting the words of blessing. Please to accept (Gives the same.)

Jester—(Receiving gladly) Blessing to you.

(3) स्वस्तिवाचनम्=स्वस्तिवाचन ! ठञ्=स्मृति वाचनम् । पुण्याहवाचनादिभ्यो लुग् वक्तव्य इति ठञो लुक् (५।१।२५) । स्वस्तिवाचनं प्रयोजनमस्येति स्वस्तिवाचनार्थं

प्रदेयं धनमित्यर्थः । In the sense of तदस्य प्रयोजनं we get ठञ् by 5, 1, 109 to the word स्वस्तिवाचन and thereby it means something the necessity of which is to have the words स्वस्ति to be chanted by Brahmins. Now this ठञ् disappears under the aforesaid वार्तिक in such word as पुण्याहवाचनम्, स्वस्तिवाचनम्, शान्तिवाचनम् &c.... कर्म्यारथे महति, ब्राह्मणा हि वस्त्रादिभिः पूजिताः प्रार्थ्यन्ते पुण्याहं भवन्तीधिब्रुवन्तु स्वस्ति भवन्तीधिब्रुवन्ति—ऋद्धिं भवन्तीधिब्रुवन्ति । तथाच कृतिः—संयुज्य गन्धपुष्पादौर्ब्राह्मणान् स्वस्ति वाचयेत् । धर्म्यं कर्मचि मात्रल्ये संयासाहुतदर्शन इति । Hence स्वस्तिवाचनम्=स्वस्तिपाठार्थं दक्षिणादिकम् । प्रतीच्छ=ऋहाण । प्रभिपूर्वादिषु यं ह्यर्थत्वम् । तथाहि रत्नविन्दून् प्रतीच्छ त्वमिति देवीमाहात्म्ये ।

(नेपथ्ये वैतालिकः पठति)

अस्तापास्तसमस्तभासि नभसः पारं प्रयाति रवा-

वास्थानीं समये समं नृपजनः सायन्तने सम्यतन् ।

सम्प्रत्येष सरोरुह्युतिमुषः पादांस्तवासेवितुं

प्रीत्युत्कर्षकृती दृशामुदयनस्येन्दोरिवोद्दीक्षते ॥

(1) (नेपथ्ये श्रुतिपाठकेन वाक्य) — एहैकं अताञ्जल-निकिण्ठ-समस्त-किरणं त्रवि, आकाशगारे गगनं कराते, सायंकाले राजगणं सकले एक सत्रे मठाग्रीन इहेन नयनेन अताञ्जलीकृतं समुचितं चन्द्राया उदयनराजेन पञ्चकान्ति-विनोदि-चरणं = (गच्छे किरणं) सेवारं जन्तु अपेक्षा (गच्छे उद्दे दृष्टि) करितेहेन ।

(2) (A bard's speech within) — Now at the twilight, when the sun has cast all his rays on the western mountains, and has thus gone to the end of the sky, all these kings, going simultaneously to the court, are waiting (or looking up), O moonlike *Udayan* who extremely delight the eyes, for worshipping your feet (or the rays of the moon) which have surpassed (or closed) the beauty of the lotuses.

(3) सम्प्रति अस्तापास्तसमस्तभासि रवौ नभसः पारं प्रयाते सायन्तने समये समम् आस्थानीं सम्पतन् एष नृपजनः दृशां प्रीत्युत्कर्षकतः उदयनस्य इन्दोरिव (उदयनस्य) तव सरोरुहयुतिमुषःपादान् आसेवितुमुदीचते ।

(4) सम्प्रत्यधुना अस्ते अस्तपर्वते । अस्तः क्षिप्तेऽप्यवसिते विषु ना पश्चिमाचले- इति मेदिनी । अपास्ताः निपातिताः समस्ताः सकलाः भासोऽश्वी येन स वृथोक्तः तस्मिन् पश्चिमाचलनिक्षिप्तसकलकिरणे । रवौ सूर्ये । नभसः आकाशस्य पार- मन्तं प्रयाते गते सति सायन्तने समये सन्ध्याकाले । समं युगपद् । आस्थानीं सभां सम्पतन् आगच्छन् । एष नृपजनः राजलोकः । दृशां चक्षुषां प्रीत्युत्कर्षकतः प्रीते रानन्दस्य उत्कर्षं परां काष्ठां करोतीति तथोक्तं सस्य, परमानन्दं जनयतः । उद्गतमयनमाविर्भावो यस्य स उदयन सस्य समुदितस्य । इन्दोश्चन्द्रस्य । इव यथा तथा । उदयनस्य वत्सराजस्य तव । रोहन्तीति रुहाणि रःसुःरुहाणि पङ्कजानि तेषां द्युतिं शोभां मुष्णन्ति अपहरन्ति इति तथाक्ताः तान् । शोभया पराजितकमल- कान्तीन् चन्द्रपक्षे कमलिनीप्रभाविलोपिनः । पादान् चरणान् गौरवे बहुत्वम् । पक्षे किरणान् पादा रश्मिद्वितुष्यंशादित्यमरः । आसेवितुं पूजयितुं पक्षे लम्बुम् उदीचते अपेक्षते पक्षे ऊर्ध्वं पश्यति ।

(5) नयनप्रीतिप्रदस्य चन्द्रस्य किरणानासेवितु मूर्ध्नि चक्षुषः जगद्वत् सभाजयि- तुमागतः अस्मिन् सायंकाले राजवर्गः नेताङ्गादकस्य तव चरणावासेवितुमपेक्षते ।

(6) आस्थानीम् = आङ् + स्था + ल्युट् + ऊीप् । ताम् । आस्थीयते अस्थामित्यधिककरणं लुट् । टित्त्वादङ्गीप् । सम्पतन् = सम् + पत् + शब् । सः । पतति । पपात । पतिष्यति । अपपत्तु । पत्यते । अपाति । पतित्वा । सायन्तने = सायम् + तुट् + क्युल् । तस्मिन् । सायं चिरं प्राक् प्रगेऽप्यधीभ्य ष्ट्यञ् लीतुट् चेति (३।१।२३) क्युल् । तुङागमश्च । From क्युल् ट् + ल् and from तुट् उ and ट् vanish and यु = अन by गुञ्जोरनाकौ (३।१।१) ।

सरोरुहयुतिमुषः—रोहन्ति जायन्त इति रुहाणि । इगुपधशाप्रीकिरः क इति कः । ततः सप्तमोसमासः अथवा कप्रकरणे मूलविभुजादित्य उपसंख्यानमिति

कः । सरःसु रोहन्तीति उपपदतत्पुरुषः । तानि । तेषां दुरतिं प्रभां मुष्णन्ति
विलुम्पन्तीति मुष् + क्तिप् । ते । तान् । प्रथमैकवचने मुट् । मुष्णाति । मुमीष ।
मीषिता । मीषिष्यति । मुष्णातु । अमुष्णात् । मुष्णीयात् । मुष्यात् । अमीषीत् ।
अमीषिष्यत् । मुष्यते । अमीषि । मीषितुम् । मुषित्वा । मुषितम् । मुषत् ।

(7) समज्या परिषद् गोष्ठी सभासमितिसंसदः । आस्थानी क्लीव मास्थान-
मित्यमरः ।

(8) नृपजनेन...संपतता...एतेन...उडीन्यन्ते पादाः ।

(9) शार्दूलविक्रीडितं वृत्तम् ।

(10) उपमालङ्कारः ।

(11) अत्र चन्द्रतुल्यवत्सराजगुणाख्यानाद विलोभनं नाम नाटकीयं बीजाङ्कं
वर्णितम् । तथाहि रणाख्यानाद विलोभनमिति दशरूपके ।

साग । (श्रुत्वा सहर्षं परिवृत्य राजानं दृष्ट्वा ससृहम्)
कहं अत्रं सो रात्रा उअअणो णाम जस्स अहं तादेण दिस्सा ।
(दीर्घं निश्चस्य) ता परप्पेसणदूसिदं बि मे सरीरं एदस्स
दंसणेण टाणिं बहुमदं संवुत्तं । (क)

(क) कथमयं स राजीदयनी नाम यस्मै अहं तातेन दत्ता । तस्मात् परपीषण-
दूषितमपि मे शरीरमेतस्य दर्शनेनाद्य बहुमतं संवृत्तम् ।

(1) सागरिका—(सुनिद्रा सहर्षे स्मिन्ना राजांके देखिना साङ्गिनावे) पिता
कर्तृक आमि बीहाके दठ हईवाहि—एहै कि सेहै राजा उन्नन ! (दीर्घनिवास आग)
या हउक गनेर झुताभावे (अथवा गणगोषणे) दूषित आमात्र शरीर अज्ज ईहार
दर्शने अति प्रिय हईन ।

(2) Sagarika—(Listening) Is this the king Udayan to whom
I have been betrothed by my father? (Sighing) So my body
which has been impure by serving others (or by being nourished
by others) is much respected now by seeing him.

(৩) পরপ্রেষণদূষিতম্=পরস্যাঃ বাসবদন্তায়াঃ প্রেষণেন পরিচর্য্যয়া দূষিতং কলুষিতং ন্যূনীকৃতমিত্যর্থঃ । সর্বনাস্তৌ ব্রহ্মসাম্যে পুংস্হাব ইতি পুংলম্ । পরপীষণেনেতি বা পাঠঃ । পীষণেন প্রতিপালনেনেত্যর্থঃ ।

রাজা—কথমুৎসবাপহৃতচেতোभिঃ সंध्याতিক্রমোপ্যস্মাभि-
নোপলব্ধিতঃ । দেবি, পশ্য ।

উদয়তটান্তরিতমিয়ং প্রাচী সূচয়তি দিঙ্ নিশানার্থম্ ।

পরিপাঙ্কুনা মুখেণ প্রিয়মিব হৃদয়স্থিতং রমণী ॥

দেবি, তদুচ্চিষ্টাবঃ । আবাসাভ্যন্তরমেব প্রবিশাবঃ ।

(সর্ব উত্থায় পরিক্রামন্তি ।)

(১) রাজা—এই যে উৎসবাপহৃতচিত্ত অসামান্যকণ্ঠক সন্ধ্যাতিক্রমও উপলব্ধিত হয় নাই ! মহিষি, দেখ—

রমণী পরিপাঙ্কু মুখ দ্বারা যেরূপ রূদয়স্থিত বসন্তকে সূচনা করে তরুণ এই পূর্বদিক উদয়পর্বততটোচ্ছাদিত চলকে সূচনা করিতেছে ।

রাজি, অতএব উত্থান পূর্বক বাসগৃহেই প্রবেশ করি (সকলের উত্থান ও পরিক্রমণ) ।

(২) King—Well, the subsiding twilight has not been perceived by us whose minds were fully occupied in the festival. My dear, see,

This eastern quarter, by its white appearance, is indicating the moon concealed by the side (declivity) of the eastern mountain, as a lady indicates her beloved (who is much thought of) in her heart.

My dear, let us rise and enter into the house. (All rise and walk).

(৩) ইদং প্রাচী দিক্ পরিপাঙ্কুনা মুখেণ, রমণী, হৃদয়স্থিতং প্রিয়মিব, উদয়-
তটান্তরিতং নিশানার্থং সূচয়তি ।

(৪) ইদং প্রাচী পূর্বা দিক্ আশা পরিপাঙ্কুনা সর্বতঃ চেতবর্ধনং উদয়শব্দ-

किरणविभूषितत्वादन्त्यतः विरहादित्यर्थः । मुखेन रमणी अङ्गना हृदयस्थितं चिन्ता-
विषयगतं प्रियं वल्लभमिव उदयस्य पूर्वपर्वतस्य । उदयः पूर्वपर्वत इत्यमरः । तटेन
ग्रङ्गेण ग्रङ्गश्च शिखरं कूटं सानु प्रस्थं तटं भ्रमिति हलायुधः । अनन्तरितमाष्ठादितं
निशानाथं चन्द्रं सूचयति ज्ञापयति ।

(5) परिचितनपाङ्गना मुखेन यथा अङ्गना चितस्थितं वल्लभमनुमापयति
तथैव प्राची दिग् उदयगिरिगुप्तसुधाकरं गौरकररञ्जितं विज्ञापयति ।

(6) प्राची—प्र + अच् + क्तिन् + डीप् । उगितथेति डीप् । धातोर्धेदु
गित् कार्यं तर्हि अच्तेरेवेति नियमात् । i. e., if उक् (उवर्ण, ऋवर्ण & लृ
vanish from affixes, the प्रातिपादिक takes डीप् in the feminine.
But if उक् vanish from roots, this rule will be applicable
only in the cas. of the root अच् and no other roots. यथा
अच्तेरुपसंख्यानमिति वार्त्तिकेन डीप् (४।१।६, वा) ।

(8) उदयतटान्तरितः अनया प्राच्या दिशा सूच्यते निशानाथः प्रियश्च हृदय-
स्थितः रमण्या ।

(9) आर्याकुन्दः ।

(10) उपमालङ्कारः ।

(11) उदयगिरितटान्तरितं प्राची सूचयति दिङ् निशानाथमिति वा पाठः ।
अत्र उदयस्य गिरिः अथवा उदयस्य गिरिरिति समासः ।

सागरिका—कथं पस्थिता देवी । भोदु । ता अहं बि तु-
रिन्ना गमिसुसम् । (राजानं सस्पृहं दृष्ट्वा निश्चस्य च)
हृद्वी । कथं मय मन्दभाङ्गीण पेक्खिद्वि चिरं ण पारिदो
अथं जणो । (इति निष्क्रान्ता ।) (क)

(क) कथं पस्थिता देवी । भवतु । तदङ्गमपि त्वरिता गमिष्यामि ।

हा धिक् । कथं मया मन्दभागिन्या प्रेषितुमपि चिरं न पारितीत्यं जनः ॥

(1) सागरिका—एहं ये देवी ऽगिनेन । हड्डक,—उवे आग्निं गीज् वाहेव ।

(রাজাকে মাতিলাবে দর্শন ও নিখাস ভাগ) হা ধিক্ ! মন্দভাগিনী আমি এই জনকে বহুক্ষণ দেখিতেও পারিলাম না । (নিজস্বা) ।

(2) Sagarika—Well, the queen has departed ;—let it be. I too shall soon go (Glancing earnestly at the king and sighing). Alas ! this man cannot be even seen long enough by myself unhappy as I am (exit).

(3) পারিতঃ = শক্তঃ । পৃ + ণিচ্ + ক্তঃ । পারয়তি । অপপারত্ ।

রাজা—(পরিক্রামন্ ।)

দেবি ত্বন্মুখপঙ্কজেন শশিনঃ শোভাতিরস্কারিণা
পশ্যাৎজানি বিনির্জিতানি সহস্রা গচ্ছন্তি বিচ্ছায়তাম্ ।
শ্রুত্বা তে পরিবারবারবিনতাগীতানি মৃদ্ধা
লৌয়ন্তে মুকুলান্তরেণ শনকৈঃ সজাতলজ্জা ইব ।

(ইতি নিষ্ক্রান্তাঃ সর্ব্বাঃ ।) ইতি মদনমহোৎসবো নাম
প্রথমোঃ ।

(1) হে দেবি, দেখ, চন্দ্রকাণ্ডিপরিতাবো তোমার মুখপঙ্কজদ্বারা পরাভূত পদ্মগুলি সহস্রা শোভাশীনত। প্রাপ্ত হইতেছে এবং মধুকরীরা তোমার পরিবারস্থিত গণিকাদের গীত শ্রবণ করিয়া সলজ্জা হইয়াই যেন ধীরে ধীরে কুণ্ডলমধ্যে লীন হইতেছে ।

(2) O queen, see, the lotuses are turning pale by being surpassed by your lotus-like-face which has defeated the beauty of the moon and the bees, as if ashamed, after listening to the songs of the courtezans in the midst of your serving maids, are slowly hiding themselves in the opening buds.

(3) দেবি শশিনঃ শোভাতিরস্কারিণা ত্বন্মুখপঙ্কজেন বিনির্জিতানি অজানি সহস্রা বিচ্ছায়তা গচ্ছন্তি । মৃদ্ধাঃ : তে পরিবারবারবিনতাগীতানি শ্রুত্বা সজাত-লজ্জা ইব মুকুলান্তরেণ শনকৈর্লৌয়ন্তে পশ্য ।

(4) হে দেবি মদ্বিধি শশিনঃ, শোভায়াঃ কান্তেঃ তিরস্কারিণা পরিমা

विना । अत्याकारं परिभावी
कथ्यत इति ह्ययुधः । त
विनिर्जितानि पराङ्गानि अप्सु
सङ्गता अतर्कितं यतया । अत
तानि विच्छायाणि प्रादिभ्यो ध
क्च इति (६।१।७) नृक् । ते
तथा भङ्गानामङ्ग म्त्रियो म
परिवारिकामुन्य याः वा
सञ्जाता लज्जा यत्ताल्लुथीक्ताः ।
म्त्रियामित्यमरः । न्तरेषु मध्ये
कच् (५।१।७) लीयन्ते तिष्ठन्

(५) लज्जातानि पद्मा

परिवारिकाणां गानेन

(६) तिरणा = तिरम् +

(८।१।४२) । वाराः = परि +

लीयन्ते — श्लेषे । दि

inforलिख्यते लास्यलीयताम् । अ

अल, Su. — अल । अलस्यत ।

लेतं लाउ^{lf} with म् गानः । लीनः

(७) ह्ययाम्प्रिया कान्तिः ।

(८) दृश्यतः । अलं विनिर्जितं

सञ्जातलज्जाभिः...

(९) शार्दूलविक्रीडितं वृषम् ।

(१०) उन्ने चालङ्कृतिः ।

पराङ्गः । अनादरयाभिभवस्तिरस्कारय
ह्ययाम्प्रियापमिततत्पुरुषः तत् । तेन-

तानि पद्मानि सप्तम्यां जने डं इति डः ।

विगता छाया कान्तियेभ्य इति
त्रि । दलीप इति वक्तव्याद् बहुव्रीहिः ।

वृक्षच्छायातां हतशीभलं गच्छन्ति लभन्ते ।
हेन

परित्रियते एभिरिति परिवारास्तेषु
नास्तासां गीतानि श्रुत्वा आकण्ठ्यं

मुकुलानां कुट्मलानां कुट्मली मुकुलीऽ-

रम् । अव्ययसर्वनामकच् प्राक्टेरित्य-

श्लोकय ।

मलिनानि भवन्ति । भ्रमर्थश्च लत्

कुट्मललीना भवन्तीति ईदृशः ।

गिः । तिरसीऽन्यतरस्यामिति सत्वम्

करणे । ते

लीयते । लिख्ये । लेता लाता ।

लीयेत । लेषीष्ट लासीष्ट । अलेष्ट

अलायि । लीत्वा विलीय विलाय ।

नातप इत्यमरः ।

वच्छायता । भङ्गाङ्गनाभिर्लीयते...

इति मदनमञ्जीतः प्रथमोऽङ्कः ।

द्वितीयोऽङ्कः

then see:

॥ प्रथमः ॥

ततः प्रविशति रु () अरव्यगृह्णा सुसङ्गा)

सुसं । हृदो हृदो । अहं दाणिं मम र इमं सारिअं
निक्खिविअ कहिं गदा मे पिअसही साआा भविस्सदि ।
(अन्यतो दृष्ट्वा) एसा क्खु णिउणिआ इध र आअच्छदि ।
ता जाव एदं पुच्छिस्सं । (क) (ततः प्रविशनेपुणिका ।)

निपु । उअलहो क्खु मए भट्टिणी वु । ता जाव
गदुअ भट्टिणीए णिवेदेमि । (इति परिक्रा ।) (ख)

सुसं । इणा णिउणिए, कहिं दाणिं विस्सो-
क्खित्तहिअआ विअ इह ठिदं मं रिअ क-
अदिकामसि । (ग)

(क) हा धिक् हा धिक् । अर्थदानौ मम इत्तं ^{life by} ^{stated t} ^{ster} ^{रका निक्षिप्य}
क गता मे प्रियसखी सागरिका भविष्यति । एषा खलु ^म ^{उक्त} ^{एवागच्छति ।}
तद्यावदेनां प्रत्यामि ।

(ख) उपलब्धः खलु मया भर्तृवृत्तान्तः । तद्यावद् गत्वा भवेत् निवेदयामि ।

(ग) इहा निपुणिके, केदानौ त्वं विषयोत्थितद्वयेव इह स्थितां मामवधीर्य
कुतोऽतिक्रामसि ।

দ্বিতীয়ঙ্ক । প্রবেশক—অন্তঃপুর ।

(সারিকাপিঞ্জরব্যগ্রহস্তা হৃসঙ্গতার প্রবেশ)

হৃসঙ্গতা—হার ধিক্, হার ধিক্, আমার হাতে এই সারিকাকে নিক্ষেপ করিয়া
এইক্ষণ আমার প্রিয়সখী সাগরিকা কোথায় ? (অস্তিত্ব দর্শন পূর্বক) এই যে নিপুণিকা
এই দিকেই আসিতেছে । ইহাকে জিজ্ঞাসা করি ।

নিপুণিকার প্রবেশ ।

নিপুণিকা—মহারাজের বৃত্তান্ত জানা হইল । অতএব এখন যাইয়া ভর্তাকে
নিবেদন করি (পরিক্রমণ) ।

হৃ—সখি নিপুণিকে, এখানে থাকাতেও আমাকে অবহেলা করিয়া বিন্মরবিহ্বল-
চিত্তার ছায় এখন কোথায় যাইতেছ ?

(2) ACT. II. Prelude. Scene I—garden of the palace.

(Enter *Susangata* busy with a parrot in a cage)

Susangata—Alas, alas, where is now my dear friend *Sagarika*
who has left this parrot in my hand. (Looking within) *Nipoonika*
is coming in this direction, so I shall ask her.

(Enter *Nipoonika*)

Nipoo—I have learned the news of the king. So I go now to
inform the queen (Moving).

Su.—Dear *Nipoonika*, where are you going now as if beside
yourself with amazement, disregarding me who am here ?

(3) प्रत्यामि—जिज्ञासिष्ये । प्रङ् + लृट् मिप् । पृच्छति । यप्रच्छ । प्रष्टा ।
प्रत्यति । पृच्छतु । अपृच्छत् । पृच्छीत् । पृच्छात् । अप्राचीत् । अप्रत्यत् । पृच्छति ।
अप्रच्छि । प्रष्टुम् । पृष्टा । पृष्टम् । पृच्छत् । क्त=किल् + कल् । समस्यस्त्र-
लिति बल् (प्र।१।१०) । बल् may stand for समसौ । स्यलब्धः=ज्ञातः । स्य
+ लभ् + क्तः । लभते । लीमे । लप्स्यते । अलभ्य । लभ्यते । अलभि अलामि ।
लभुम् । लब्ध्वा । लभमानः । विष्मयीत्विमद्दयीव=विष्मयीन उत्त्विम' इदय'
यस्याः सा तथीक्या सा इव । वैचित्र्याविचलितमना इव । इवेन विभक्त्यालीयः

पूर्वपदप्रकृतिसरत्वच्चेति वार्तिकम् (२।२।१८) नित्याधिकारे पठितमपि भाष्यकृता सह सुपेत्यव गृहीतम् । यथा इवेन सह समासो विभक्त्यलोपः पूर्वपदप्रकृतिसरत्वच्च वक्तव्यम् । वाससी इव । कन्येइव इति । (२।१।४) तेन इवेन समासः काचित्कएव । नतु नित्यः । यथोत्तरं मुनीनां प्रामाण्यात् । वार्तिकानुरोधेन जयादित्यपीदं नित्याधिकारे पपाठ (२।२।१८) । तथापि व्यसप्रयोगः । व्यवहितप्रयोगश्च । यथा उद्वाहुरिव वामन इति कालिदासः । कचाचितौ विष्वगिवागजौ गजाविति भारविः । समास with इव is not compulsory and hence इव here may or may not be taken as compounded. वागर्थाविव संपृक्ता-वित्यादौ 'इवशब्दः समस्तः व्यसो वा । समस्ते वृत्त्यन्तरश्च । अग्निरिवराजः । वायुरिवसखः । अग्निरिवगुः । अग्निरिवपाशः । विमरस्तु शब्दकौमुभे सहसुपेत्यव (२।१।४) द्रष्टव्यः । एवमेव शीपतिः । अवधीर्य—अवजाय । अवधीरयति । This root is not expressly counted in चुरादि but it is accepted there under the गणसूत्र “बहुल सेतन्निदर्शनम्” given in that class and is supposed to come from the प्रातिपदिक धीर । So धीर + णिच्=धीरि and अव + धीरि + ल्यप्=अवधीर्यम् । लुङि अवादिधीरत् । अदन्तत्वाच्चापञ्चमः । cf :—अवधीर्य धैर्यकनिता दयित मिति माघः (६।५।६) । Also “अवधीर्य धैर्यपरिपन्ने”—Ibid. इतीव धारामवधीर्य मण्डली क्रिया श्रियामण्डितुरङ्गमैर्महीति नैवधीये । अतिक्रामसि=गच्छसि=प्रतिष्ठमे ।

निपु ।—कथं सुसंगदा । हला सुसंगदे, सुहु, तुए जाणिदं । एदं क्खु मम विम्हअस्स काअणं । अज्ज किल भट्ठा सिरिपब्ब-दादो आअदस्स सिरिखण्डदासणामहेयस्स धम्मिअस्स सआ-सादो अआलकुसुमसंजणणदोहअं सिक्खिअ अत्तणो पडिग्ग-हिदं णोमालिअं कसुमसमिद्धिसोहिअं करिस्सदित्ति । तद्धिं

एदं बुत्तन्तं जाणिटुं देवीए पेसिदन्हि । तुमं उण कहिं पत्थिदा । (क)

सुसं । पिअसहीं साअरिअं अस्सेसिटुं । (ख)

निपु । हला दिट्ठा मए साअरिआ गह्हीदसमुग्गअचित्त फलअवत्तिआ समुब्बिगा कअलीघरं पविसन्ती । ता गच्छ पिअसहि, अहं बि देवोसआसं गमिअं । (इति निष्क्रान्ते ।) (ग)

इति प्रवेशकः ।

(क) कथं नृसंगता । हला सुसंगते, सुष्ठु त्वया ज्ञातम् । इदं खलु मम विम्वयस्य कारणम् । अद्य किल भर्ता श्रीपर्वतादागतस्य श्रीखण्डदासनामधेयस्य धार्मिकस्य सकाशादकालकुसुमसंजननदीहृदं शिञ्चित्वा आत्मनः परिगृहीतां नवमालिकां कुसुमसद्विभोभिर्तां करिष्यतीति । तत्रैवं हत्तान्तं ज्ञातुं देव्या प्रेषितास्मि । त्वं पुनः क्व प्रस्थिता ।

(ख) प्रियसखीं सागरिकामन्वेषितुम् ।

(ग) हला दृष्टा मया सागरिका गृहीतसमुद्गकचित्तफलकवर्त्तिका समुब्धिगा कदलीगृहं प्रविशन्ती । तदगच्छ प्रियसखि । अहमपि देवीसकाशं गमिष्यामि ।

(१) नि—के श्रमज्जता ? मधि श्रमज्जते, तूमि वेष वृत्तिग्राह । ईहाई आमार विअयेर कारण । आज महाराज श्रीपर्वत इहेते आगत श्रीखण्डनाम नामक धार्मिकेर निकटे असमये पुष्पाङ्गपादक वस्तु लिका करिअ निजेर परिगृहीत नवमालिकाके पुष्पविज्जवशोडिता करिवेन । एहे व्यापार जानिवार जअ मेहले प्रेषिता इहेग्राहि । तूमि तवे कोथाअ याहेतेह ?

श्र—प्रियसखी सागरिकाके अन्वेषण करिते—

नि—मधि, समुब्धिगा सागरिकाके समुद्गक (i. e., चित्रताड, अङ्कनप्रवावर्णादिर

আখার), চিত্রফলক (i. e., যত্নপরি চিত্র করা যাইতে পারে তদযোগ্য কাষ্ঠাদি) ও বর্ষিকা (তুলিকা) গ্রহণ করিয়া কদলীগৃহে প্রবেশ করিতে দেখিয়াছি। অতএব বাঙ, শ্রিয়সখি, আমিও দেবীর নিকট গমন করি (নিষ্কান্ত)। ইতি প্রবেশক।

(2) N.—Who? *Susangata*? Dear *Susangata*, you have understood well. This is the cause of my amazement. The king will to-day adorn the creeper *Nyktanthes* adopted by him, with rich flowers, having learned the things which make the creepers and trees yield flowers out of season, from *Sreekhanda Dasa*, a sage from the *Sripatabata*. I was sent to the king to get information of this. Where are you going now?

Su—To find out my dear friend *Sagarika*.—

N—Dear, I have seen *Sagarika* very uneasy, entering the plantain house, with a box of painting articles, drawing board and brushes. So go, dear. I too go to the Queen (exeunt).

The end of the prelude.

(3) দীহদম্=ইচ্ছা। Generally it means the longing of the pregnant. দীহদ'দীহদ' যজ্ঞা লালসা চ সমা: স্মৃতা ইতি, ইত্যুধ:। But here ব্ৰহ্মাঙ্গীনাং প্রসবকারণং সংস্কারদ্রব্যম্। “তদগুণ্যলতাঙ্গীনাং কালী কুশলৈ: কৃতম্। পুষ্পাদ্যুত্পাদকং দ্রব্যং দীহদ' স্যাসু তত্ ক্রিয়তি শব্দার্থবে।”

গৃহীতসমুদগকচিত্রফলক-বর্ষিকা—সমুদগক: = সমুদগক: (a box or casket which contains the painting articles) চিত্রফলক: = চিত্রনাধারণ্য কাষ্ঠাদিকম্ (a picture board or drawing board)। বর্ষিকা=বর্ষচিপসাদন (brush, painting pencil) ইতি ইদং। গৃহীতা এতা যযা সা। ধার্মিকস্য=ধর্ম+উক্। তস্য। ধর্ম' পরতীতি (৪।৪।৪১) উক্। শ্রীপর্বত=a temple of মহাদেব in the Deccan. It is one of the দ্বাদশ জ্যোতির্লিঙ্গ। ইতি প্রবেশক:।

द्वितीयोऽङ्कः ।

(ततः प्रविशति गृहीतचित्रफलकवर्त्तिका मदनावस्थां नाटयन्ती सागरिका ।)

साग—हिअअ, पसोद पसोद । किं इमिणा आआस-
मेत्तफलेण दुक्खजणप्पत्थणाणुबंधेण । अस्सं च । जेण
ऐव्व दिट्ठेण दे ईदिसो मंदावो णं वड्ढदि । (सविस्मयम्)
पुणोवि तं जेव्व पेक्खिदुं अहिलसमित्ति अहो दे मूढदा । अइ
णिसंस हिअअ, जंमदो पडुदि सह संवड्ढिअ इमं जणं
परिहरिअ क्खंनमेत्तदंसणपरिचिदं जणं अनुगच्छंतो
ण लज्जेसि । अदवा को तुह दोसो । अणंगसरपडण-
भीदेन तुए एब्बं अज्ज व्वसिदं । भोदु दाव । अणङ्गं दाव
उवालहिस्सं । (सास्रमञ्चलिं बद्धा जानुभ्यां स्थित्वा ।)
(भगवंतं कुसुमाउह, णिज्जिदसअलसुरासुरो भविअ इत्थि-
आजणं पुहरंतो कहं ण लज्जेसि । (विचिन्त्य ।) सव्वहा
मम मंदभाइणीए इमिणा दुस्सिमित्तेण अवस्सं मरणं उवट्ठिदं ।
(फलकमवलोक्य ।) ता जाव इह ण कोवि आअच्छदि दाव
आलेक्खसमप्पिदं तं अभिमदं जणं पेक्खिअ जहा समोहिदं
तहा करिस्सं ।) (सावष्टभमेकमना भूत्वा नाट्येन फलकं
गृहीत्वा निश्चस्य ।) जइवि मे अदिसइसेण वेवदि अअं
अतिमेत्तं अगाइत्थो तहवि तस्स जणस्स अस्सो दंसणोवाओ
णत्थित्ति ता जहातहा आलिहिअ णं पेक्खिस्सं । (इति
नाट्येन लिखति ।) (क)

(ক) হৃদয়, প্রসীদ প্রসীদ। কিমনেনায়াসমাবলীন দুর্লভজনপ্রার্থনানুবন্ধেন।
 অন্যত্ব। যেনৈব দৃষ্টেণ তে ইদৃশঃ সন্তাপো ননু বর্ধতে পুনরপি তমেব প্রেক্ষিতুমভিল-
 ষ্যসীত্যদী তে মূঢ়তা। অথি নৃশংসহৃদয়, জন্মতঃ প্রভৃতি সঙ্ঘ সংবর্ধিতমিমং জনং
 পরিহৃত্য জ্ঞানমাত্রদর্শনপরিচিতং জগদনুগচ্ছন্ন লজ্জসে। অথবা কক্ষব দৌষঃ।
 অনঙ্গরূপতনুভীতেন ত্বয়ৈবমদ্য ব্যবসিতম্। ভবতু তাবত্। অনঙ্গ তাবদুপাল-
 প্ত্যে। ভগবন্ কুমুমাযুধ, নির্জিতসকলমরাসুরী ভূত্বা স্ত্রীজনং প্রহরন্ কথং ন
 লজ্জসে। সর্বথা মম মন্দভাগ্যায়া অনেন দুর্নিমিত্তেনাবশ্যং মরণমুপস্থিতম্।
 তদ্যাবদিহ ন কৌণ্ডিয়াগচ্ছতি তাবদালিঙ্গ্যসমর্পিতং তমভিমতং জনং প্রেচ্ছ
 যথা সমীহিতং তথা করিষ্যামি। যদ্যপি মৈত্ৰিসাম্বন্ধেন বিপতেঃ সমতিমাত্র-
 ময়হস্তস্তথাপি তস্য জনস্থান্যৌ দর্শনাং পাঠ্যো নাস্মীতি তদ্যথা তথালিঙ্গ্যৈন
 প্রেচ্ছিত্যে।

(চিত্রফলকামিসহ মদনাবস্থাযুক্তা সাগরিকার প্রবেশ।)

সাগরিকা—হে জনক, প্রসন্ন হও, প্রসন্ন হও। আগ্রাসমাত্রদর্শিনী পুনঃ পুনঃ
 ঐ চূর্ণভঞ্জনপ্রার্থনাতে প্রয়োজন কি? আরও, যাহাকে দেখিলে আমার তাল্প সন্তাপ
 বৃদ্ধিপ্রাপ্ত হয়,—(সবিস্ময়ে) পুনর্বার তাহাকেই দেখিতে ইচ্ছা করিতেছ! হায়,
 তোমার মুঢ়তা! রে ক্রুর জনক! জন্মাবধি একত্র বৃদ্ধিপ্রাপ্ত হইয়া এইজনকে (আমাকে)
 পরিত্যাগপূর্বক ক্ষণকালমাত্র দর্শনদ্বারা পরিচিতজনের (রাজার) অনুগমনে লজ্জিত
 হইতেছ নাকি? অথবা তোমার দৌষ কি? কামবাণপতনভীত তোমাকর্তৃক আজ
 ইহা অন্তর্ভুক্ত হইতেছে। তাই হউক—অনঙ্গকেই তিরস্কার করিব। (জানুয়ারী
 ভূমিগত হইয়া করপুটে ও সজলনেত্রে) ভগবন্ পুষ্পশর! সকলদুরাত্মের পরাভবকারী
 আপনি স্ত্রীলোককে প্রহার করিয়া কেন লজ্জিত হইতেছেন না? (চিহ্না করিয়া)
 অথবা আপনি অঙ্গহীন। সর্বপ্রকারেই মন্বন্তাগিনী আমার এই দুর্লক্ষণদ্বারা মরণ
 উপস্থিত। (ফলক দেখিয়া) অতএব যে পর্য্যন্ত এস্থলে কেহ আগমন না করে ততক্ষণ
 চিত্রগত সেইজনকে দর্শন করিয়া বেরূপ অভিলাষ তাহাই করি (ফলক গ্রহণ ও নিবাস)।
 যদিও অত্যন্ত ভয়ে আমার হস্তের অগ্রভাগ কম্পিত হইতেছে—তথাপি অন্তরূপে
 দর্শনের উপায় না থাকিতে বেরূপ হউক তাহাকে চিত্রিত করিয়া দেখিব (অঙ্গন)।

(2) Act II. Scene 2—A Plain house.

(Enter *Sagarika* with a box, brush, picture-board and indicating wasted amorous state.)

Sagarika—O heart, pardon, pardon, what is the necessity of constantly hankering after a man who is beyond your reach? And which will produce only useless exertion? Besides, you require to see him again and again, whose sight causes so much flurry! (Amazingly) Alas your fool hardness! O cruel heart, are you not ashamed to follow one known only by having been seen once for a short time? and leaving me who have grown up together with you from birth? Or there is no fault of yours. You have acted thus, being afraid of the arrows of the god of love. Let it be. I shall blame the god of love—(Kneeling, with coupled hands and tears) O God of flower-arrows! why are you not ashamed of attacking a woman when you have defeated all the gods and demons? (Thinking) Or you are bodiless. So by all means my death is near, unlucky as I am. (Seeing the drawing board) So, till some one comes here, let me do what I desire by seeing him in picture.—(Taking up the board and sighing) Though my fingers shake with great fear, as there is no other means, let me first paint any how and then see him (Draws).

(3) आयासमात्रफलकेन = केवलपरित्रमलाभरूपेण । आयासएव आयास-
मात्रम् । मयूरव्यंसकादयथेति तत्पुरुषः । तदेव फलं यस्य स तथोक्तस्तेन ।
अत्र चकराद् पुनः समासप्रतिषेधस्तु अनन्तरस्य विधिर्वा प्रतिषेधी वेति नियमात्
अनन्तरस्य कर्मधारयस्यैव स्यात् । ननु बहुव्रीह्यादेः । दुर्लभजनप्रार्थनातुल्यत्वेन—
दुष्प्रपन्नाभिलाषसातत्येन । अनेन संकल्प-नाम-मदनावस्था सूचिता । व्यवसितम्
= कृतम् = अनुष्ठितम् । उपालप्स्ये = निन्दित्यामि । दुर्निमित्तेन = दुर्लभत्वेन
दुर्लभजनलाभाश्रयत्वेन । समीहितम् = इष्टम् । अतिसाध्वसेन = अतिभयेन ।
अयङ्कलः—अयथ कलथेति कर्मधारयः । अयस्यावायांश्च इत्यर्थः । उभयोरभेदाद् ।
यदाह वामनः काव्यालङ्काररहस्यौ—कलायायङ्कलादयो गुणगुणिनी रमेदादिति ।
अष्टौसमासे तु राजदन्तादियङ्कलेन कथञ्चिदयश्चदस्य पूर्वनिपातः समाधेयः ।

वेपते=कम्पते । विवेपे । वेपिष्यते । अवेपिष्ट । वेपमानः वेपितः । वेपितुम् ।
वेपित्वा । जन्मतः प्रभृति—“अपादाने पञ्चमीतिसूत्रे कार्ष्णिक्वाः प्रभृतीति
भाष्यप्रयोगात् प्रभृत्यर्थयोगे पञ्चमी ।” इति भट्टजिभट्टः । जन्मन् + तस्=
जन्मतः । आलिख्यैर्न प्रेक्षिष्ये इत्यादिभिः पूर्वरागागुप्राणितो विप्रालभाख्यो रतिभावः
सूचितः । तत्र विनोदनार्थं चित्रलेखनादिकं ग्रहणम् ।

सञ्जाते विरहे यूनीस्तुल्यवस्तुविलोकनैः ।

अथवालिख्यनिर्माणैः स्वप्ने सन्दर्शनैश्च वा ॥ १ ॥

तत्स्पृष्टस्पर्शनैर्वापि प्रतीकारो निगद्यते ।

अन्यथा स्मरसञ्चारे दुर्विपाकभयं भवेत् ॥ २ ॥

अथ प्रयत्नो नाम नाटकावस्था ।

(ततः प्रविशति सुमंगता ।)

सुसं—एदं क्खु कअलीघरम् । ता जाव प्रविसामि
(प्रविश्यावलोक्य च सविस्मयम् ।) एसा मे पिअसही
साअरिआ । किं उण एसा गुरुआणुराओक्खित्तहिअआ
किं पि आलिहंते ण मं पेक्खदि । भोदु । ता जाव
दिट्ठिपहं से परिहरिअ णिक्खवईस्सं किं एसा आलिहदि त्ति ।
(स्वरं पृष्ठतोऽस्याः स्थित्वा दृष्ट्वा सहर्षम् ।) कहं भट्ठा
आलिहिदो । साहु पिअसहि, साहु । अहवा ण कमलाअरं
उज्झिअ राअहंसो अस्सहिं अहिरमदि । (क)

(क) एतत् खलु कदलीगृहम् । तद्यावत् प्रविशामि । एषा मे प्रियसखी
सागरिका । किं पुनरेषा गुर्वनुरागीत्क्षिप्तहृदया किमप्यालिखन्ती न सा पश्यति ।
भवतु । तद्यावद्वष्टिपथमस्याः परिहृत्य निरूपयिष्यामि किमेषालिखतीति । कथं
भर्तालिखितः ! साधु प्रियसखि, साधु । अथवा न कमलाकरमुज्जित्वा राजहंस-
नद्याभिरमते ।

(সুসঙ্গতার প্রবেশ ।)

(1) সু—এই সেই কদমী গৃহ । অতএব প্রবেশ করি । (প্রবেশপূর্বক অবলোকন করিয়া বিশ্বাসের সহিত) এই আমার প্রিয়সখী সাগরিকা । তীব্রানুরাগবিচলিতচিত্তা কোনও বস্তুর অঙ্কনে প্রবৃত্ত হইয়া আমাকে দেখিতেছে নাকি ? হউক । এখন ইহার দৃষ্টিপথ পরিত্যাগ করিয়া এ কি চিত্র করিতেছে তাহা নিরূপণ করিব (সাগরিকার পশ্চাতে থাকিয়া দর্শনপূর্বক সহর্ষে) এই যে রাজা অঙ্কিত হইয়াছেন, ভাগ প্রিয়সখি ভাল । অথবা সরোবর পরিত্যাগ করিয়া রাজহংসী অন্ততঃ ভুঞ্জে হয় না ।

(Enter Susangata.)

(2) Sus—This is that plantain house. So I enter (Entering and glancing and with surprise) This is my dear companion *Sagarika*. Is she, with heart deeply smitten with love, unable to see me being busy in portraying something? Let it be. Now keeping out of her sight, I shall find what she is drawing. (Going imperceptibly behind *Sagarika* and seeing,—joyfully) So, the king is portrayed! well, my dear, well. Or the white goose never delights to sport in any other place than a lake.

(3) अभिरमते=तुष्यति । कमलाकर—सरः । राजहंसी=विशेषणं विशेषेण बहुलमिति बहुलयङ्गात् कर्मधारये क्लृप्तसर्पादिवत् नित्यसमासः । राजहंसास्तु ते चञ्चुरणैर्लोहितैः सिता इत्यमरः ।

সাগ । (সবাধ্যম্) আলিহিঁদো মএ এসো কিং উণ
অণবরদণিবড়ন্তবাহসলিলেণ মে দিট্টি পেচ্ছিদুং ণ
পহবদি । (সুখসুত্তানীকৃত্যাস্মূণি নিবারয়ন্তী সুসঙ্কতাং দৃষ্ট্বা
উত্তরীয়েণ ফলকং প্রচ্ছাদয়ন্তী স্মিতং কৃত্বা) কহং পিণ্ণসহী
সুসঙ্কদা । (উত্থায হস্তে গৃহীত্বা) সহি সুসঙ্কদে ইদো
উববিস । (ক)

সুসং । (উপবিষ্ট্য বলাৎ ফলকমাচ্ছাৎ দৃষ্ট্বা চ) সখি
কৌ এসৌ তুণ আলিহিঁহৌ । (খ)

সাণ । (সলজ্জম্) পউত্তমশ্রণমঙ্কস্বে ভগবান্ন
শ্রণঙ্কৌ । (গ)

(ক) আলিখিতা ময়ায়ম্ । কিং পুনরনবরতনিপতদাখ্যসলিলৈ নৈ দৃষ্টি:
প্রেচ্ছিতুং ন প্রभवति । কথং প্রিয়সখৌ সুসংগতা । সখি সুসংগতে, অধীপমিষ্য ।

(খ) সখি, ক এষ ত্বয়ালিখিতঃ ।

(গ) প্রব্রজ্যমদনমহীতস্বে ভগবান্নরঃ ।

(১) সাগ—(স্বাপ্ন) ; ইনি অঙ্কিত হইলেন । কিন্তু অনবরতপতনশীল অশ্রু
নিমিত্ত আমার নয়ন ইহাকে দেখিতে পারিতেছে না । (মুখ তুলিয়া অশ্রু মার্জন ও
হৃসঙ্গতাকে দেখিয়া উত্তরীয় দ্বারা ফলকাচ্ছাদনপূর্বক হস্ত) কে প্রিয়সখী হৃসঙ্গতা ?
(উঠিয়া হাতে ধরিয়া) সখি হৃসঙ্গতে এই স্থানে বস ।

হু—(উপবেশন ও বসে ফলকাকনণ ও দর্শন পূর্বক) সখি, এই কে তোমা কর্তৃক
অঙ্কিত হইয়াছে ?

সা—(সলজ্জভাবে) প্রব্রজ্যমদনমহীতস্বে ভগবান্ন অনঙ্গ ।

(২) Sag—(With tears) He is portrayed by me. But my eyes
cannot look at him owing to constant falling of tears (Raising up
her face wipes off the tears and seeing *Susangata*, conceals
the board with her cloth and smiling) Who ? My dear
Susangata ? (Rising and holding her hand) My dear *Susangata*,
sit down here.

Soo—(Sitting and snatching the board) Dear, who is this
delineated by you ?

Sag—(Bashfully) The god of love in his festival which has
begun.

(३) अनवरतेति=अनवरतम् अविश्रान्तं निपतत् वाचमेव सलिलं तेन= निरन्तरगलदगुणा । वाचं नेत्रकलीमयीरिति विश्वः । अत्र सलिलपदप्रयोगेपि कर्णावतंस-जघनकाञ्ची-धनुर्व्यापुष्पमालादिवत् सान्निध्याद्दीप्तकर्षादिवाचकत्वाच्च पुनरुक्तिदीप्तः । तथाहि कर्णावतंसादिपदे कर्णादिध्वनिनिर्मितः । सन्निधानादिवीधार्थं स्थितेष्वातत् समर्थनमिति मन्मथः । अनुरूपं वर्णनं यथा वाचस्तु न ददात्येतां द्रष्टुं चित्रगतामपीति शाकुन्तलम् । अस्त्रेस्तावन् मुहुरपचितैर्दृष्टिरालुप्यते मे इति मेघदूतम् ।

सुसं—(सम्मितम्) अहो दे णिउणत्तणम् । किं उण सुसं विअ चित्तं पडिभादि । ता अहं पि आलिहिअ रइसणाहं करिस्सम् । (वर्त्तिकां गृहीत्वा नाट्येन रतिव्यपदेशेन सागरिकामालिखति) । (क)

साग—(विलोक्य सक्रोधम्) । सहि, कीस तुए एत्थ अहं आलिहिदा । (ख)

सुसं—(विह्वल्य) । सहि, किं अञ्जारेणे कुप्पसि । जादिसो तुए कामदेवो आलिहिदो तादिसी मए रइ आलिहिदा । ता अस्सधासंभाविणि, किं तुह एदिणा आलविदेण । कहेहि सब्बं वुत्तन्तम् । (ग)

साग—(सलज्जा स्वगतम्) । णं जाणिदन्हि पिअसहीए । (प्रकाशम्) पिअसहि, महदी क्खु मे लज्जा । ता तहा करेसि जहा ण को वि अवरो एदं वुत्तन्तं जाणादि त्ति । (घ)

(क) अहो ते निपुणत्वम् । किं पुनः शून्यमिव चित्रं प्रतिभाति । तज्जादश्चमयाविष्य रतिसमार्थं करिष्ये ।

(ख) सहि, किमिति लयावाहनालिखिता ।

(গ) সখি, কিমকারণে কুপ্যসি । যাঃস্বস্ত্য কামদেব আখিখিতস্বাস্থ্যমী
ময়া রতিরখিখিতা । তস্মাদন্যথাসংভাবিনি, কিং তবৈতেনালপিতেন । কথয় সর্ব-
বচনানম্ ।

(ঘ) ননু জ্ঞাতান্মি প্রিয়সখ্যা । প্রিয়সখি, মদুতী খলু মে লজ্জা । তস্মা-
নন্যা কুরুত্ব যথা ন কৌণ্ডিন্যপর এতদ্বৃক্ষানং জানাতীতি ।

(১) সু—(সম্মিতে) অহো তোমার নিপুণতা । কিন্তু চিত্রটী শূন্য বোধ হইতেছে ।
অতএব আমিও অঙ্কনপূর্বক ইহা রতিযুক্ত করি (তুলি নইয়া রতিচ্ছলে সাগরিকাকে
অঙ্কন) ।

সী—(দর্শন পূর্বক সজ্ঞোধে) সখি, কেন তুমি আমাকে এখানে অঙ্কিত করিলে !

সু—(হাস্তপূর্বক) সখি, অকারণে কোপ করিতেছ কেন ? তুমি যেক্রপ কাম-
দেবকে অঙ্কিত করিয়াছ, আমিও তদ্রূপ রতিকে অঙ্কিত করিয়াছি ! অতএব অঙ্ক
প্রকার সম্ভাবনা করিয়া তোমার এইরূপ কপটতায়ুক্ত আলাপে কল কি ? সমস্ত বৃত্তান্ত
বল ।

সী—(সলজ্জা যুগত)—ভাল, প্রিয়সখী কর্তৃক জ্ঞাতা হইয়াছি ! (প্রকাশে)
প্রিয়সখি, আমার বড়ই লজ্জা হইতেছে,—অতএব বাহাতে অপর কেহ এই বৃত্তান্ত না
জানে তাহা কর ।

(2) Soo—(Smiling) O your ability ! But the painting appears
to be incomplete. So, I too shall draw and make it contain the
goddess of love. (Taking the brush, she draws a figure of
Sagarika.)

Sag—(Seeing, with anger) Friend, why am I drawn here by
you ?

Soo—(Laughing) Friend, why are you angry without cause ?
I have drawn up such a goddess as will match your god. There-
fore, O one who thinks otherwise, it is useless to talk thus. Tell
me all things.

Sag—(Bashfully,—aside) Oh, I have been found out by my

dear friend. (To *Susangata*) Dear friend, I feel highly ashamed. So do that no one else may know this matter.

(3) रतिसनार्थम् = रतियुक्तम् । सनार्थं प्रभुमित्याहुः सङ्घिते चित्ततापिनीति शब्दार्थे । रतिः स्त्री स्वरदारेषु रागे सुरतगुह्ययोरिति मेदिनी । कुप्यसि = क्रुध्यसि । कुप्यति । चुकोप । कोपिष्यति । अकुपत् । कुप्यते । अकोपि । कुपितम् । कुप्यत् । कोपितुम् । कोपित्वा, कुपित्वा । यादृशः—यद् + दृश् + कञ् । तदादिषु दृशेरनालोचने कञ्चेति कञ् । आ सर्वनाम् इति आत्मन् । काशिकाकार says these are like रुढ़ words, though हरदत्त mentions a different view:—“तादृगादयो हि रुढ़िशब्दप्रकारा नैवाव-दर्शनक्रिया विन्यते” इति काशिका । “भाष्ये तु कर्मकर्तरि व्युत्पत्तिर्दर्शिता । तमिवेन पश्यन्ति जनाः । सोऽयं सद्य दृश्यमानः । तमिवात्मानं पश्यतीति”—पदमञ्जरी ।

सुसं—सहि, मा लज्ज । ईदिसस्स कस्सारअणस्स अबस्सं । एव्व इदिसे वरे अहिलासेण होदब्बं । तहवि जहा ण कोवि अबरो एदं वुत्तन्तं जाणिस्सदि तह करेमि । (एदाए उण मेधाविणीए एय सारिआए काअणेण होदब्बं । कदावि एसा इमस्स आलाबस्स गहिदक्खरा कस्सावि पुरदो मंतइस्सदित्ति ।) (क)

साग—(सोद्देगम् ।) सहि, अदोवि मे अधिअदरं संदावो बाधेदि । (इति मदनावस्थां नाटयति ।) (ख)

सुग—(सागरिकाया हृदये हस्तं दत्त्वा) सहि, सम-सस्स समस्सस । जाव इमाए दिग्घिआए णलिणीपत्ताणि सुणालिभां अ गीण्हिअ लहुं आअच्छामि । (निष्क्रम्य पुनः प्रविश्य च नाट्येन नलिनीपत्रैः शयनीयं मृणालवलयानि च

রচয়িত্বা পরিশ্রষ্টানি নলিনীপদ্মাণি সাগরিকায়া হৃদয়ে
নিষ্পতি) । (গ)

(ক) সখি, মা লজ্জস্ব । বৃন্দশস্য কন্যারদ্রব্যাবশ্যমেবেদ্রশ বরীঃমিলাধিষ
ভবিতব্যম্ । তথাপি যথা ন কোঃপ্যপর এতদ্ব্যস্তান্ন জ্ঞাস্তি তথা করোমি । এতয়া
পুনর্মেধাবিন্যা সারিকয়াব কারখেন ভবিতব্যম্ । কদাচিৎকদাষ্মালাপস্য গৃহীতাচরা
কস্যাপি পুরতো মন্বথিষ্যতে ইতি ।

(খ) সখি, অতোঃপি মেঃধিকতর' সন্তাপী বাধতে ।

(গ) সখি, সমাশ্বসিচ্ছি সমাশ্বসিচ্ছি । যাবদন্তস্যা দৌর্ধিকায়া নলিনী-
পদ্মাণি সৃষ্টালিকা চ গৃহীত্বা লঘুগচ্ছামি ।

(১) সু—সখি, লজ্জা করিও না । এতাদৃশ কস্তারত্নের এইরূপ বরেই অভিলষ
যটে । তথাপি বাহাতে অস্ত্র কেহ এই বৃত্তান্ত না জানে তাহা করিব । কিন্তু এই
মেধাবিনী সারিকা এই বিষয়ে (অস্ত্রের অবগতি বিষয়ে) কারণ হইতে পারে । হরুও,
সারিকা আমাদের আলাপের কথা শুনি অভ্যস্ত রাখিয়া, কাহারও অগ্রে বলিয়া
কেলিবে ।

সা—(উদ্বেগের সহিত) ইহা হইতেও আমার অধিকতর সন্তাপ ঘটতেছে ।
(মদনাবস্থা প্রকাশ) ।

সু—(সাগরিকার বক্ষে হাত দিয়া) সখি, সমাশ্বস্তা হও, এই দৌর্ধিকা হইতে
পদ্মপত্র ও সৃগালখণ্ড লইয়া আমি নীত্ব আসিতেছি (গমন ও প্রত্যাগমন পূর্বক
নলিনীপত্র দ্বারা শয্যা ও সৃগালবলয় নিঃশ্রাবপূর্বক অবশিষ্ট পদ্মপত্র সাগরিকার
বক্ষে নিক্ষেপ) ।

(২) Soo—Friend, be not ashamed, such a gem of a girl cannot
but desire for such an excellent husband, yet I shall do such as
to let no one know this. But this sagacious parrot may be the
source of information to others. She may perchance by retaining
in memory the words of this conversation, talk them out before
some one.

Sag—(With anxiety) Friend, I suffer more deeply than this, (Betrays amorous sufferings).

Soo—(Touching *Sagarika's* breast) Dear, be calm, be calm till I come back soon with the leaves and small roots of lotus from this tank (Goes and returning with them prepares a bed of lotus leaves and bracelets with roots and puts the remaining leaves, on *Sagarika's* breast).

(3) मेधाविनी=धारणावन्तीसम्पन्ना । धीर्धारणावती मेधेत्यमरः । अन्धाया मेधासज्जी विनिरिति (५।२।१२१) विनिः । ऋग्नेभ्यो ङीविति ङीप्.=endowed with a retentive intellect । पुरतः=is a निपात । That which is derived from पूर्व is पुरः or पुरस्तात् । Cf: इयच्च तेन्या पुरतो विदुष्वनेति कालिदासः । पश्चाभिर्ता मत इतः पुरतश्च पद्यादिति मालतीमाधवे । शानेन्द्र-भिच्च objects to the प्रामाणिकता of this word and जगन्नाथपण्डित in his रसगङ्गाधर is furious against it (vide 2nd chap.) But

“इयन्त इति संप्रत्ययानि निपातानां न वर्तन्ते ।

प्रयोजनवशादन्ते निपात्यन्ते पदे पदे ॥”

तथाहि नागेशः—“अन्ये तु दन्विषीत्तराभ्यामतमुज् इत्युचं तमुचैव पुं वद्भाषसिद्धे अतमुज्ज्विधानं (५।३।२८) अन्यत्वादपीति ज्ञापनाय । तेन पञ्चाक्षरकृतात् पुर-शब्दादिटसिद्धिः । वस्तुतस्तु पुरश्चयगमने इति चौरादिकाद् णिजभावे इगुपधलक्षणे के सार्वविभक्तिकलसिरिति बोध्यमिति । मन्त्रयिष्यते—मन्त्रि गुप्तभाषणे इति पुरादौ आत्मनेपदी । अकर्तृगामिफलार्थमिदमिति भट्टोजिः । आकुलीया अकर्त्तृभिप्राये पीति माधवः । मन्त्रयते । अममन्त्रत । परस्मैपदे निर्देशस्तत्पाणिनीयः । अन्यथा खलाची प्रयोगः । खणालिका=खण हिंसायामिति धातोरौणादिकः कालन् प्रत्ययः । खणालं पदभ्रमूलमित्युज्जलदत्तः । स्त्रियां खणाची । अन्धाख्यायामिति कण् । केऽय इतिङ्गस्तः । टाप् । मदनावस्था=यथा

इक्ष्मणःसङ्गसङ्ख्या जागरः कृशतारतिः ।

श्रीत्यागीत्यादमूर्च्छांता इत्यनङ्ग दशा दशेति ।

অনু তু ক্লম্বতাডিকাঃ কাশ্চিদ বর্ণিতাঃ । Interview, attraction, desire, waking, leanness, vexation, indecency, insanity, insensibility and death are the ten states of a person when under amorous suffering.

সাগ—সহি, অবণেহি ইমাং ললিণীপত্রাং মৃণাল-
বলম্বাহং চ । অলং এদিনা । কীস অম্মারণে অত্তাণ'
আম্মাসেসি । ণং ভণামি

দুল্লহজণম্মণুরাঅো লজ্জা গুরুই পরব্বসো অম্মা ।

‘প্রিয়সহি বিষমং প্রেমং মরণং সরণং ণ বরমেকং ॥১॥

(ইতি মুচ্ছতি ।) (ক)

সুসং । (সঙ্করণম্) প্রিয়সহি, সামগ্রিণ সমস্সস
সমস্সস । (খ)

(ক) সহি, অপনয়েমানি ললিণীপত্রাণি মৃণালবলয়ানি চ । অলমিতি ।
কাম্বাদকারণ আত্মানমাদাসয়সি । নতু ভণামি ।

দুল্লভজনানুরাগী লজ্জা গর্বি পরবশ আত্মা ।

প্রিয়সহি বিষমং প্রেম মরণং সরণং নু বরমেকম্ ॥

(খ) প্রিয়সহি সামগ্রিকে, সমাস্বসিহি সমাস্বসিহি ।

সাগ—সখি, এই পল্লপত্র ও মৃণালখণ্ডগুলি দূরে রাখ । ইহাদের প্রয়োজন নাই ।
কেন অকারণে নিজকে ক্লেশ দিতেছ । ভাল, বলি (একে) দুর্লভ জনে অমুরাগ,
তাহাতে লজ্জা অভ্যস্ত, আত্মাও পরবশ । অতএব প্রিয় সখি প্রেম বিষম এবং কেবল
মরণই উহাতে প্রধান আশ্রয় । (মুচ্ছতি) ।

সু—(সঙ্করণে) প্রিয়সখি সামগ্রিকে, সমাশ্রয় হও, সমাশ্রয় হও ।

(2) Sag—Dear, take away these leaves, and bracelets of lotus
roots. No use of them.—why do you take trouble in vain ? Well,

I say, my love is for one who is beyond my reach. Modesty is there a great obstruction, and my body is under another, so this sort of affection is dangerous. My dear, only death is the great refuge. (Swoons)

Soo—(With pity) My dear, be calm, be calm.

(4) आयासयसि = खेदयसि = क्लेशयसि । दुर्लभेति । दुर्लभे दुष्प्राप्ये जने लोके राजनीत्यर्थः अनुरागः ममासक्तिं वर्तत इति शेषः । नाहं स्वयमपि तमभि-
सर्पुं शक्तेत्याह लज्जा गुर्वीं महती । वीतो गुणवचनादिति वा छीप् । स्वज-
नोपि कश्चिद् न मां तस्मै दास्यतीत्याह । आत्मा परवशः । अन्यायतः । सागरतो-
रणात् परं मम वासनदत्तान्धने पतनात् । प्रियसखि, प्रियसहचरि, प्रियस्व भावः
प्रेम । प्रियशब्दादिमनिच् । प्रियस्थिरेत्यादिना (६।४।१५७) प्रादेशः । प्रेमा ना
प्रियता हर्षदं प्रेम खेद इत्यमरः । विषमं दुःसाधम् । अतः एकं केवलम् । एके
मुख्यान्त्यकेवला इत्यमरः । मरणं मृत्युः न भी वरं श्रेष्ठं शरणमाययः । देवाहृते
वरः श्रेष्ठे विषु क्लीवं मनाक् प्रिय इत्यमरः ।

(5) दुष्प्राप्ये प्रेम । वपा च महती । अहञ्च पराधीना । प्रणयः कठिनः ।
प्रियसखि केवली मृत्युः मुख्यः आश्रयः । दुर्लभे जने योनुरागं न लज्जा
पराधीनता च बाधते । तत्रैव अभावात् स हि दुःखदायी । अतोऽत्र मरणमेव
शान्तिरामोपायः ।

(9) हृन्दद्दं प्राकृते गाथेति कथ्यते । तस्या लक्षणम्—प्रथमे द्वादशमात्रा
वित्तीयोऽष्टादशभिः संयुक्ता । यथा प्रथमे तथा तृतीये पञ्चदश चतुर्थके गाथेति ।

(10) अत्र काव्यलिङ्गमलङ्कारः । स च एकस्मिन् प्रेम्नी विषमत्वे दुर्लभजनानु-
रागे साधके स्थिते साधकान्तरस्य गरुलज्जादिः सद्भावात् समुच्चयालङ्कारानु-
जीवितः ।

(11) अत्र धनिकमते विधूतं नाम नाटकीयं प्रतिमुखसम्प्राप्तं वर्णितम् ।
सागरिकायाः शीतोपचारस्य विधूतनात् । तापनमिति विश्वनाथः । अत्र पूर्वोक्त-
रागरूपी विप्रलम्भाख्यो भावः । तस्माद्भिोजः—

भावी यदा रतिर्नाम प्रकर्षमधिगच्छति ।
 नाधिगच्छति चाभीष्टं विप्रलम्भं सदीयते ।
 पूर्वानुरागी मानस प्रवासः कदम्बस्य सं ।
 पुरुषस्त्रीप्रकाण्डे वु चतुष्काण्डः प्रकाशते इति ॥

इति सरस्वतीकण्ठाभरणे ।

(12) मरणं सरणं शबरमेकमिति वा पाठः । तत्र शबरमिति शब्दः केवलार्थ-
 वाचकः । “शबरः केवल” इति प्राकृतप्रकाशे वररुचिः (११७) ।

नेपथ्ये कलकलः ।

कण्ठे कृत्वावशेषं कनकमयमधः शृङ्खलादाम् कर्षन्
 क्रान्त्वा द्वाराणि हिलाचलचरणरणत्किङ्किणीचक्रवालः ।
 दत्तातङ्कोऽङ्गनानामनुसृतसरणिः संभ्रमादश्वपालैः
 प्रभ्रष्टोऽयं भ्रवङ्कः प्रविशति नृपतेर्मन्दिरं मन्दरायाः ॥

(1) (नेपथ्ये कलकल) निम्नभागे वर्णशृङ्खल आकर्षणपूर्वक अवशिष्टांशं भ्रमणेश
 रात्रिना अश्वगृह इत्येते पलाशित वानर, अनाशासगामी चरणद्वये लकारमान कूटचक्रिका-
 मण्डल सह औगुण्येन आङ्ग मकारपूर्वक अवपालकर्तुं असूत्रमार्ग इत्यादि
 क्रमणैर पत्र नृपतिर गृहे प्रवेश करितेह ।

(Noise within).

(2) Dragging a golden chain in the lower part and with the
 other part in its neck, a monkey fleeing from the stable with
 circles of small bells rattling in its two legs moving easily, is
 entering into the king's house, after crossing the doors and
 frightening the females while pursued hastily by the grooms
 (horsekeepers).

(3) अधः कनकमयं शृङ्खलादाम् कर्षन् अवशेषं कण्ठे कृत्वा मन्दरायाः प्रभ्रष्टः
 हिलाचलचरणरणत्किङ्किणीचक्रवालः भ्रवङ्कः अङ्गनाणां दत्तातङ्कः संभ्रमाद श्वपालैः
 अनुसृतसरणिः द्वाराणि क्रान्त्वा नृपतेर्मन्दिरं प्रविशति ।

(4) अक्षी निजभागे कनकमयं स्वर्णमयं शङ्खलादाम वस्त्ररत्नं कर्णं वेगेन वङ्गं सन् अवशेषं अवशिष्टं कण्ठे यौवायां कृत्वा रक्षित्वा मन्दुराया अश्वगृहात् प्रक्षटः पलायितः शैलया अवश्रया चलयीर्गच्छती यरण्याः पादयोः रक्षन्ती ध्वन्यौ किङ्किनीनां सुद्रघटिकानां चक्रवाले मण्डले यस्य सः (अनायासगमनशील-पादध्वनत्सुद्रकिङ्किणीमण्डलः) प्रवङ्गी मर्कटः अङ्गनानां रमणीनां दत्तः उत्पादितः आतङ्गी भयं येन स तथोक्तः उत्पादितवासः संभवात् संवेगेन त्वरयति यावत् । संभयः साध्वसेपि स्यात् संवेगादरयोरपीति मेदिनी । अश्वपालैः वाजिरक्षकैः तनुसृता सरणिः पत्न्या यस्य स तथोक्तः अनुद्रुतमार्गः द्वाराणि क्रान्त्वा उल्लङ्घ्य नृपतेः राज्ञः मन्दिरं गृहं प्रविशति गच्छति ।

(5) मन्दुराश्वटः कपिः काचनशङ्खं कण्ठे कृत्वा अवशिष्टं भूमी कर्णं अनायासचलितपादकण्ठकिङ्किणीकः योषितां भीतिमुत्पादयन् वाजिरक्षकैः द्रुतमनुगम्यमानः द्वाराणि लङ्घयित्वा राजगृहं याति ।

(6) दत्तातङ्गीङ्गनानाम् = “भवति च प्रधानस्य सापेक्षस्यापि समासः । किमीदनः शालीनाम् । सङ्काटकमापञ्चीयानामिति” (२।१।१) भाष्यकारवचनात् सापेक्षत्वेऽपि गमकत्वात् समासः । तत्र च भाष्यप्रामाण्यादेवं वृत्तिः । अङ्गनानां दत्तः आतङ्गी देव । The word आतङ्ग is connected with अङ्गनानाम् and hence its समास with another word दत्त is objected to. This objection is removed by the समास in such words as किमीदनः शालीनाम् &c. which are expounded thus केषां शालीना मोदनः केषाम् आपञ्चीवानां सक्तूना मादकम् on which कैयट remarks केषां शालीनाम् ? किं कलमानामय रत्नानां शालीनामन्येषां मोदन इति प्रश्नः ।” भट्टोजि also says thus in the शब्दकोशम्—“कचित्सु सापेक्षत्वेऽपि भाष्यप्रामाण्यवृत्तिः किमीदनः शालीनाम् । केषां शालीनामोदन इत्यर्थः ।” This is the authority for what is ordinarily called सापेक्षत्वेऽपि गमकत्वात् समासः ।

प्रक्षटः—प्र + भृञ् + क्तः । भ्रमति । अभ्रंश । भ्रंशियति । अभ्रंशत् । भ्रम्यते । अभ्रंशि । भ्रंशित्वा भट्टा । भ्रंशितुम् । भ्रंशत् । केषाञ्चिन्मते

भादिरपि । चाकनेपदी । अंशते । अमंशित । नाभश्चत स्वर्गफलाद् गुहर्न
इति रघुप्रयोगस्तु (१४।१६) कर्मकर्तरि बोध्यः । त्वयेति कर्मणि वा ।

प्रवक्तुः—प्रवेन उत्त्वेपेय गच्छतीति । प्रव + गम् + खच् । गमेः सुपि
वक्तव्यमिति खच् । खच्च छिद्वा वाच्य इति पक्षे प्रवक्तुः । प्रवगः ।

कनकमयम्—कनकस्य विकार इति । मयङ् वैतथीभाषायामभक्त्या आद्यानयो
रिति (४।१।१४३). In the sense of विकार or अवयव, मयङ् is added
optionally to the words if they do not indicate भक्त्य or
आद्यादन । पक्षे कौपाधाश्चेत्यण् ।

क्रान्वा—क्रम् + क्ता । क्रमश्च क्ति इति (६।४।१८) वा उपधादीर्घः । पक्षे
क्रान्वा क्रमित्वा । अक्रमीत् । क्राम्यति क्रामति । तङि क्रमते । क्रंस्यते । अक्रंस ।

कर्षण्—कृष् + शट् । लङि "कृषमृशस्पृशटपट्टां चुरेः सिज् वा वाच्य" इति
सिज् पक्षे कः । अक्राचीत् अकार्चीत् अकृचत् अकृचत अकृचत् । कर्मणि अकर्षि ।

(7) दामन् = न पंसि दाम सन्दानं पशुरज्जुस्तु दामनीत्यमरः ।

हिला—हिला तु स्यादवज्ञाविलासयो, रिति हेमचन्द्रः । किङ्किणीं चद्रघष्टिके-
त्यमरः । = small bells.

चक्रवालम्—पटलं पेटलं चक्रं चक्रवालञ्च मण्डलमिति हलायुधः ।

सरणिः—सरणिः पङ्क्तौ मार्गं स्त्रीति मेदिनी । मन्दुरा = बाजिशालातु
मन्दुरेत्यमरः = A stable. मन्दिरम् = गृहं कुटं मन्दिरमिति हलायुधः ।

(8) ... कर्षता . . चक्रवालेन—दत्तातङ्गेन.... अनुसृतसरणिना.... प्रवष्टेन....
अनेन प्रवष्टेन प्रविश्यते मन्दिरम् ।

(9) सन्धरा उत्तमम् ।

(10) स्वभावोक्ति रत्नकृतिः । स्वभावोक्तिरसौ चारु यथावदस्तुवर्णनमिति
लक्षणात् ।

(11) अथ अवपाती नाम नाटकीयमङ्गम् । अवपातस्तु निष्क्रामः प्रवेशस्तु
विद्रव्येति लक्षणात् ।

(12) दत्तातङ्गी गजानामिति मन्दुरातः इति च दशरूपकधृतः पाठः । कथं

कृत्वावशेषमिति च पाठः । तत्र कृतः छिन्नः अवशेषः अवशिष्टाग्रः यस्य तत्
तथोक्तम् । तत् छिन्नशेषमित्यर्थः । कृती छिदन् इति धातोः क्तः । शीदिली
निष्ठायामिति (७।२।१४) निष्ठाया मनिट्त्वम् । कृतमिति । चकर्त्त । कर्त्तृत्वमि
कर्त्तृत्वमिति । चकर्त्तात् । कृत्यते । चकर्त्त । यस्य विभाषेत्यनेनापि (७।२।१५)
निष्ठायांमयमनिट् । विप्रतिषेधे परं कार्यम् । कर्त्तित्वा । कर्त्तितुम् । कृतम् ।

अपिच ।

नष्टं वर्षवरेर्मनुष्यगणनाभावादपास्य तपा-

मन्तः कञ्चुकिकञ्चुकस्य विंशति त्रासादयं वामनः ।

पर्यन्ताश्रयिभिर्निजस्य सदृशं नाम्नः किरातैः कृतं

कुला नीचतयैव यान्ति शनकौरात्मे क्षणाशङ्किनः ।

(१) आरुण, मनुष्य गणनां बहिर्भूत एहेहेतु लज्जातापपूर्वक नपुंसकेन
पलायन करितेहे । एहे धर्क पूरुष भये कङ्ककौर शरीराच्छानवत्तरेन यथा आवेश
करितेहे । किरातेन आश्रयपूरक निज नामेन अवर्था करिनाहे । कुजेन
नीचता हेतु वानर कर्तुं निजेमेन पणन आशङ्क करिना आशु आशु बाहेतेहे ।

(२) Besides, as they are counted not amongst men, the
ennuch's have shamelessly fled. This frightened dwarf is entering
into the jacket of the chamberlain. The barbarian hunters have
acted in accordance with the import of their appellation. Fearing
to be seen by the monkey, the humpbacked persons truly low in
stature, are slowly sneaking away.

(३) वर्षवरेर्मनुष्यगणनाभावात् तपामपास्य नष्टम् । अयं वामन स्त्रासात्
कञ्चुकिकञ्चुकस्यान्विंशति । पर्यन्ताश्रयिभिः किरातैर्निजस्य नाम्नः सदृशं कृतम् ।
कुला नीचतयैव यान्ति क्षणाशङ्किनः शनकैर्यान्ति ।

(४) वर्षवरेः अवरोधसम्बन्धिभिः क्लीबैः मनुष्येषु नरेषु गणनायाः मानस्य
अभावात् नरसम्मानमप्यस्वात् पीरुषहीनत्वादित्यर्थः । तपां लज्जा मपास्य विहाय
नष्टमनर्हितम् । नष्ट अदर्शन इति धातोर्भावे क्तः । अयं पुरोवर्त्ती वामनः खर्षः ।

(স্ব) কিং তদিদানীং কুৰ্বঃ ।

(গ) এহি । অখিলমালম্বিতপাম্বকারি প্রবিশ্যৈ নমতিবাছ্যাবঃ ।

(ঘ) সুসংগতে, কথং ত্বয়া শিবফলক সজ্জিতঃ । কদাপি কৌঃপি তং প্রেচ্ছতে ।

(ঙ) অয়ি সুস্থিতে কিমদ্যাপি শিবফলকেন করিষ্যসি । এষৌঃপি দধিমল্ল-
লম্বট এতৎস্বরমুদঘাভ্য দুষ্টবানরৌঃতিক্রান্তঃ । এষা স্তল্ল মেধাবিন্যুড্ডীমান্যতী
গচ্ছতি । তদেহি । লঘুনুসরাবঃ । অস্যালাপস্য গৃহীতাশ্বরা কস্মাপি পুরতী
মন্বয়িষ্যতে ।

(চ) সখি, एवं কুৰ্বঃ ।

(১) সু—(শ্রবণ, সন্মুখে দর্শন, সবেগে উত্থান ও সাগরিকাকে ধরিয়া) সখি,
উঠ উঠ এই দুই বানর এই দিকেই আসিতেছে ।

সা—তবে এখন কি করিব ?

সু—এস, এই তমাল শাখার অন্ধকারে প্রবেশ পূর্বক ইহাকে অতিক্রম করি ।

(পরিক্রমণ ও সময়ে অবলোকন পূর্বক নির্জনে স্থিতি) ।

সা—সুসঙ্গতে, চিত্রফলক ত্যাগ করিয়া আসিলে কেন ? যদি কেহ উহা দেখিতে
পায় ?

সু—ওলো হৃষ্টিতে ! এখন ঐ চিত্রফলকের প্রয়োজন কি ? দধিভঙ্কলম্পট বানর
পঙ্কর উদ্ঘাটিত করিয়া, চলিয়া গিয়াছে । মেধাবিনী সারিকাকে উড়িয়া অন্তর
বাইতেছে । এস, শীঘ্র অনুসরণ করি । আমাদের আলাপ মনে রাখিয়া হয়ত কাহারও
নিকট প্রকাশ করিতে পারে ।

সা—সখি—তাই করিব । (পরিক্রমণ) ।

(২) Soo—(Listening, glancing before, rising hastily and hold-
ing Sagarika) Up, up, my dear ; the wicked monkey is coming
hither.

Sag—What then shall we do ?

Soo—Dear, we shall avoid him by standing aside in the shade
of these *Tamal* branches. (They go in and stand aside with fear).

Sag—*Soosangata*, why did you leave the drawing board ? If some one observes it ?

Soo—O thoughtless girl, what will you do now with that board ? This monkey called *Dadhi* &c. has passed away after opening the cage. The parrot too is flying off. So, come, let us soon pursue. Picking up the words of our conversation, she may repeat them before some one.

Sag—Yes dear, let us pursue.

(3) तमालविटपाश्वकारि = तमालशाखातमसि । अतिवाह्यावः = अति-
ब्राह्म्यावः । दधिभक्तलम्पटः = दध्नीदमलुब्धः । अथवा तन्नामधेयी वानरः ।
मेधाविनी = धारणावह्वीसम्पन्ना अथवा तन्नामधेयी सारिका । दधिभक्तलम्पट and
मेधाविनी may also be considered as respectively the names of
the monkey and the parrot. उदघाट्य = उद + घट् + चिच् + ल्यप् ।
घट् संघात इति चौरादिकात् । नतु घट् चेष्टाया मिति भादः । The latter
being a मित् root shall not have its उपधा अकार long when
attached with चिच् । cf.—कुघा सन्धिं भीमो विघटयति यूक् घटवत इति
वेष्ट्याम् । हारे पुरखोदघटितापिधाने इति कुमारे (७।५१) पक्षे—“कञ्ची
भाकहुकामा इव कमलवनीदघाटनं कुर्वते ये इति सूर्यव्रतके । प्रविघाटविता
समुत्पतन् हरिदन्तः कमलाकरानिवेति भारविः । लुङि अजीघटत् ।

उड्डीनां—उद + डी + क्तः + टाप् । दिवादिः । डीयते । डिङ्ये । डविता ।
डयिष्यते । डीयताम् । डीडियत । डीयेत । डयिषीष्ट । अडयिष्ट । अडयिष्यत ।
डीयते । अडायि । डयितुम् । डयित्वा । “नक्ता सेडिति न कित्त्वम् । डाययति ।
अडीडयत् । डिडयिष्यते । डीयमानः । सुस्थिते—अनुदिष्टे । सु + स्था + क्तः +
टाप् । तत्सङ्गी । But why not सकार of स्था is षकार by उपसर्गात्
सुगीतीत्यादि (८।१।६५) । सुः पूजयामिति (१।४।८८) कर्मप्रवचनीयत्वविषयायामुप-
सर्गत्वाभावे न षत्वम् । कर्मप्रवचनीयसंज्ञा हि ननुपसर्गसंज्ञे बाधते ।

(ନେପଥ୍ୟ) ହିଁ ହିଁ । ଭୋ ଭୋ । ଅସ୍ବରିଷ୍ଠ ଅସ୍ବରିଷ୍ଠ । (କ)

ସାଗ—(ବିଲୋକ୍ୟ ।) ସୁସଙ୍ଗଦେ, ଜାଣିଅଛି କହଁ ପୁଣି ବି
ଏସି ଟୁଟୁବାଣରୋ ଜେବ୍ବ ଆସୁଛନ୍ତି । (ଖ)

ସୁସଂ—(ଦୃଢ଼ା ବିହସ୍ୟ ।) ଅଇଁ କାଅରେ, ଏ ମେହି । ଭଟ୍ଟିଣ୍ଡୋ
ପରିବାସବତ୍ତୌ କ୍ବୁ ଏସି ଅଞ୍ଜବସନ୍ତା । (ଗ)

(ତତଃ ପ୍ରବିଶତି ବସନ୍ତକା ।)

ବସନ୍ତ—ହିଁ ହିଁ । ଭୋ ଭୋ । ଅସ୍ବରିଷ୍ଠ ଅସ୍ବରିଷ୍ଠ । ୩୫
ରେ ସିରିକ୍ବୁଦାସ ଧନ୍ନିଅ, ସାଧୁ । (ଘ)

ସାଗ—(ସମ୍ବ୍ରହ୍ମଣ୍ୟବଲୋକ୍ୟ ।) ସାହି ସୁସଙ୍ଗଦେ, ଦଂଶଣୋଞ୍ଜୋ
କ୍ବୁ ଅଞ୍ଜ ଜଣା । (ଙ)

ସୁସଂ—ସାହି, କିଁ ଏଢ଼ିଣା ଦିଡ଼ି ଏ । ଦୂରୋଭୂତା କ୍ବୁ ସାରିଆ ।
ତା ଏହି । ଅନୁସରେଇଁ । (ଚ) (ଇତି ନିଷ୍କ୍ରାନ୍ତେ ।)

(କ) ହିଁ ହିଁ ଭୋ ଭୋ । ଆଶ୍ଚର୍ଯ୍ୟମାଶ୍ଚର୍ଯ୍ୟମ୍ ।

(ଖ) ସୁସଙ୍ଗଦେ, ଜାଣିଅଛି କହଁ ପୁନରାସ୍ବେ ଦୃଢ଼ବାନର ଏବାଗର୍ଭତି ?

(ଗ) ଅସ୍ବି କାତରେ, ନ ବିଭୀହି । ଭର୍ତ୍ତୁଁ ପରିପାତ୍ରବର୍ତ୍ତୀ ଧନ୍ନିଅ ଆଶ୍ଚର୍ଯ୍ୟବସନ୍ତକା ।

(ଘ) ହିଁ ହିଁ । ଭୋ ଭୋ । ଆଶ୍ଚର୍ଯ୍ୟମାଶ୍ଚର୍ଯ୍ୟମ୍ । ସାଧୁ ରେ ଶ୍ରୀକ୍ବୁଦାସ ଧାନ୍ନିକ,

ସାଧୁ ।

(ଙ) ସାହି ସୁସଙ୍ଗଦେ, ଦର୍ଶନୀୟଃ ଧନ୍ନିଅ ଜନଃ ।

(ଞ) ସାହି, କିମିତନ ଦୃଢ଼େନ । ଦୂରୋଭୂତା ଧନ୍ନିଅ ସାରିଆ । ତଦ୍ଦିହି । ଅନୁସରାବ ।

(୧) (ନେପଥ୍ୟ) —ହିଁ ! ହିଁ ! ଆଶ୍ଚର୍ଯ୍ୟ, ଆଶ୍ଚର୍ଯ୍ୟ !

ମା—(ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନା ପୂର୍ବକ) ହୁଅନ୍ତୁ, ଆବାସ ଓ ମେହି ଗୁଡ଼ି ବାନରଟା ଆସିଛି କି ନା ?

ହ—(ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନା ଓ ହାତ) ଓଲୋ କାତରେ, ତନ୍ନ କରା ନା । ହେନି ବାବାବ ମାଟ୍ଟର
ବାସ୍ତବ୍ୟକ ।

(विदूषकेण आवेश)

विदूषक—हो ! हो ! आन्धवा ! आन्धवा ! माधू रे वार्षिक जीवउपास, माधू ।

५ सा—(स्पर्श सहित दर्शन पूर्णक) मधि सुसन्नते, इनि दर्शनीय बटे !

सू—उलो सुन्निते, केहाके देखिया कल कि ? मारिका दूरे गिराहे । एस, अनुसरण करि । (निष्क्रान्ता)

(2)—(Behind the scene)—Hoh, hoh, strange, strange !

Sag—(Looking) *Susangata*, do you know ? Is it that the wicked ape is again coming ?

Soo—(Looking and laughing) O frightened one, be not afraid. This is the respected *Basahtaka*, king's companion.

(Enter the Jester)

Jester—Hoh, hoh, strange, strange ! Well done, pious *Sreekhanda Dasa*, well done !

Sag—(Looking earnestly) Dear *Susangata*, this man is worth seeing.

Soo—O, careless girl, no need of looking at him. The parrot is off. So, come, let us pursue. (Exeunt)

(3) विभिहि—भौ + लोट् सिप् । पचे विभिहि । भियोन्वतरस्वामिति वा इत्वम् ।

वस । साधु रे सिरिखण्डदास धम्मिअ साधु जेण दिख्-
मेत्तेण एब्ब तेण दोहणण इदिसो णोमालिअ सम्बुत्ता जेण
निरन्तवग्भिअकुसुमगुच्छसोहिअबिड्ढा उवहसन्ती बिअ
लक्खीअदि देवीपरिगंहिदं माहवीलदं । ता जाव गदुअ
पिअवअस्स निवेदेमि । (परिक्रम्यावलोक्य च) (एसो कहु
पिअवअस्सो तस्स दोहदस्स लहपअअदाए परोक्खं बि तं
णोमालिअं पअक्खं बिअ कुसुमिदं पेक्खन्तो हरिसुफुल्ललोअणो

ইদৌ এষ্ম আশ্বহৃদি । তা জাব ঞ্চ উবসপ্যামি (ইতি রাজানং
প্রতি নির্গতঃ) । (কং))

(ক) সাধু রে যীশ্বল্লদাস ধার্মিক, সাধু । যেন দশমাবেশেব তেন দৌহদ-
কেনেহরী নবমালিকা সংগতা যেন নিরন্তরীহ্নিকুসুমগুচ্ছশ্রোমিতবিটপোপহ-
সনীব লল্যতে দেবীপরিগৃহীতা মাধবীলতাং । তদ্যাবদ্বতা প্রিয়বয়স্যস্য নিবেদ-
য়ামি । এষ স্খলু প্রিয়বয়স্যস্যস্য দৌহদস্য লব্ধপ্রত্যয়তয়া পরীক্ষামপি তা
নবমালিকাং প্রত্যক্ষামিব কুসুমিতাং প্রেমমাখ্যঃ হর্ষোৎফুল্ললীলন ইত এবামশ্চতি ।
তদ্যাবদেগমুপসর্পামি ।

(১) বি—সাধু রে ধার্মিক শ্রীখণ্ডদাস, সাধু । দৌহদদানমাত্রই নবমালিকা
ঘনবিকসিতপুষ্পস্তবকশোভিতশাখা হইয়া দেবীপরিগৃহীত মাধবীলতার উপহাসিনীর
স্তার লক্ষিত হইতেছে । অতএব প্রিয়বরস্তকে গিয়া বলি । (পরিভ্রমণ ও অবলোকন)
এই যে প্রিয়বরস্ত 'দৌহদবিবরে লব্ধবিশাস হইয়া সেই পরোক্ষা নবমালিকাকে
অত্যাক্রমে কুসুমিতার স্তার দমন করিয়াই যেন হর্ষোৎফুল্লনয়নে এই দিকে আসিতে-
ছেন । অতএব ইহার নিকটে যাই (রাজার দিকে গমন) ।

(2) Jester—Very well, O pious Sreekhanda Dasu, very well.
No sooner the seasoning things were given than the *Nyktanthes*
appeared, as it were, to deride the queen's *Jasmin*, with branches
adorned with thick clusters of untimely blossoms. So I go to
inform the dear friend. (Moving and looking) Well, my friend,
having full faith in the power of those seasoning things, is
coming in this direction, with eyes gleaming with pleasure, as
if he has looked upon the *Nyktanthes* blossoming untimely in
his presence, though it is at a distance. So I go to him, (Goes to
the king.)

(3) নিরন্তরীতি = নিরন্তরমগনবজ্রাৎ (thickly) যথা তথা 'ভ্রম্মিভান্নাং
বিকসিতানাং কুসুমানাং গুচ্ছেন লবকেন শ্রীমিতা বিটপাঃ শাখাঃ যস্যাঃ সা তদীক্সা

= अविरलप्रभुटितपुष्पसवकाशदृश्याम् । सवकी गुच्छकी गुच्छी गुलुच्छः
परिकीर्तित इति इत्यायुधः । लब्धप्रत्ययतया = प्राप्तविशतया । उपसर्गानि =
गच्छामि । दत्तमावेश = दत्तमेव दत्तमात्रम् । तेन । मयूरव्यं सकादयचेति समासः ।
दीप्तदकीन = अनुकम्पायां, संज्ञायां वा कन् । परोक्षम् = दूरस्थितम् । अत्र
भट्टोजिः "अच्छः परमिति विग्रहे समासान्त विधानसामर्थ्यात् अव्ययीभावे अत्र
प्रभृतिभ्यः (५।४।१०७) इत्यव्ययीभावः । परोक्षे लिङ्गिति निपातनात् परस्त्रीकारादिभ्यः ।
परोक्षम् । परोक्षा क्रियेत्यादि तु अर्शश्चाद्यचि ।" कैयटस्तु—परमच्छ इति
परोक्षम् । मयूरव्यं सकादित्यात् समासः । अच् प्रत्यन्ववपूर्वत्वा (५।३।७५) जिति
योगविभागाद् अतएव वा निपातनादच् (३।२।११५) समासान्तः । यथा प्रतिपरस-
मनुभ्योऽच् इति टच् समासान्तः । स च यद्यप्यव्ययीभावे विधीयते तथापि
परशब्दस्याचिश्चब्देनाव्ययीभावासंभवात् समासान्तरे विज्ञायते" i.e. according
to भट्टोजि, since we have a गणसूत्र under 5. 4. 107, viz.
प्रतिपरसमनुभ्योऽच्, the समास in परोक्षम् is अव्ययीभाव with the
विग्रह अच्छः परम् । So the समासान्त टच् by the above rule is
attached to अचि when preceded by प्रति, पर, सम् and अनु ।
Then, since परोक्षे लिट् is used by the सूत्रकार himself, it is by
निपातन that the च of अचि is changed to उ when preceded by
पर । Now by अर्शश्चादिभ्य अच् (5. 2. 127), परोक्ष becomes an
ordinary adjective. Then टाप् । But कैयट asserts here मयूरव्यं-
सकादि तत्पुष्प and by a division in the Rule 5. 4. 75, अच् is
taken out as a general समासान्त affix which is attached here.
Or by निपातन because सूत्रकार uses the term thus in 3. 2. 115,
or by टच् taken from 5. 4. 107. परोक्ष may also be formed.
With regard to टच् he says, though provided for अव्ययीभाव,
it is to be accepted in other समास as well, as पर and अचि
cannot have अव्ययीभाव. As for पर + अच् = परोक्ष, a चार्त्तिक

runs—"परीभावः परस्याच्चे परीच्चे लिटि दृश्यताम् । उत्वं वादिः परादंष्टः सिद्धं वाङ्मिनिपातनात् ॥" i. e. वा अथवा परात् (परादंष्टात्) अक्ष्यः (अक्षिशब्दस्य) वादिः (आद्यस्वरस्य) उत्वं स्यादित्यर्थः ।

उत्प्लुत्फुल्ललोचनः = उत् + फुल् + क्तः = उत्फुल्लम् । उत्फुल्लसंफुल्लयोश्चप-
संख्यानमिति निष्ठातस्य लत्वम् । ति चेति (७।४।८२) फलते रकारस्य लत्वम् ।

(ततः प्रविशति यथानिर्दिष्टो राजा ।)

राजा । (सहर्षम्) ।

उद्दामोत्कलिकां विपाण्डुररुचं प्रारब्धजृम्भां क्षणा-
दायासं खसनोद्गमैरविरलैरातन्वतीं शात्मनः ।

अद्योद्यानलतामिमं समदनां नारीमिवान्यां भ्रुवम्
पश्यन् कीपविपाटलद्युतिं मुखं देव्याः करिष्याम्यहम् ।

(1) राजा—(सहर्ष) विकर्णितकलिका (अकान्तितां कलिकां) लज्जप्रभा आरब्ध
विकाना (आण्डुल्युग्णा) अविरलगमन(निवास)प्रवाहद्वारा निजांशमप्रकाशितौ एते
वसन्तयुक्ता (सकां) उद्गमनलताके अञ्जलि रमणीयं क्षणं दर्शनं करिष्या निश्चित अञ्ज
आमि कर्णकालेन मध्ये एते प्राञ्जलि (वागवद्वार) मुखं कोपांगुलप्रभं करिष्यं ।

(2) King—(Joyfully), Today I shall surely make the face of
the queen at once flushed with anger, by looking at this garden
creeper as if she is a lady smitten with love (united with spring)
and indicating fatigue with her breathing (constant blowing of
wind) and who is yawning (properly developing), full of anxiety
(with opening buds) and of white hue.

(3) उद्दामोत्कलिकां विपाण्डुररुचं प्रारब्धजृम्भाम् अविरलैः खसनोद्गमैः
शात्मनः आयासं मातन्वतीं निमामुद्यानलतां समदनाम् अन्यां नारीमिव पश्यन्
भ्रुवमद्य क्षणात् देव्या मुखं कीपविपाटलद्युतिं करिष्यामि ।

(4) दास्यः वसनाद्गमता उद्दामा । निरादयः कान्ताद्यर्थे प्रसज्येति तत्पुरुषः ।
प्रकाशिता । उत् ऊर्जस्था कलिकां कोरकी यस्याः सा तयोक्ता ताम् । कोरक

आत्मककलिकाकुङ्कुमसुखानि तुल्यानीति हलायुधः । पक्षे उद्दामा उदगता
उत्कलिका उत्कण्ठा यस्याः सा । कथितोत्कलिकोत्कण्ठा हेलासखिलवीचि-
ष्यति मेदिनी । तथोक्ता । ताम् । निर्गतीर्द्धकोरकाम् प्रकाशितोत्कण्ठाश्च ।
विपाङ्गुरा युक्ता क्व प्रभा यस्याः सा तथोक्ता ताम् । युक्तयुग्मयुचिन्नेतविशद-
शतपाङ्गुरा इति स्युः प्रभाङ्गुचिन्निष्ठा इति चामरः । एकत्र पुष्पविकाशोद-
न्वर्तीत्कण्ठात् । शुभप्रभाम् । प्रारब्धा प्रक्रान्ता जृम्भा विकाशः पक्षे जृम्भश्च यथा
सा तथोक्ता तया । प्रक्रान्तविकाशं पक्षे प्राप्तजृम्भणाम् । जृम्भा जृम्भश्च विकाश
इति हेमचन्द्रः । अविरलैर्निरन्तरैः शसनस्य पवनस्य पक्षे निश्वासस्य उदगमैर्वह्नि
रात्मनः स्वस्याः आयासं शान्तिम् आतन्वतीं विस्तारयन्तीम् इमां पुरोवर्त्तिनीम्
उद्यानलताम् उपवनवह्नीं सुमदनां वसन्तयुक्तां पक्षे सकामाम् । राटे (वृक्षविशेषे)
वसन्ते धूम्रैर् मदनः सिकथके खरे इति हेमचन्द्रः । अन्या मयरां नारीनिव
नायिकामिव पश्यन् अवलोकयन् ध्रुवं निश्चितमद्यश्चिन्नह्नि क्षणात् अल्पसमये
मत्तमौपच्यमौ कारकमध्ये इति (२।३।७) पञ्चमी । देव्या महिष्या मुखमाननं कीपेन
क्रोधेन विपाटला आरक्ता दुःखिताः प्रभा यस्य तत् तथोक्तं तत् । रोषरक्तप्रभं करिष्यामि
विधास्यामि ।

(५) प्राप्तीत्कलिका शुभकान्तिं कृतजृम्भामायासवतीमन्यां रमणीमिव
इमामुपवनवह्नीं पश्यति नयि ईर्ष्याया महिषी अद्य क्षणादेव रोषकषायितानना
भविष्यति ।

(५) आतन्वतीम् = आङ् + तन् + शब्द + लीप् । ताम् । तनीति तनुते ।
ततान तेने । तनिष्यति-ते । अतानीत् अतनीत् अतनिष्ट अतत । तन्वते तन्वते ।
अतानि । ततम । तन्वत् तन्वानम् । तनिला तत्वा । तनितुम् । उद्दामेत्यत्र दाक्षी
मन्त्रन्त्याङ् डाबन्त्यस्य प्रादिसमासे विशिष्यनिष्पन्नम् । तथाहि उद्दामेन हिरदपतिना
सन्निपत्याभियुक्त इति भवभूतिः ।

(८) पश्यता...मुखं करिष्यते (कारिष्यते वा) मया । (९) शार्ङ्गस्रविभ्रौ-
हितं वृक्षम् । (१०) उपमा । (११) अद्य तुल्यविशेषतया पताकास्थानकं नाम
प्राकरषिकस्य भाविनीर्ष्यस्य सूचनम् । तथाहि प्रसुतागन्तुभावस्य वसुनीर्ष्योक्ति

বৃক্ষণম্। পতা কাষ্টানকং তুল্যসংবিধানবিশেষম্ভনিতি দৃশ্যরূপকৈ। সাগরিকাং পশ্যতি
রাশি বাসবদেতায়াঃ কৌপরক্তনয়নত্বং ভবিষ্যতীতি প্রতীতিঃ।

বিদুঃ। (সহসোপসৃত্য) জম্বদু জম্বদু পিষ্যবম্বস্বো। ভো
বম্বস্বা, দিষ্টিশ্চা বড্ঠসি। (জেষ দিস্মেত্তেণেতি পুনঃ
পঠতি।) (ক)।

রাজা। বয়স্য কঃ সংদেহঃ। অচিন্ত্যো হি মণিমন্মৌ
ষধীনাং প্রভাবঃ। পশ্য।

কণ্ঠে শ্রীপুরুষোত্তমস্য সমরে দৃষ্টা মণি শত্ৰুভি-

র্নষ্টঃ মন্মথবলৈর্বসন্তি বসুধামূলে ভুজঙ্গা হতাঃ।

পূর্ব লক্ষ্মণবীরবানরভট্টা য়ে মেঘনাদাহতাঃ

পীত্বা তেঽপি মহৌষধেৰ্গুণনিধেৰ্গম্বা পুনর্জীবিতাঃ ॥

তদাদেশ্য মাগং যেন বয়মস্ম্য তদবলোকনেন চক্ষুষঃ
ফলমनुभवামঃ।

(ক) জয়তু জয়তু প্রিয়বয়স্যঃ। ভো বয়স্য, দিষ্টা বর্ধসে।

(১) বি—। মহাশা আগমন পূর্বক) শিশুবরন্তের জর ইউক। তাঁহার অভ্রাঙ্গর
ইউক। (দত্তমাত্র ইত্যাদির পুনঃ পাঠ।)

রা—বরন্ত, সম্ভেহ কি? মণি মন্ত ও ওষধির প্রভাব অচিন্ত্য। দেখ—যুদ্ধে
নারায়ণের কণ্ঠে মণি ধর্মন করিরা মজ্জমা গলাগ্নন করিরাছিল! মন্তবলে ভুলভেরা
কৃষ্ণবোধ হইয়া বনাতলে বাস করিতেছে। পূর্বের লক্ষ্মণ ও বীর বানরসৈন্যগণ মেঘনাদ
কর্তৃক আহত হইয়া গুণনিধি মহৌষধির গন্ধ গ্রহণ পূর্বক পুনর্জীবিত হন। অতএব
গৎ দেখাও, আজ উহা দেখিরা চক্ষুঃ সকল করিব।

(২) J.—(Coming suddenly) Blessings to my dear friend, O
friend, be prosperous—(Repeats no sooner &c...)

K. —Friend, no doubt in it. The efficacy of gems, incantations and drugs is inconceivable. Consider—

Seeing the gems in the neck of *Bisnoo*, his enemies had once fled. Deprived of power by incantations, the snakes live under the earth. *Laksmana* and those heroic monkey warriors who had once been struck by *Meghanada*, revived by smelling the scent of some powerful herbs.

Lead the way, so that by seeing it, I may make my eyes successful.

(3) समरे श्रीपुरुषोत्तमस्य कण्ठे मणिं दृष्ट्वा श्रुभिर्नष्टम् । भुजङ्गा मन्त्र-
बन्धैर्हता वसुधामूले उरान्ति । ये लक्ष्मणवीरवानरभटाः पूर्वं मेघनादाहता सेभि
गुणनिघर्मेन्द्रीवधर्मेण पीत्वा पुनर्जीविताः ।

(4) समरे युक्ते श्रीपुरुषोत्तमस्य नारायणस्य । दंष्ट्रं गुरुं गुरुस्थानं चैव
चेन्नाधिदैवतम् । सिद्धं सिद्धाधिकारांश्च श्रीपूर्वं समुदीरयेदिति स्मृतेः पुरुषोत्तम-
शब्दस्य देववाचित्वात् श्रीपूर्वत्वम् । यथा श्रीयुक्तः पुरुषोत्तमस्तस्य । समानाधि-
करणाधिकारे शाकपार्थिवादीनां सिद्धये उत्तरपदलोपो वक्तव्यमिति तत्पुरुषः ।
कण्ठे गले मणिं रत्नं दृष्ट्वा बिलोक्य श्रुभिः रिपुभिर्नष्टं पलायितम् । भुजङ्गाः
सर्पा मन्त्राणां बलैः शक्तिभिः हता रुद्धवीर्याः सन्तः वसुधायाः पृथिव्या मूले तले
वसन्ति वर्तन्ते । ये लक्ष्मणस्य वीरास्य वानराणां भटा योद्धारले पूर्वं पुरा मेघनादेन
रावन्तनयेन हन्द्रजिता आहताः प्रहताः तेषां निधियन्ते अस्तिन्निति निपूर्वात्
दधातिः उपसर्गे चोः किरिति (१।१।८२) किः । गुणानां निधिरिति वष्टी समासः ।
तस्य । महती चाधिपतस्याः । आन्ध्रहतः समानाधिकरणजातीययोरित्याहम् ।
विश्वरूपकरणादं गन्धं लेशं स्वल्पपरिमाणमिति यावत् । गन्धो गन्धक आनीदं लेशं
सम्बन्धगर्वयोरिति विश्वः । पीत्वा पुनर्भूयो जीविता लम्बप्राणा आसन् इति शेषः ।
अथवा पीत्वा आप्रायैत्यर्थः । पुनर्जीविता आसन् । आप्रायत्वे रामायणं यथा—विश्वरूपं
सु समाप्राय लक्ष्मणः परवीरहा । विश्वरूपं विवर्जः श्रीभ्रमुदतिष्ठन् महीतलादिति ।

(5) नारायणवक्षस्यमणिदर्शने शत्रूणां पलायनं भुजङ्गानां पातालं वासो मेघनादाहतानां लक्षणादीनाञ्च महौषधिप्राप्तेन पुनर्जीवनं सर्वेषां ज्ञातमेव ।

(6) दृष्टा=दृश् + क्ता । पश्यति । ददर्श । द्रष्टा । द्रव्यति । पश्यतु अपश्यत् । पश्यत् । दृष्ट्यात् । अद्राक्षीत् अदर्शत् । अद्रव्यत् । दृष्टव्यं । अदर्शं । दृष्टम् । पश्यन् । द्रष्टुम् । पुरुषोत्तमस्य—पुरुषेष्ट उत्तम इति सप्तमीसमासः । न चात्र संज्ञां प्रति निर्बन्धः । तेन हलदन्तात् सप्तम्याः संज्ञायामित्यलुक् न (६।३।६) । तथाहि “अधिगम्य जगत्पथीश्वरादथ मुक्तिं पुरुषोत्तमात् तत” इति नैषधीये पुरुषोत्तमशब्देन नर्त्तपि भग्यते । एकाधिकवस्तुनिष्ठशक्तिरुल्लादसंज्ञात्वम् । यद्वा पुरुषाणामुत्तम इति षष्ठीसमासः । 'पत्र कथयतः “यस्मान्निर्धार्यते यथैकदेशे निर्धार्यते यत्र निर्धारणहेतुरेतत्त्वयमभिधाने निर्धारणं भवतीति तत्रैव षष्ठीसमासनिर्धयो भवति । इह तु नागानामुत्तमी नागोत्तम इति त्वयमभिधानाभावात् सम्बन्धसामान्ये षष्ठीति समासो भवत्येव ।” (५।३।५७ भाष्यप्रदीप) । एतच्च हलादिः णिष्ठ इति सूत्रे (७।३।६०) हलामादिरिति भाष्यकृता समासस्य विधानात् ।

In the words पुरुषोत्तम, संज्ञात्व is not strictly adhered to, as it may indicate others besides विष्णु cf. : the quotation from श्रीहर्ष and उत्तमपुरुषत्वस्य परमात्मैत्युदाहृत इति गीता । This is also the opinion of गोपीनाथ, a commentator of श्रीपति's कातन्त्रपरिशिष्ट । So there can be no obstruction with the अलुक् of सप्तमी under 6, 3, 9. Yet if संज्ञात्व is supposed, take षष्ठी समास ; the prohibition न निर्धारणे is operative only when the thing selected and things to select from and the selecting attribute are all actually present. पतञ्जलि himself has accepted षष्ठीसमास in हलादिः in the Rule 7, 4, 60. So the statement of ज्ञानेन्द्रभिक्षु in the तत्त्वबोधिनी that, though सप्तमी समास in पुरुषोत्तम there is no विग्रह, is useless. The allusion as to the retreat of

the enemies by the sight of the gem in the neck of the preserving god is more or less obscure.

लक्ष्मणवीरवानरभटाः=वानराणां भटाः वानरभटा वीराय ते चेति पूर्वापर-
प्रथमचरमजघन्यसमानमध्यमध्यमवीरायेति (२।१।५८) कर्मधारयः । ततो लक्ष्मणय-
तेचेति द्वन्द्वः । लक्ष्मणय वीरायेति कर्मधारये तु बहुल्यङ्गणात् कथञ्चित् पूर्वपरित्यादि-
सूत्रेण वीरशब्दस्य पूर्वनिपातत्वं निरमितव्यम् । तथाहि—“एकवीर इति पूर्ववि-
प्रतिषेधे एव इति दुर्घटवृत्तिकारादयः । नत्ववावष्टम्भकं मुनिवयवचः पञ्चामः ।
नहुलयङ्गणं वा शरणीकृतव्यमिति शब्दकौस्तुभे भट्टोजिः । एवमेव “जैवः स चित्रं
रतिजानिवीर इति (७।८५) नैषधीयप्रयोगः समर्थनीयः । In the कर्मधारय
with लक्ष्मण and वीर the latter goes first in the ममास under
the rule 2, 1, 45. Justification by बाहुल्यक is not commonly
accepted.

(७) अस्मिन्नां समरानीकरणाः कलहवियहावित्यमरः । दिष्टा इषे मङ्गलीचेति
मेदिनी । अव्ययमेतत् ।

(८) शतवः...नष्टवन्तः...उच्यते भुजङ्गैः...इतैः ।...भटैर्यैः...मेघनादाइतैः तैः
...जीवितैः... ।

(९) शार्ङ्गजविक्रीडितं वृत्तम् ।

विदू । (साटोपम्) एदु एदु भवं । (क)

राजा । गच्छायतः । (उभौ सगर्वं परिक्रामतः ।)

विदू । (आकर्ण्य सभयं निवृत्त्य राजानं हस्ते गृहीत्वा
ससंभ्रमम् ।) भो वञ्चस्त, एहि पलाञ्चम् । (ख)

राजा—किमर्थम् ।

विदू—भोः, एषस्मिन् वज्रपादवे कोवि भूदो पण्डि-
वसदि । (ग)

রাজা—ধিঙ্ মূর্খ, বিসম্বৎ গম্যতাম্ । কুত ইদৃশানা-
মত্র প্রভাবঃ ।

বিদূ । ফুডক্সরং এব্ব মন্তেদি । জহ্ মম বশ্রণং য
যচ্চিআশসি তা অগদো ভবিশ্চ সশ্রং এব্ব আশসেহি । (ঘ)

(ক) এতু এতু মবান্ ।

(খ) ভী বয়স্য, এহি পলায়াবহ্ ।

(গ) ভীঃ, এতন্নিব্বকুলপাদপে কীঃপি ভূতঃ প্রতিবসতি ।

(ঘ) স্কুটাশ্বরমেব সন্দযতে । যদি মে বশ্রণং ন প্রশ্যেধি তদগর্তী ভূত্বা
স্বয়মেবাকর্ষ্য ।

(১) বি—(সাহস্বরে) এস, এস ।

রা—আগে বাও । (উভয়ের গর্বে গমন ।)

বি—(অবণ, সত্তরে প্রত্যাগমন ও রাজার হাতে ধরিয়া সত্তরে) ওহে বকো, এস
পানাই !

রা—কেন ?

বি—ওহে, এই বকুল গাছে একটা ভূত আছে ।

রা—ধিঙ্ মূর্খ । নির্ভয়ে বাও । এখানে ভূতাদির প্রভাব কিরূপে হইতে পারে ?

বি—আট্টাকরে বলিতেছে । যদি আমার কথায় বিশ্বাস না হয়, নিজেই অগ্রবর্তী
হইয়া পোন ।

(২) J.—(With pride) Come, come.

K.—Precede (Both walk proudly).

J.—(Listening and turning back with fear and holding the king
in hand) O friend, come, let us run away !

K.—Why ?

J.—Lo, there is a goblin in yonder *Bakul* tree !

K.—Fie fool, go on boldly. How can there be any influence of
such a thing here ?

J.—It talks distinctly. If you do not believe my words, advance and listen yourself.

(3) साटोपम्=साहच्यम् । दपो मदीवलेपी मानी गवीं भवेदहकारः । आवेगः संवेगः संरम्भः सम्भ्रमसायाटोपइति हलायुधः । प्रत्येक्षि=विश्वसिषि=प्रति + इष् + लट्, सिप् । विश्वम्भम्=विश्वासयुक्तं निर्भयमिति यावत् । पलायावहे-परा + अय् + लट्, वडि । उपसर्गस्यायताविति लत्वम् । (If the root अय follows, the रेफ in an उपसर्ग becomes ल) अयते । अयान्भूव, —आस, —चकार । अयिष्यते । आयिष्ट । अय्यते । आयि । अयितम् । अयमानम् । अयित्वा । अयितुम् ।

विश्वम्भम्=दि + खन्भ् + क्तः । सम्भते । सम्भभे । सम्भिष्यते । असम्भिष्ट असम्भत् । सम्भ्यते । असम्भि । सम्भितुम् । सम्भित्वा सम्भुः । सम्भमाचम् । Some spell this root with तालव्य शकार ।

राजा—(तथा कृत्वा श्रुत्वा च ।)

अष्टाक्षरमिदं यस्मान्मधुरं स्त्रीस्वभावतः ।

अष्टाक्षत्वादनिर्झादि मन्ये वदति सारिका ॥

(ऊर्ध्वमवलोक्य निपुणं निरूप्य ।) कथं सारिका ।

(1) राजा—(तांशं करिष्या अथवा गुरूसक) —इहो महोदय, त्रीण्यक्षरिणो मधुर, एवम् कृष्णवर्णीयदेहो अनतिगुह्यो । अतएव बोध इव सारिकाय नमः । (ऊर्ध्वमवलोक्य निपुणं निरूप्य गुरूसक) एहं ये सारिका ।

(2) K.—(Advancing and listening) I think it is a parrot that is repeating these words since they are distinct, low and sweet as proceeding from a small effeminate body. (Looking up and ascertaining) Ah ! there she is ।

(8) यस्मात् अष्टाक्षरं स्त्रीस्वभावतः मधुरम् अष्टाक्षत्वादनिर्झादि इदं (तस्मात्) सारिका वदति इति मन्ये ।

(4) यस्मात् स्पष्टाक्षरं स्फुटवर्णं स्त्रीस्वभावतः स्त्रीप्रकृतितः मधुरं मनोहरम् अल्पाङ्गत्वात् सुदृशरीरत्वात् अनिर्झादि अनतिगम्भीरम् इदं श्रूयमाणं वाक्यं यस्मादित्यत्र तावदिति पाठे तावन्तं समस्तं । यावत् तावच्चं साकल्येऽवधौ मानेवधारणे इत्यमरः । सारिका वदति उच्चारयतीति मन्ये गणयामि ।

(5) स्फुटवर्णत्वादिहेतीरिदं सारिकावच इत्यनुमीयते ।

(6) अनिर्झादि=न निर्झादि । नञ् समासः । निर् + ङाद + णिनिः । ङादते । जङ्गादे । ङादिष्यते । अङ्गादिष्ट ।

(8) मन्यते...उच्यते सारिकया ।

(9) अनुष्टुप् ।

विदू—(विचार्य) कथम् । सच्चं एव सारिक्का । (क)

राजा—(सस्मितम् ।) वयस्य, एवम् ।

विदू—भो बभ्रस्स, तुमं भञ्जानुओ । जेण सारिक्कं भूदेत्ति मस्सेमि । (ख)

राजा—धिङ् मूर्ख, यदात्मना कृतं तन्मयि संभाषयसि ।

(क) कथम् । एवमेव सारिका ।

(ख) भो वयस्य, त्वं भीरुः । येन सारिकां भूत इति मन्यसे ।

(1) वि—(विचारपूर्वक) अहं (ये मठाई सारिका ।

त्रा—(सन्निहिते) वस्त्रं ताई वटे ।

वि—उह वट्टे । तूमि डीरु, सारिकाके डूत मने करितेह ।

त्रा—धिक् मूर्ख, वाश निक्के करिवाह ताश आनाउ उणउ मठावना करितेह ।

(2) J.—(Judging) So, a parrot truly !

K.—(Smiling) Just so friend.

J.—Well friend, you are a coward as you think it is a goblin.

K.—O stupid, what you have yourself done, you ascribe to me !

(3) भीरुः=भी + क्रुः । भियः क्रुकुकुनाविति (११११७४) क्रुप्रत्ययः ।

भयशीलः । भूत इति=कचिन्निपातेनाभिधानात् प्रातिपदिकार्थे प्रथमां ।

বিদু—ভো, জই এব্ব মা ক্খু মং ণিবারেসি । (সরোষং
দণ্ডকাঠমুদয়্য) (ষাঃ দাসীএ ধীএ, তুমং জাণাসি সস্বস্বং
এব্ব বস্সণো ভাষাদি ত্তি । তা চিট্ট চিট্ট । ইমিণা পিসুণ-
হিষস্কুডিলেণ দণ্ডস্বট্টেণ পডিপক্কং বিস্ব কইত্থফলং ইমাদো
বডলপাষবাদো আহরিস্ব ভূমিএ পাডইস্সম্ ।) (ইতি হন্তু-
মদ্যতঃ ।) (গ)

রাজা । (নিবারয়ন্) মূর্খ, কিমধ্যেষা রমণীয়ং
ব্যাহরতি । তত্ কিমেনাং ত্রাসয়সি । শৃণবস্তাবত্ । (উভা-
বাকর্ণয়তঃ ।)

বিদু । এব্বং ভণাদি । ইমস্স বস্সণস্স ভোজস্স
দিজ্জেত্তি । (ঘ)

(গ) ৷ ভাঃ, যদ্যেবং মা খলু মা নিবারয় । ষাঃ দাস্যাঃ পুন্নি, ত্বং
জানাসি সত্যমেব ব্রাহ্মণ্যো বিমেতি ইতি । তত্তিষ্ঠ তিষ্ঠ । এতেন পিচ্ছনহৃদয-
কটিলেন দণ্ডকাঠেন পরিপক্কমিৎ কপিথফলমেতস্মাদকুলপাদপাদাত্য ভ্রমৌ-
পাতযিষ্যামি ।

(ঘ) এবং ভণতি । এতস্য ব্রাহ্মণস্য ভোজনং দেক্ষীতি ।

(১) বি—ভাল যদি তাই, তবে আমাকে বারণ করিও না । (সরোষে লাগি
ভুলিয়া) আঃ দাসীর বেটা, তুই জানিস মতাই ব্রাহ্মণ ভয় পাইতেছে । থাক, থাক, এই
খলহৃদয়বৎ কটিল বটি দ্বারা আঘাত করিয়া পরিপক্ক কপিথফলের দ্বারা বকুল বৃক্ষ
হইতে ভূমিতে ফেলিতেছি (প্রহারোক্ত) ।

রা—(নিবারণ পূর্বক)—মূর্খ, সারিক! মনোহর কিছু বলিতেছে । উহাকে জানিত
করিতেছ কেন ? শুনিতে পাও (উভয়ের অবগ) ।

বি—বলিতেছে এই ব্রাহ্মণকে ভোজন পাও ।

(2) J.—Well, if so, don't interfere (Holds up his staff angrily). Eh, bastardly parrot, you know a brahmin is frightened. So, stay, stay, I shall bring you down on the ground from the *Bakul* tree, as a ripe wood apple, by striking with this staff crooked as the mind of a wicked man (Attempts to beat).

K.—(Preventing) O fool, she is talking something prettily. Why do you frighten her ? let us hear. (Both listen).

J.—She says give this brahmin something to eat.

(3) पिशुनेति=पिशुनः खलुय जम मस्य हृदय मिव कुटिलं तेन । खलुचित्त-
वक्त्रे च । उपमानानि समान्यवचनैरिति तत्पुरुषः । पिशुनः सूचके खले इति
हेमचन्द्रः । व्याहरति=चालपति । वासयसि=शङ्कयसि । परिपक्कम्=परि +
पच् + क्तः । पचो व इति मिश्रातकारस्य बलम् । पचति-ते । पपाच, पेचे । पक्ता ।
पच्यति—ते । पचतु-ताम् । अपचत्-त । पचेत्-त । पचात् पचोष्ट । अपाचोत्
अपक्ता । अपच्यत्-त । पचत् पचमानम् । पक्ता । पचते । अपाचि । पक्कम् ।

राजा—सर्वमप्यौदरिकस्याभ्यवहार एव पर्यवस्यति ।
तत्सत्यं वद । किमालपति सारिका ।

विदू—(आकर्ष्य) भो वचस्स, सुदं तुए जं एदाए
मन्तिदं । एसा भणादि । सहि, को एसो तुए आलिहिदो ।
पउत्तमअणभङ्गस्सवे भअवं अणङ्गोत्ति । पुणोवि भणादि ।
सहि, कीस तुए अहं एत्थ आलिहिदा । सहि, किं अआरणे
कुप्पसि । जादिसो तुए कामदेवो आलिहिदो तद्दिस्सो
मए रइ आलिहिदेत्ति । ता अण्णधासंभाविणि, किं तुइ
एदिणा आलिबिदेण । कहेहि सव्वं वुत्तन्तं । भो वचस्स,
किं णेदं । (क)

(क) भी वयस्य, युतं त्वया यदंतया मन्त्रितम् । एषा भवति सखि, क एष त्वया लिखितः । प्रवृत्तमदनमहोत्सवे भगवाननङ्ग इति । पुनरपि भवति । सखि, कस्मात्त्वया हम्मा लिखिता । सखि, किमकारणे कुप्यसि । यादृशस्त्वया कामदेव आलिखितस्तद्वाङ्मयं मया रतिरालिखितेति । तदन्यासां भाविनि, किं तव तेनालिपितेन । कथं सर्वं वृत्तान्तम् । भी वयस्य, किं न्विदम् ।

(1) राज्ञः—उदरिकेर सकलई भोजने परिणत हर । सता बल सारिका कि बलितेहे ।

वि—(कुनिया) ओह वयस्य, सारिका याहा बलिल ताहा उनिले ? बलितेहे—‘सखि, इनि के चित्रित इहई छैन ? प्रवृत्तमदनमहोत्सवे भगवान् अनङ्ग ।’ आबार ओ बलितेहे—‘सखि, केन तूमि आमाके एहले अङ्कित करिले ? सखि, अकारणे कोप करितेछ केन ? तूमि बेरूप कामदेव अङ्कित करियाह आमि ओ सेरूप रति अङ्कित करियाहि । अतएव अन्धधामानिनि एरूप आलापे फल कि ? सकल वृत्तान्त बल ।’ ओह बक्को ! इहा कि ?

K.—‘The voracious takes every thing for his meal ! Tell me truly what is the parrot uttering.’

J.—‘O friend, have you heard what she repeated ? She talks thus—“Friend, who is portrayed here ? The god of Love in his festival which has begun.” She talks again—“Friend, why am I portrayed here by you ? Friend, why are you angry without cause. I have drawn up a goddess to match your god. So, Oh one who thinks otherwise there is no use talking thus. Tell me all.” O friend, what is this ?

(3) औदारिकस्य=कुचिम्भरः स्त्रीदरपूरकस्येति यावत् । उदरी प्रसितः औदारिकः । उदराट्टनाद्गुण इति ठक् (५।१।६७) । तस्य । आद्गुणः स्वाद- औदारिकी विजिगीषाविवर्जित इत्यमरः । आद्गुणः स्वादौदारिकी प्रकरो भवकाऽ- दमर इति इत्यायुधस्य=shamelessly voracious. प्रसितः means प्रसक्तः i. e. तत्परः । अभ्यवहारी=भवत्ये । अधिकारणे समी । पर्यवस्यति=

পরিণমতি । পরি + অ + সী + লট্‌তিপ্ । সসী । সাতা । সাসতি । স্যতু ।
 অস্যত্ । স্যেত্ । সেয়াত্ । অসাত্ অসাসীত্ । অসাস্যত্ । সীযতে । অসাযি ।
 সিতম্ । স্যত্ । সাতুম্ । সিত্বা ।

রাজা—বয়স্য, एवं तर्कयामि । कयापि हृदयवल्लभोऽन्-
 रागादभिलिख्य कामदेवव्यपदेशेन सखीपुरतोऽपङ्कतः ।
 तत्सख्यापि प्रत्यभिज्ञाय वैदग्ध्यादसावपि तत्रालिख्य रतिव्यप-
 देशेन दर्शितेति ।

বিদূ—(ছোটিকা দত্ত্বা ।) ভো বসন্ত, জুজুদি কসু
 এদং । (ক)

রাজা—ভো বয়স্য, तूष्णीं भव । पुनरपि व्याहरति ।
 तच्छृणुवस्तावत् ।

(उभावपि शृणुतः)

(ক) ভো বয়স্য, যজ্যতে স্বন্দেতত্ ।

(১) রা—বসন্ত, বোধ হয় বে কোনও রমণী প্রণয়ে প্রিয়তমকে অঙ্কিত করিয়া
 সখীর নিকট কল্পরূপে অপলাপ করিয়াছে । তাহার সখীও ইহা বুঝিয়া নিপুণতায়
 সহিত সেই রমণীকে সেখানে রতিরূপে চিত্রিত করিয়া দেখাইয়াছে ।

বি—(ভুড়ি দিয়া) বসন্ত ইহা সম্ভব বটে ।

রাজা—চুপ কর বন্ধো ! ঘাবার বলিতেছে । শোন যাউক (উভয়ের এবণ) ।

(2) K.—I think, friend, some lady delineating her lover out of
 love, has passed him off on her companion as the god of love.
 She too understanding the same, has pictured the lady near it
 and shown her as the goddess of love.

J.—(Snapping his fingers or striking his thumb on other
 fingers) Very likely friend.

K.—Hush, friend, she is talking again. Let us hear. (They both listen.)

(3) अपङ्कतः = अपलपितः = concealed, denied. अप + ङ + क्तः ।
 कृतं । जुहुवे । ज्ञीता । ज्ञायते । कृतम् । अङ्कत । कृवीत । ज्ञीषीष्ट ।
 अङ्गीष्ट । अङ्गीयत । ज्ञूयते । अङ्गावि । ज्ञीतुम् । कृत्वा । कृवानम् ।
 प्रत्यभिज्ञाय = निश्चित्य । रतिव्यपदेशन = कामप्रियाकृतेन । वेदध्यात् = चातुर्यात् ।
 विदग्धस्य = भावः कर्म वा । गुणवचनब्राह्मणादिभ्यः कर्मणि चेति ष्यञ् (५।१।११।४) ।
 'वभाषागुणे स्त्रियामिति हतौ पञ्चमी । तूष्णीम् = मौने तु तूष्णीमित्यमरः ।
 अव्ययमेतत् ।

विदू । भो पुणोवि एसा एब्बं भणादि । सहि मा लज्ज
 ईदिमस्स कम्मरअणस्स अवस्सं एव्व ईदिसे वरे अहिलासेण
 होदब्बं । ता जा एसा आलिहिदा सा क्वु कम्मा
 दंसणीआ । (क)

राजा । यद्येवमवहितौ शृणुवस्तावत् । अस्यत्वावकाशो
 नः कुतूहलस्य ।

विदू । भो वअस्स मा पण्हिअगब्बं उव्वह अहं दे एदाए
 मुहादो सुणिअ सव्वं वाक्खाणइस्स (इत्युभावाकर्णयतः) । भो
 वअस्स सुदं तुए जं एदाए मन्तिदं ? सहि अवणेहि मे इमाइं
 णलिणीपत्ताइं सुणालवलआइं च, अलं एदिअ, कीस
 अआरणे अत्ताणं आआसेसि । (क)

(क) भोः पुनरपेक्षा एवं भवति । सहि मा लज्जस्व । ईदृशस्य कम्मरत्नस्य
 अवश्यमेव ईदृशे वरे अभिलाषेण भवितव्यम् । तद् वा एषा आलिखिता सा खलु
 कथा दर्शनीया ।

(ख) भो वयस्य, मा पण्डितगर्वमुदह । अहं त एतस्या मुखतः श्रुत्वा सर्वं

ব্যাখ্যাস্থি । ভী বয়স্য যুতং ত্বয়া যদেতয়া মন্বিতম্ । সখি অপলম্ মে বস্মানি
নলিনীপদ্মাণি সখ্যালম্বলয়ানি চ, অলমেতন, কল্যাণাদকারণে আত্মান মায়াসম্বসি ।

(১) বি—ওহে আবারও সারিকা বলিতেছে। “সখি লজ্জা করিও না। প্রদীপ
কল্যাণত্ব প্রদীপ বরেই অভিলষ করে।” যাই হউক, এই যে কল্যাণ চিত্রিত হইয়াছে,
সে দশনীয় বটে।

রা—যদি তাহাই হয় তবে অবহিত হইয়া শোনা যাউক। ইহা কৌতূহলের
বিষয় বটে।

বি—ওহে বন্ধো, পণ্ডিতমানী হইও না। ইহার মুখে শুনিয়া আমিই সকল ব্যাখ্যা
করিব (উভয়ের শ্রবণ)। ওনেছ বন্ধো সারিকা কর্তৃক কি উক্ত হইল? “সখি
এই পদ্মপত্র ও মৃণালবলয়গুলি দূরে রাখ। ইহাদের প্রয়োজন নাই। কেন অকারণ
নিজকে কেশ দিতেছ।”

(২) J.—Lo, the parrot is again talking—“My dear, be not
ashamed. Such a gem of a girl cannot but desire for such a
husband.” The lady thus pictured is, however, worth seeing.

K.—If so, let us attentively hear. There is room for curiosity
in it.

J.—O friend, do not entertain a false conceit on your scholar-
ship. Hearing from her I shall explain to you all. (Both listen)
Friend, have you heard what she talked of? “My dear, take
away these lotus leaves and bracelets. No use of them. Why
are you distressing yourself in vain?”

(৩) ঐবহিতী=অ্যাপ্তবিশী। অবকাশঃ=অবসরঃ। কুতুহলঃ=ইর্ষ্য।
কুতুহলং কৌতুকে স্যাত্ প্রস্নেপি চ দৃশ্যত ইতি মেদিনী। চব্ধ=ধারয়। ব্যাখ্যাস্থি
=বি+আচ্ + অন্ + লুট্, ইট্। অচ্চিত্তঃ স্যাজিতি স্যাজাদিভঃ। অটে।
অবধি অচ্চী অচ্চি অক্শী অক্শে। স্যাতা ক্শাতা। স্যাসতি-তে, ক্শাসতি-তে।
অটাম্। অচট। অচীত। স্যাতাৎ ক্শাতাৎ ক্শাসাতাৎ ক্শাসীৎ।
ক্শাসীৎ। অচ্চ্যত্ অচ্চ্যত্ অক্শাসীত্ অক্শাস। স্যাসতি ক্শাসতি।

अव्यायि, अकशायि । ख्यातुम् क्शातुम् । ख्याता क्शाता । ख्यातः क्शातः । अक्षाणः । अक्षिङ् व्यक्तायां बाचीत्यदादिः । तत्र ख्या प्रकाशन इति च धातुवर्त्तते । “अयमार्षधातुकमात्रविषयइत्यावेयादयः । अन्ये तु सामान्येन मन्यन्ते” इति साधनः । भट्टोजिस्तु साधवादीनां मतं मुञ्चङ्घ्य अयं सार्वधातुकमात्र-विषय इति व्यवस्थापितवान् । अतीयं ख्याधातुः न आर्षधातुके प्रयोक्तव्यः । अयं ख्याजदेशः ख्शादिः । तस्य विभावा शकारस्य यत्वम् । खरि चेति ख्कारस्य चर्त्तम् (८।१।५५) ।

राजा—वयस्य, न केवलं श्रुतम् । अभिप्रायोऽपि लक्षितः ।

विदू—भो वयस्य, अज्ज वि कुरकुराअदि एव्व एसा सारिआ दासीए धोआ । ता सव्वं सुणिअ वक्खाण-इस्सम् । (ख)

राजा—युक्तमभिहितम् ।

(पुनराकर्णयतः ।)

विदू—भो वयस्य, एसा क्खु सारिआ दासीए दुहिदा चउव्वेदी ब्रह्मणो विअ रिचाइं पठिदुं पउता । (ख)

राजा—वयस्य, कथय । किमप्यन्यचेतसा मया नाव-धारितं किमनयोक्तमिति ।

(क) भो वयस्य, अद्यापि कुरकुरायत एवैषा सारिका दास्याः पुत्री । तत्सर्वं श्रुत्वा व्याख्यासे ।

(ख) भो वयस्य, एषा खलु सारिका दास्या दुहिता चतुर्वेदी ब्राह्मण इव ऋचः पठिषुं प्रवृत्ता ।

(१) राजा—वयस्य, केवल शोना इत्येव नहि—अतिशोभनं वृत्तां विनाहरे ।

वि—वक्ता, एतन्तु एवै प्राचीन कथां सारिका कुरकुर करिउतेहे । उन्निना मकलहे बाधा करिउतेहि ।

रा—बेश बलेश । (उड्डयन पुनर्वात अवग) ।

वि—ओहे वयस्य, এই দাসীর হুহিতা সারিকা, চতুর্বেদ ব্রাহ্মণের স্থায় নিশ্চিত
কৃষ্ণ পাঠ আরম্ভ করিয়াছে ।

রা—বন্ধো বল—কিঞ্চিৎ অন্তমনস্ক থাকায় উহার উক্তি অবধারণ করিতে পারি
নাই ।

2) K.—Friend, not only heard, but understood too.

J.—Friend, this ill-begotten parrot is still chirping ' I shall hear and explain.

K.—Well said (They both listen).

J.—O friend, the bastardly parrot has surely commenced to chant the *Rik* verses, just like a Brahmin versed in the four *vedas*.

K.—Dear, tell me what it is. I was a little unmindful and could not understand what she discoursed.

(3) कुरकुरायते = कुरकुराच्च कुरीति - chirps. अव्यक्तानुकरणात्
वृज्ज्वगाहान्दन्तौ डाजिति (५।४।५७) डाचि विवाचति बह्वलं च भवत इति
वक्तव्यादद्विव्यञ्जनम् । ततो डाचि कुरत् कुरा इति स्थितं नित्यमावेदिते डाचीति
कुराच्चस्य तकारस्य परस्य ककारस्य चीभयोः पररूपे ककारः । ततः कष ।
नोद्धितादिडाज्भ्यः कष इति वा कष इति विकल्पे तड् । अकृतसार्वधातुकयो-
र्दीर्घं (७।४।२५) इत्यार्धधातुके यकारे परे अकारस्य दीर्घत्वम् । कुरत् + डाच्
+ खट् त = कुरकुरायते । The affix कष् is applied to लोटित and
डाजन्त words. डाच्प्रत्यय can occur with onomatopoeic words
when डाच् follows the word is reduplicated. कष् प्रत्ययान्त
roots are उभयपदी । कचः = कृगुमन्वान् ।

चतुर्वेदः = चतुरो वेदानधीते वेद वेति तद्वितार्थोत्तरपदसमाहारि चेति तत्पुरुषः ।
ततः द्विगोलुगनपत्यइति (४।१।८८) तद्वितस्य लुक् । तद्वितस्यात्र तदधीते तत्वेद
इति सूचेत्युत्पन्नः (४।२।५९) । तथाच वार्त्तिकम् “सर्वसादेद्विगीच ख” इति

(४।२।६०) सर्वादः सार्दङ्गीयीत्पन्नस्य तद्धितस्य अजादः नृन् भवतीत्यर्थः ।
चतुर्वेदोति तु केषाञ्चित् संस्कृतम् । तत्र चत्वारो वेदाः सन्त्यस्य पाठ्यत्वेनेतीति ।
कथं न तस्य लोप इति च त एव प्रष्टव्याः । वस्तुतस्तु चतुर्वेदीत्यपाधिनीयम् ।

विदू । भो एवम् भणादि ।

दुःखद्वेषणश्चनुराशो लज्जा गुरुर्ध परव्यसो अप्या ।

पिञ्चसहि विसमं प्रेम्भं मरणं मरणं एवमेकं ॥ (क)

राजा—(मस्मितम्) वयस्य एवंविधं भवन्तं ब्राह्मणं मुक्ता
कोऽन्य एवंविधानामृचामभिन्नः ।

विदू । तदो किं एव क्व एदम् । (ख)

राजा—ननु गायिकेयम् ।

विदू । किं गायिका तदो किं कहिन्ना । (ग)

(क) भो एवम् भणति ।

दुर्लभजनानुरागो लज्जा गर्वो परवश आत्मा ।

प्रियसखि विषमं प्रेम मरणं मरणं नु वरमेकम् ।

(ख) ततः किं नु खल्वेतत् ।

(ग) किं गायिका । ततः किं कथितम् ।

(१) वि—उद्दे ऐक्यं वनिउद्दे—दुर्लभजनानुराग इत्यादि

रा—(मस्मिते) वयस्य तेषां तुला ब्राह्मणं वाञ्छितं अदृशं क्व मन्त्रं कञ्चिज्

वाक् के इहेते पात्रे ?

वि—तवे उहा कि ?

रा—उद्दे इहा गाथा ।

वि—कि गाथा ? तवे कि वना इहेन ?

(२) J—Well, she is talking thus : "It is my love for one &c."

K.—Friend, no other Brahmin than one like yourself can be
versed in such *Rik* verses.

J.—Well, what is it then ?

K.—O, it is a ballad.

J.—What a ballad ? Then what did she express ?

(3) मुक्ता=वर्जयित्वा । गायिका=कन्दोययितो वाग्विशेषः । गाथा + कन् + टाप् । संज्ञायां कन् । अभावितपंस्काञ्चेति (७, ३।४८) अकारस्य इत्त्वम् । गाथा श्लोके संस्कृतान्यभाषायां गेयवृत्तयोरिति मेदिनी ।

राजा—वयस्य, कयापि, श्लाघ्ययौवनया प्रियतममना-
मादयन्त्या जीवितनिरपेक्षयोक्तम् ।

विदु—(उच्चैर्विहस्य) भोः किं एदेहिं वक्त्रभणितेहिं । उज्जु-
एव्व किं ण भणसि जह मं एव्व अणासाअअन्तोएत्ति ।
अस्सहा को अस्सो कुसुमचावव्ववदेसेण णिच्चवीअदि ।
(हस्ततानं दत्त्वोच्चैर्विहसति ।) (क)

राजा—(ऊर्ध्वमवलोक्य) धिङ् मुखं, किमुच्चैर्विहसता
त्वया तपस्विनी त्रासितेयं येनोड्डीयान्यत्र क्वापि गता ।

(इति निरूपयतः ।)

विदू—(विलोक्य) भो वयस्य, अस्मधा मा संभावेहि ।
एसा कअल्लीघरं एव्व गदा । ता एहि । अणुसरेह्म ।

(इति परिक्रामतः) (ख)

(क) भोः, किमेतैर्वक्त्रभणितैः । अज्जुक्कमेव किं न भणसि यथा सामेवाना-
सादयन्त्येति । अन्यथा कोऽन्यः कुसुमचापव्यपदेशेन निज्ञायते ।

(ख) भो वयस्य, अन्यथा मा संभावय । एसा कदलीगृहमेव गता । तदेहि ।
अनुसरावः ।

(১) রা—বয়স্ক কোনও উৎকৃষ্টযৌবনা রমণী প্রিয়তমকে না পাইয়া জীবনে
নিরপেক্ষ হইয়া ইহা বলিয়াছে ।

বি—(উচ্চহাস্ত) ওহে এই কুটিল কথার ফল কি ? সরল ভাবে কেন বল না
যে আমাকেই না পাইয়া ইত্যাদি । তাহা না হইলে আর কে কন্দর্পস্থলে নিহত
হইবে । (হাত তালি দিয়া উচ্চ হাস্ত)

রা—(উর্ধ্বে দেখিয়া) দিক্ মুখ, উচ্চহাস্যে এই সারিকাকে ত্রাসিতা করিলে কেন ?
না জানি উড়িয়া কোথায় গেল ! (নিরূপণোত্ত) ।

বি—(দর্শনপূর্বক) ওহে বকো, অন্তরূপ ননে করিও না,—এই কবলী গৃহেই
থিয়াছে । এস, অনুসরণ করি (উভয়ের পরিভ্রমণ) ।

(২) K.—Friend, disappointed of her lover and indifferent to
her life, some lady with an excellent youth, has thus lamented—

J. (With a loud laugh) O what is the use of this evasive
statement ? Why do you not frankly say that disappointed of
myself &c. ... ? If not so, who else can be passed off as the god of
love ? (Claps and laughs loudly).

K.—(Looking up) Fie, fool, why have you frightened the parrot
with your loud laugh ? She has flown away ! (Trying to find out).

J.—(Looking) Friend, do not think otherwise. She has surely
gone to this plantain house. Come, let us follow (They go).

(৩) শ্লাঘ্যযৌবনয়া = প্রশংসনীয়তাবয়স্যয়া । অনাসাদয়ন্যা = অলভমানয়া ।
জীবননিরপেক্ষয়া = প্রাণান্ অবজানন্যা । বক্রভাষিতৈঃ = কুটিলবচনৈঃ । ঋজুকাম্ =
সরলম্ । স্বার্থে কন্ । কুমুমচাপব্যপদেশেন = কন্দর্পস্থলে । নিরুযুতে = অপলভ্যতে ।
তপস্বিনী = বরাহী, অনুকম্পয়তি যাবৎ । তপস্বী তাপসে আনুকম্পে বিষম
যোষিতীতি মেদিনী ।

রাজা—দুর্বারাং কুমুমশরব্যথাং বহন্যা

কামিন্যা যদভিহিতং পুরঃ সখীনাম্ ।

तद्वयः शुक्रशिशुसारिकाभिरुक्तं

धन्यानां श्रवणपथातिथित्वमेति ॥

(1) रा—इन्द्राग्रमदनवाधिता कामिनीर मयीमयीने कथित वाक्य पुनराग्र नि ५-
उक्तसारिकादि कर्तृक उद्भासित इहेरा श्रुतौदेव कर्णपथेन अतिथि हय ।

(2) K.—Whatever is uttered before companions, by females suffering from the unbearable attack of love, comes, being repeated by the parrots and their young ones as a guest to the ears of the fortunate.

(3) दुवारां कुसुमशरव्यथां वहन्त्या कामिन्या मखीनां पुरी यदभिहितं तद भयः शुक्रशिशुसारिकाभिरुक्तं धन्यानां श्रवणपथातिथित्वमेति ।

(4) द दुःखेन वाध्यत इति ता दुवारां दुःखजाम् । ईषदुःमष, कृष्णकृष्णार्थं
स्वत्विति खल् । कुसुमशरव्यथां मदनपीडां वहन्त्या धारयन्त्या कामिन्या रमण्या
मखीनां सहचरीनां पुरः अये यदभिहितं कथितं तद भयः पुनः शुकानां कीराणां
शिशवः श्रावकाः सारिकाश्च ताभिरुक्तं सत् धन्यानां सुकृतिनां सुकृतौ पुण्यवान्
धन्यइत्यमरः । श्रवणमेव पथाः तस्य अतिथित्वं कर्णपथाभ्यागतत्वम् । ऋक्
पूरुषः पथामानचइति उमासान्तः अप्रत्ययः । एति प्राप्नोति ।

(5) विरहिणीवाक्यानि यकाटिभिरुक्तानि पुण्यवतामेव श्रुतिं विशन्ति ।

(5) ...वहन्ती... कामिनी... अभिहितवती... तेन... उक्तेन... अतिथित्वमैयतं ।

(8) प्रहर्षिणीहस्तम् । श्री जौ गन्विदशयतिः प्रहर्षिणीयमिति लक्षणात् ।

The order is म-न-ज-र-ग and the pauses (यति) shall be at the end of the third and thence the tenth vowel in each line.

(12) मदनशरव्यथामिति तन्वङ्गेति शिशुशुक्रसारिकाभिरिति च सरस्वती-
कक्षाभरणधृतः पाठः । तत्र शिशवः शुकाः सारिकाश्चेति इन्द्रः । ताभिरित्यर्थः ।

विदू—भो बभ्रस्य, एदं क्कु कभ्रलीचरभम् जाव
पविसम् । (इत्युभौ प्रविशतः) भोः अलं दाव दासीण

ধোয়াএ সারিআএ অসেসণপঅন্তেণ, ইধ দাব্ মলমমারু-
দুব্বেলন্তবালকঅলীদলসীঅলে সিলাদলে উববিসিঅ মুহু-
তশং বীসম্ম । (ক)

রাজা—যদভিরুচিতং ভবতে ।

বিটু—(পার্শ্বতোঽবলোক্য) । ভো বশস্স, এদেণ উগ্ঘাডি-
অদুব্বারেণ দুহবানরেণ তাএ সারিআএ পস্সারেণ হোদব্বম্ । (খ)

রাজা—বয়স্য, নিরুপ্যতাম্ ।

বিটু—জং ভবং আস্সবেদিতি । (পরিক্রম্যাবলোক্য চ ।)
এসী বি চিত্তফলস্সো । জাব ণং গেষ্ছামি । (গৃহীত্বা নিরুপ্য
চ হৃষং নাটয়তি ।) (গ)

রাজা—(সকৌতুকম্) বয়স্য, কিমেতত্ ।

(ক) ভো বয়স্য, এতত্ খলু কদলীগৃহম্ । যাবত্ প্রবিশ্যাবঃ । ভো অলং তস্সা
দাস্সাঃ পুত্রাঃ সারিকায়া অন্বেষণপ্রযবেণ । ইহ তাবত্ মলয়মাকুতোহিল্লদবালক-
দলীদলশ্রীতং সিলাতলে উপবিষ্য মুহুৰ্ণং বিখাম্যাবঃ ।

(খ) ভো বয়স্য, এতেনীদঘাটিতদ্বারেণ দুহবানরেণ তস্সাঃ সারিকায়াঃ পস্সারেণ
ভবিতব্যম্ । (গ) যহবানান্নাপয়তীতি । এষোপি চিত্তফলকঃ । যাবদেণ
গৃহ্ণামি ।

(১) বি—ওহে বরম্ম এই সেই কদলী গৃহ—প্রবেশ করা বাড়ক । (উভয়ের প্রবেশ) ।
ওহে সেই দাসীর পুত্রী সারিকার অন্বেষণে প্রয়োজন নাই । এই মলয়পবনমঞ্চলব-
কদলীগজীতলশ্রীতলে উপবেশন পূর্বক মুহূৰ্ত্ত বিশ্রান্তিলাভ করিব ।

রা—বেরূপ তোমার অভিরুচি ।

বি—(পার্শ্ব অবলোকন) ওহে বকো, দুহবানরোদ্ভবাটিত এই সেই সারিকার
পিত্তর ।

রা—বরম্ম, নিরূপণ কর ।

वि—वैरूप तोमार आदेश । (परित्रयण उ दर्शन) এই চিত্রকলক, গ্রহণ করি
(গ্রহণ ও নিরূপণপূর্বক হৃদ প্রকাশ) ।

রা—(সকৌতুকে) কি হে বরত ?

(2) J.—O friend, this is the plantain house, let us enter.
(Entering) O, it is useless to search for that bastardly parrot. Let
us sit down and rest for a moment, on this rock which is as cold
as a leaf of a new plantain moved by the south wind.

K.—As you like.

J.—(Looking at the sides). Friend, this might be the cage of
the parrot, opened by the monkey.

K.—Find it out, friend.

J.—I obey you. (Walking and seeing) This is the board too.
Let me take it up (Picks up and expresses joy).

K.—(With curiosity) what is it friend ?

(3) मलयति=मलयस्य मारुतेन पवनेन उदवेक्षन्ती सञ्चलन्ती बाला कदली
तस्या दलं पवनिष शीतलं तस्मिन्=दनिषपवनसञ्चलनगवकदलीपञ्चनीतले ।
उदवेक्षत्—उद + वेक्ष् + शल् । वेक्ष् चलने । भ्वादिः । वेक्षति । विवेक्ष् ।
वेक्षिष्यति । अवेक्षीत् । Cf :—मिग्धश्यामलकान्तिलिप्तवियती वेक्षदबलाका घना
इति मङ्गानाटकम् । भवते—कच्यर्थानां प्रीयमाण इति चतुर्थी ।

विदू—भो वञ्चस्व दिट्टिआ बड्ढसि एदं तं जं मए भणिदं
तुमं जेब्ब एत्थ आलिहिदो, अस्सहा को अस्सो कुंसुमचाबब्बव-
देसेण णिह्णवीअदि त्ति । (क)

राजा । (सहर्षं हस्तौ प्रसार्य) सखे दर्शय दर्शय ।

विदू । ण दे दंसइस्सं । सावि कस्सआ एत्थ एब्ब
आलिहिदा त्ति । किं पारिदोसिएण बिणा ईदिसं कस्सआअणं
दंसोअदि । (ख)

(ক) ভীঃ বয়স্য দিষ্টা বর্ধসে । এতদ্ব্যন্থময়া ভবিতম্ । তমেবাবা-
লিখিতঃ । অন্যথা কৌণ্ডিন্যঃ কুসুমচাপব্যপদেশেন নিরুযুত ইতি ।

(খ) ন তে দর্শয়িষ্যামি । সাপি কন্যাক্ষৌদ্রালিখিতেনি । তন্ কিং পারিতোষিকঞ্চ
বিনেদ্য কন্যারত্নং দর্শয়েত ।

(১) বি—ওহে তোমার অদৃষ্টে জয় । ইহা তাহাই । আমি বলিরাছি তুমিই
এখানে চিত্রিত হইয়াছ । নচেৎ কে আর কন্যার নামে গোপিত হইবে ?

রা—(সহর্ষে হস্তপ্রসারণপূর্বক) দেখে, দেখি দেখি ?

বি—তোমাকে দেখাইব না—সেই কন্যাও এখানে চিত্রিতা । বিনা পারিতোষিকে
কি ইন্দ্র কন্যারত্ন দেখাইতে হয় ?

(২) J.—Well, good luck to you ! It is as I said ; you are
delineated here ; otherwise who else can be passed off as the
god of love ?

K.—(Joyfully extending his hands) Show me friend, show me

J.—No, I shall not show this. That girl also is portrayed here.
How can such a jewel of a girl be shown without a reward ?

(৩) পারিতোষিকঞ্চ = পুরস্কারমূল্যে ন । পরিতোষঃ প্রযোজন মস্ত্যেতি প্রযোজন-
মিতি ঠক্ (৫১১।১৫২) ।

রাজা ।—(কটকমর্পয়ন্তেব বলাদ্ গৃহীত্বা পশ্যতি ।

বিলোক্য সবিচক্ষরং) বয়স্য পশ্য ।

লীলাবধূতপদ্মা কথয়ন্তী পদ্মপাতমধিকং নঃ ।

মানসমুপৈতি কেয়ং চিত্রগতা রাজহংসীব ॥

(১) রা—(বলয় প্রদান, বলে গ্রহণ ও দর্শনপূর্বক সবিচক্ষরে) বয়স্য দেখ, বিলাস-
বিকশিতপদ্মা, আমার প্রতি অধিকগন্ধগাতপ্রকাশকারিণী চিত্রগতা এই কোন্
অঙ্গনা রাজহংসীর ন্যায় মানসে প্রবেশ করিতেছে ?

K.—(Giving bracelet and snatching and seeing with surprise)
Friend, see.

Gently shaking lotuses in sport and indicating much love to me, what lady is this in drawing, who is stealing into my mind, just like a white gopse having a peculiar gait, who enters into the lake *Manasha*, with much motion of its wings ?

(३) लीलावधूतपदमा अधिकं नः पक्षपातं कथयन्ती चित्रगता इयं का राज-
हंसीव मानसमुपैति ?

(४) लीलया क्रीडया । लीला कैलिर्विलासय गङ्गाभवावजक्रियेति हेमचन्द्र
भवधूतं कम्पितं पदमं पङ्कजं यथा सा तर्थात्ता । क्रीडाकम्पितकमला । अधिक
मतिरिक्तं नोऽस्माकम् । अस्मदेदर्थेति एकत्वे बहुलं वा । पक्षपातम् अनुराग
पक्षे पक्षधूननञ्च कथयन्ती प्रकटयन्ती चित्रगता आनिव्यभ्यिता । पक्षे चित्रं
शंभनं गतं गमनं यस्याः सा । चारुगमना । इयं का रमणी राजहंसीव
मानसं चित्तं पक्षे मरः उपैति विशति । हंसानां वर्षास मानसे गमनं प्रसिद्धम् ।
जलधरसमये मानसे यान्ति हंसा इति साहित्यदर्पणः ।

(५) चञ्चललीलासरोजा केयमङ्गना मय्यनुरागं प्रकाशयन्ती इदमधिकरोति
यथा मानसं राजहंसी ।

(६) लीलावधूतपदमया...कथयन्त्य...मनसम् उपेयते कथं अनया...चित्र
गतया राजहंसीव ।

(७) आर्या इन्द्रः ।

(१०) उपमा ।

अपिच ।

विधायापूर्वपूर्णन्दुमस्या मुखमभूद् भुवम् ।

धाता निजासनाभोजविनिमीलनदुःस्थितः ॥

(१) आर्यो विधाता ईश्वर मुख अपूर्व पूर्णरूप करिषा निश्चित निजासनपद्मेन
नन्दोच्छेत्तुं कष्टे उपविष्टे हिलेन ।

(२) Besides,—the creator having made her face a charming
full moon, was surely inconvenienced by the closing of the lotus
which was his seat. -

(३) विधाता अस्या मुखमपूर्वपूर्णेन्दुं विधाय भुवं निज्जासनार्धोजविनिमीलन-
दुःस्थितः अभूत् ।

(४) विधाता सष्टा अस्याः कामिन्या मुखमानन मपूर्वे मद्भुत पूर्णेन्दुं पूर्ण-
चन्द्रं विधाय कृत्वा भुवं नियतं स्वस्य निजस्य आसनमिवार्धोजं पदमं तस्य विनि-
मीलनेन संकोचेन दुःस्थितः कष्टेन उपविष्टः । स्वासनपदमसङ्कीर्णदुःखोपविष्टः ।
अभदवर्तिष्ट । चन्द्रोदये कमलस्य निमीलनादिति भावः ।

(५) विधाता अस्या मुखं चन्द्रं कृतवान् । तेनास्यासनपदं निमीलितम् ।
भूतलस्य उपवेशनं कर्त्तुं कारं जातम् ।

(६) अभावि धावा दुःस्थितेन ।

(७) अनुष्टुप् ।

(१०) धातुर्दुःस्थितेरसम्बन्धेऽपि तत्सम्बन्धीतावतिशयोक्तिः । सा च विषमकाव्य-
लिङ्गीतुप्रेक्षानुजीविता । विरुद्धकार्यस्योत्पत्तिर्यवानर्थस्य वा भवेत् । विरुपघटना-
वामौ विषमालङ्कारौ इति त्रिवेति विषमालङ्कारलक्षणात् ।

ततः प्रविशति सागरिका सुसङ्गता च ।

साग । सहि सुसङ्गदे ण समासादिदा अहोहिं सारिभा ।
ता चित्तफलं वि दाव इमादो कअलीघरादो गेह्णिअ लहुं
आअच्छह्ण । (क)

सुसं । सहि एवं करेह्ण (इत्युपसर्पतः) । (ख)

विट्—भो वअस्स, कीस उण एसा ओणदमुहौ आलि-
हिदा । (ग)

सुसं—(आकर्ण्य ।) सहि, जहा वसन्तभो मन्तेदि तंहा
तक्केमि भट्टिणा वि एत्थ होदव्वम् । ता कअलीघरगुम्भ
त्तरिभा भविअ पेक्खह्ण । (ख)

(इत्युभे आकर्णयतः ।)

(क) सखि, सुसंगते, न समासादितास्त्राभिः सारिका । तस्मिन्फलकमपि तावदस्मात् कदलीगृह्णाद् गृहीत्वा लघ्वागच्छाव ।

(ख) सखि, एवं कुर्वः ।

(ग) भो वयस्य, कस्मात् पुनरेषावनतमुख्यालिखिता ।

(घ) सखि, यथा वसन्तको मन्त्रयन्तं तथा तर्कयामि भर्वाण्येव भवितव्यम् । तत्कदलीगृह्णन्मान्तरिता भूत्वा प्रेषावहं ।

(१) (सारिका और सुसंगतार प्रवेश)

ना—सखि सुसंगते, सारिकाके पाँउरा गेल ना । এই कदली গৃহ হইতে চিত্রফলক এইরা নীচ আসিব ।

सू—सखि ताहाई करिव । (गमन)

बि—ওহে বকো, সে অবনতমুখী চিত্রিতা হইয়াছে কেন ?

সূ—(শুনিয়া) সখি, বসন্তক কথা বলিতেছে, তবে রাজাও এখানেই আছেন । অতএব কদলীগৃহস্থান্तरিতা হইয়া দেখিব (উভয়ের প্রবেশ ।)

(Enter Sagarika and Soosangata).

(2) Sa—Dear *Susangata*, we could not overtake the Parrot. So let us soon now get away the picture board from this plantain house.

Soo.—Let us do it, dear. (Both going).

J.—Friend, why is she pictured with her face downwards ?

Soo.—(Listening) Dear, the king must be by, as *Basantaka* is speaking. So let us observe, being concealed in the bush of the plantain house. (They listen).

(3) कदलीगृहगुणान्तरिता = कदलीगृहसम्वसंहता । अत्रकाष्ठे सम्वसन्धौ-
इत्यमरः । गुण *i.e.*, a shrub, bush, thicket, cluster.

राजा—वयस्य, पश्य पश्य । (विधायापूर्वपूर्णेन्दुमित्यादि पुनः पठति ।)

सुसं—सखि, दिष्टिमा वड्ढसि । एसो दे हिअअवहहो तुमं जेव्व वसेदि । (क)

সাগ—(সলজ্জম্) সহি, কীস পরিহাসসীলদাএ
ইম' জন' লহু' করিসি । (খ)

বিদূ—(রাজান' চালয়িত্বা) ণ' ভাষামি, কীস এসা
অণদমুহী আলিহিদা । (গ)

(ক) সহি, দিষ্টা বর্ধসি । এষ তে হৃদয়বল্লভস্তামেব বর্ধয়তি ।

(খ) সহি, কিমিতি পরিহাসশীলতয়িমং জনং লহুং করিষ্যসি ।

(গ) ননু ভাষামি । কিমিত্যেধাবনতমুখ্যালিখিতা ।

(১) রা—বরষ, দেখ, দেখ, (বিধাতা ইহার মুখ ইত্যাদির পুনঃ কথন) ।

সু—সখি, তোমার অদৃষ্টের জর । এই তোমার রূপবরষ তোমাকেই বর্ণনা
করিতেছেন ।

সি—(লজ্জার সহিত) সখি পরিহাসে আমাকে লহু করিতেছ কেন ?

বি—(রাজাকে নাড়িয়া) ওহে জিজ্ঞাসা করি কেন সে অবনতমুখী অঙ্কিতা
হইরাছে ?

(২) K.—Friend, see, see (Repeats the Creator &c....).

Soo.—Good luck to you, my dear ; your beloved is describing
you.

Sag. —(Bashfully) My dear, do not lower me with your jest.

J.—(Nudging the king) Well, I say why is she portrayed with
her face downwards ?

(৩) লঘুম্=সারণ্যম্ ।

রাজা—বয়স্য, সারিক্যৈব সকলমাবেদিতম্ ।

সুসং—(বিহস্য) সহি, দংসিদং সারিআএ 'অত্তণো
মেহাবিত্তণ' । (ক)

বিদূ—অবি সুহাঅদি দে লোঅণং ণ বেত্তি । (খ)

সাগ—(সসাদ্ব্যসং স্বগতম্) হহী হহী । ণ আণে

किं एतद्य भण्णस्सदि । जं सच्चं एब्ब मरणजीविदाणं अन्तरं
वट्ठामि । (ग)

(क) सखि दर्शितं सारिकया आत्मनी मेधावित्तम् ।

(ख) अपि सुखायते ते लीचनं न वेति ।

(ग) हा धिक् हा धिक् न जाने किमव भणिष्यति, यत् सत्यमेव मरणजीवि-
तयोरन्तरं वर्त्ते ।

१) रा.—वयस्य, सारिकाइ मकल बलिग्राहे ।

सु.—(हास्य) सखि, सारिका निकेर अतिशक्तिं देखाईग्राहे ।

वि.—तोमार उक्तुः सूत्रलाभं करितेहे किं ना ।

सा.—(मञ्जरे, अश्रुत) हाय धिक्, हाय धिक्, जानि ना एथन किं बलिबेन । मटाइं
जीवनमरणेर मध्ये आह्वि ।

(२) K.—Friend, the parrot has expressed all-

Soo.—(Laughing) Dear, the parrot has proved her retentive
instinct.

J. —Are your eyes feeling pleasure ?

Sag.—(With fight and aside) Alas, alas, I do not know
what he will now declare ? Truly I am now between life and
death.

(३) सुखायते—सुखं वेदयन् अनुभवतीत्यर्थः । सुखादिभ्यः कर्तृवेदनायामिति
क्यङ् (३।१।१८)

राजा—वयस्य, सुखायतइति किमुच्यते ।

लक्ष्मणादूरयुगं व्यतीत्य सुचिरं भ्रान्त्वा नितम्बस्थले
मध्येऽस्यास्त्रिवलीतरङ्गविषमे निश्चन्दतामागता ।
मददृष्टिस्तृषितेव संप्रति शनैराकृष्टं तुङ्गौ स्तनौ
साकाङ्क्षं मुहुरीक्षते जललवप्रस्यन्दिनी शोचने ॥

(১) রাজা—বরষ, হুখলাত কি বল ?

আমার চক্ষু: অতি কষ্টে ইহার উরুদর অতিক্রম পূর্বক বহুক্ষণ, জঘনস্থলে ভ্রমণ করিয়া জিবলিনিমিত্তক অসমান মধ্যদেশে নিশ্চয় হইয়াছে। সম্প্রতি অন্ধে অন্ধে তুমি স্তনদ্বয় আরোহণ পূর্বক, ভূবিতের দ্বার উহা, আকাজ্জক সহিত পুনঃ পুনঃ সলিলকণাশ্রাবি নগ্ননদ্বয়কে দর্শন করিতেছে।

(২) K.—Friend, why pleasure alone ?

Having passed over her thighs with difficulty, and moving long on her buttocks, and being arrested by the middle of her body which is uneven owing to the rising folds of her skin over the navel, my eyes, as if insatiate, slowly rising over her heaving breasts, are now resting on her eyes casting drops of tears.

(৩) কচ্ছাদস্থা জরুয়ং ব্যতীত্য নিতম্বস্থলি সুচির' ভান্ধা নিবলীতরঙ্গ-বিষম মध्ये নিষ্পন্দতামাগতা মহৃষ্টি: শনৈ: তুঙ্গী সনৌ আকৃষ্ট ত্বপিতেব সম্প্রতি জললবপ্রস্রন্দিণী লীচনে মুহু: সাকাঙ্ক্ষমীচতে।

(৪) কচ্ছাদস্থা কষ্টেন অস্থা জরুয়ং সক্ষিভ্য' ব্যতীত্য অতিক্রম্য নিতম্ব-স্থলি স্যোচিতং সুচির' বহুক্ষণ' ভান্ধা চলিতা নিবল্যা: উদরাবয়ববিশেষস্ব-তরঙ্গৈ: ভ্রষ্টংবিষমে উন্নতাননং। ভ্রষ্টং সুরঙ্গ জর্মিবেত্যমর:। মध्ये মধ্যভাগে নিষ্পন্দতা নিষ্পন্দতাম্ আগতা প্রাপা মহৃষ্টির্মম নয়ন শনৈর্মন্দ' তুঙ্গী চক্ষৌ সনৌ কুচৌ আকৃষ্ট উত্কম্য ত্বপিতেব পিপাসিতেব তুঙ্গস্থানারীক্ষণ্যান্থা ত্বা ভবত্যেবেত্যর্থ:। সম্মত্বধুনা জলস্ব লব' কণং। লবলেশকণাণবত্বমর:। পুন: পুন: প্রস্রন্দয়ত: মুচ্যত ইতি বহুল মাভীল্যেইতি (১২।৮১) ণিনি:। জললবপ্রস্রন্দিণী সলিলকণস্রাবিণী লীচনে নয়নে মুহুর্বার' বার' সাকাঙ্ক্ষং সাভিলাষম্ ইচ্ছতে প্রস্রতি।

(৫) চিবগতায়া অস্থা জরুয়ং দৃষ্টা সুচির' জঘনদেশীঃবলীকিত:। ততো বলিময়ীত্যানবম্বুরী মধ্যদেশ্য বিলীকিত:। অধুনাস্থা স্তুঙ্গী কুচৌ দৃষ্টা ত্বপিতে ইব মগ্নয়নে অস্থা: সলিলকণাশ্রাবীলীচনয়ী: স্যাপিতে।

(6) कृच्छ्रात्—करणे च लोकात्पृच्छकृत्कतिपयस्यासत्त्वचनस्येति वा पञ्चमी (२।१।३२) । पक्षे कृच्छ्रेण ।

व्यतीत्य—वि + अति + इण् + ल्यप् । ऋस्वस्य कृति पिति तुगिति तुक् i. e. if पकार vanishes from a कृत् प्रत्यय, a तकार is joined to the root, if it ends with a ऋस्व vowel.

विवलीतरङ्गविषमे—सञ्वेधातुभ्यङ्निति (वल् + इन्) औणादिक इन् प्रत्ययः । वलिः । वलिर्देत्यप्रभेदे च करचामरदण्डयोः । उपहारे पुमान् स्त्री तु जरया ग्रथचर्मणि । गृहदारुप्रभेदे च जठरावथं पिचंति मेदिनी । ततः कटिकागदक्तिनः इति वक्तव्याद्वा ङीष् (४।१।४८, वा) । वली । विविभक्ता वली विवली । शाकपार्थिवदित्वात् तत्पुरुषः । नतु समाहार द्विगन्तव स नपुंसकमिति (२।४।१९) नपुंसकत्वे ऋस्वत्वं दुर्वारम् । तस्या मरङ्गैर्विषमे । Some has expounded तिसृणां वलीनां समाहार म्विवली. In that case the Rule 2. 1. 17 interferes and by ऋस्वो नपुंसके प्रातिपदिकस्य, the word turns to be विवलि and so the metre is broken. The Rule द्विगोः (4. 1. 2) does not help, as it is for अकारान्तप्रातिपदिक which again is supported by the वार्तिक “अकारान्तोत्तरपदी द्विगुः स्त्रियामिष्टः” । वलि is a fold of skin over the navel, specially of women.

निस्यन्दता=नि + स्यन्द् + अच् + तल् + टाप् । स्यदि किञ्चिञ्चलने । भ्वादिः । स्यन्दते । पस्यन्दे । स्यन्दिष्यते । अस्यन्दिष्ट । स्यन्दाते । अस्यन्दि । स्यन्दितः । स्यन्दमानः । स्यन्दितुम् । स्यन्दित्वा ।

प्रस्यन्दिनी=प्र + स्यन्द + णिच् + णिनिः + ञीट् । Neutre. स्यन्दते । मस्यन्दे । स्यन्दिता । स्यन्ता । स्यन्दिष्यते, स्यन्स्यते, स्यन्स्यति । स्यन्दताम् । अस्यन्दत । स्यन्देत । स्यन्दिषीष्ट स्यन्स्यीष्ट । अस्यन्दिष्ट अस्यन्त अस्यदत् । दृश्योऽङीति वा परस्मैपदम् । Some assert that according to देविदास चक्रवर्ती अस्यन्दत् should be the optional form in लुङ्, retaining नकार (i. e. नृम्) against the Rule अनिदितां हल उभयायाः ङ्किति ।

But this is अपाणिनीय । स्यते । अस्यन्ति । स्यन्नः । स्यन्दमानः । स्यन्दित्वा
स्यन्त्वा प्रस्यन्त्य । स्यन्दिताम् स्यन्तुम् । स्यन्दयति । अस्यन्दन् । There where
these double तकार occurs only one तकार also may optionally
be retained under भ्रू भ्रि सुवर्णे । So another form increases.

(7) पञ्चान्नितम्बः स्त्रीकव्या इत्यमरः ।

(8) आगतया...मदृष्ट्या...दृषितयेव...ईदृयेते लोचने ।

(9) शार्दूलविक्रीडितं वृत्तम् ।

(10) अत्र पर्यायनामालङ्कारः । एकस्या दृष्टेरनेकस्मिन् स्थितेः । तथाहि
एकं क्रमेणानेकस्मिन् पर्यायोन्यस्ततोन्वयेति काव्यप्रकाशे । रसबदलङ्कार इति
त्वलङ्कारसर्वस्वटीकायाम् जयरथः । अयं च समाधियुक्तः दृष्टौ प्राप्तिधर्माणां
समाधानादिति भोजदेवः ।

साग—(श्रुत्वा स्वगतम्) हिअअ, प्यसीद प्यसीद ।
समस्सम समस्सस । मणोरहोवि दे दाणिं एत्तिअं भूमिं
गदो । (क)

सुसं—सहि, सुदं तुण । (ख)

साग—(विहस्य) तुमं एव्व सुणु । जाए आलेक्ख-
विस्साणं वस्सोअदि । (ग)

विदू—(फलकं निर्वर्ण्य) भो वअस्स, जस्स उण ईदिस्सी-
ओवि एव्वं पिअसमागमं बहु मस्सन्ति तस्स वि अत्तणो
उवरि को पराहवो जेण एत्थ एव्व ताए आलिहिदं अत्ताणअं
ण पेक्खसि । (घ)

(क). हृदय, प्रसीद प्रसीद । समाश्रसिहि समाश्रसिहि । मनोरथोऽपि ते
श्रदानौमिषतो भूमिं गतः ।

(খ) সখি, মৃতং ত্বয়া ।

(গ) তমেব যত্নং যস্য আলম্ব্যবিজ্ঞানং বর্ণ্যামি ।

(ঙ) ভী বয়স্য, यस्य পুনরীদৃশ্যৌপৈব প্রিয়সমাগমং বহু মন্যন্তে তস্যাপ্যাত্মন উপরি কঃ পরামবঃ যেনাত্বেব ত্যালিখিতসাত্মানং, ন প্রেমম্ ।

(১) সা—(উনিয়া স্বগত) জনয়, প্রসন্ন হও, আশ্রয় হও, তোমার অভিলান এখন এতদূর পৰ্য্যন্ত গমন করিয়াছে ।

হ—সখি, শুনেছ ?

সা—(হাস্যপূর্বক) তুমিই শোন, তোমারই আলোখা বিজ্ঞান বর্ণিত হইতেছে

বি—(কলক দর্শন পূর্বক) ওহ বকো, প্রদর্শন রমণীরাও বাহার প্রীতিকর সমাগমকে অভ্যস্ত আদর করে, তাহারও কি নিজের উপর অবহেলা হয় ? এই স্থানেই তৎকর্তৃক চিত্রিত তোমার নিজকে দেখিতেছ না কেন ?

(২) Sa.—(Listening, aside), O my soul, be of good cheer and trust : your desire has now gone so far.

Soo. —Have you heard this, dear ?

Sa.—(Smiling) You ought to hear, since your skill in delineation is described.

J.—(Looking at the board) O friend, can a man neglect himself whose delightful union even such ladies thus greatly welcome : Why are you not looking at yourself also pictured by her here ?

(৩) আলম্ব্যবিজ্ঞানং = চিত্রনৈপুণ্যম্ । পরামবঃ—অনাদরঃ ।

রাজা—(নির্বক্ষ্য) বয়স্য, অন্যথা লিখিতৌহমিতি
যত্নত্যাগাত্মন্যেব বহুমানঃ । তত্কথং ন পশ্যামি । পশ্য

ভাতি পতিতৌ লিখন্ত্যাস্তস্য বাধ্যম্বশীকরকণৌঘঃ ।

স্বৈদৌরম ইব করতলসংস্পর্শাদিষ মে বপুষি ॥

(১) রা—(দর্শন পূর্বক) বয়স্ত ইহাকর্তৃক অঙ্কিত হওরাতেই আমার অভ্যস্ত আদরসম্মান হইয়াছে । কেন দেখিব না ? দেখ—

चित्रकारीणीं पतित नेत्रजलविन्दुं हस्तस्पर्शहेतुं येन आमारं शरीरे वर्माविर्भावः
शायं शोभा पाहितेह ।

(2) K---(Looking) Friend, I do truly respect myself much as
I have been portrayed by her. Why shall I not see ? See---

The drops of falling tears of that painting lady appear,
as it were, like perspiration on my body by the touch of her
hand.

(3) लिखन्त्या सत्याः पतितः एष बाष्पाब्जश्रीकरकक्षीघः करतलसंस्पर्शाद्
मे वपुषि स्वेदोद्गम इव भाति ।

(4) लिखन्त्या अङ्गयन्त्या सत्याः एषः पतिती गलिती बाष्पाब्जः नेत्रजलस्य
श्रीकरकक्षानां विन्दूनां मीघः समूहः करतलस्य संस्पर्शाद् मे मम वपुषि दृष्टे स्वेदस्य
वर्त्मस्य उद्गमः आबिर्भावः इव भाति शोभते ।

(5) अङ्गनकाले तस्या नयनाभ्यां च्युता जलकणा मम शरीरे तत्करस्पर्श-
सञ्जाताः स्वेदविन्दव इव शोभन्ते । अनुरूपवर्णनं यथा शाकुन्तले—स्निग्धाङ्ग-
लिनिनिवेशः रेखाप्रान्तेषु दृश्यते मलिनः । अत्र च कपोलपतितं दृश्यमिदं
वर्णिकीकृतासात् ।"

(6) मीघः प्रवाहः संघाती द्रुतवृत्तं परम्परति हेमचन्द्रः । श्रीकरोन्मुकक्षः
कृता इत्यमरः । अथवा वातास्तं वारि श्रीकर इति हलायुधः । तस्माच्च बाष्पाब्ज
श्रीकरकक्षीघ इति पदं कथञ्चित् अङ्गनकाक्षीत्यादिवत् समर्थनीयम् । In बाष्पाब्ज
and श्रीकरकक्ष tautology cannot be avoided. कक्ष may however
mean सूत्रांश, "लवलेखकक्षायव" इत्यमरः । Hence बाष्पाब्जः श्रीकराणां
विन्दूनां कक्षानां लेशानां सूत्रांशानामिति यावत् मीघः संघातः ।

(8) भायते पतितेन...कक्षीघेन...स्वेदोद्गमेन...एतेन ।

(9) आर्या ।

(10) उत्प्रेक्षा ।

বিদু—(পার্শ্বতোঽবলোক্য) ভো বয়স্য, এদং কলু তাণ
সরসকমলিনীদলমুণালবিরহদং মম্বণাবত্যাশ্রমম্বণং লক্সো-
ম্বদি । (ক)

(ক) ভো বয়স্য, এতৎ খলু তম্বা: সরসকমলিনীদলমুণালবিরচিতং মদনা-
বত্যাশ্রমকং লক্ষ্যতে ।

(২) বি—(পার্শ্ব দর্শনং পুস্তক) ওহ বকো, এই তাহার কাষাবস্থা ৬৬
কমলিনীপত্রমুণালবিরচন নকিত হইতেছে-

(২) J.—(Looking at his sides) Friend, these are the prepara-
tions of fresh lotus leaves and roots indicating her love-smitten
state.

(৩) সরসেতি=সরসেন নবন অম্বক্ষণেতি যাবত্ কমলিন্যা: পশ্চিন্যা
দর্শনং মুণালেন চ বিরচিতং রচনা । ভাবে ক্ত: ।-প্রত্যয়-পশ্চিনীপত্রবিস-
নির্মিতি: ।

রাজা—বয়স্য, নিপুণমুপলক্ষিতম্ । তথাহি ।

পরিম্লানং পীনস্তনজঘনসঙ্গাদুভয়ত-

স্তনোর্মধ্যস্থান্ত: পরিমিলনমপ্রাপ্য হরিতম্ ।

ইদং ব্যস্তন্যাসং স্তম্ভভুজলতাশ্চিপবলনৈ:

কৃশাঙ্কগা: সন্তাপং বদতি নলিনীপত্রময়নম্ ॥

(১) রা—বয়স্য, উক্তম স্থির করিয়াছ । যেহেতু—

পীনস্তনজঘনসঙ্গমে প্রাপ্তবশে পরিম্লান, যেহম্বাভাগের সহিত সংস্পর্শ না ঘটাত্তে
মধ্যে হরিবর্ণ, অলসভুজলতাশ্রাপনসঞ্চালনে বিপর্যস্তরচন নলিনীপত্রম্বা কৃশাতীর
মস্তাপ ব্যক্ত করিতেছে ।

(২) K.—You have nicely judged, friend. Since—The sufferings
of that lean-bodied lady are indicated by this bed of lotus

leaves, which has been in disorder by her lean, languid arms now resting and now moving and which is green in the middle as it did not reach her slender waist, though stale on both the sides by the pressure of her heaving breasts and expansive buttocks.

(3) पौनस्रजघनसङ्गादुभयतः परिस्त्रानं तनीर्मध्यस्य परिमिलनमप्राप्य अन्तर्हरितं श्रयभुजलताक्षपवल्नैः व्यस्तन्यासमिदं नलिनीपत्रशयनं कृशाङ्गाः सन्नापं वदति ।

(4) जनौ कुचौ जघनं शीघ्रौ च स्नजघनम् । इन्द्रश्च प्राणितूर्य्यसेनाङ्गानामिति एकवद्भावः । स नपुंसकमिति क्रीवलम् । पौनस्र स्नजघनश्चेति कथं धारयः । तस्य सङ्गात् संसर्गात् । स्थूलकुचशीघ्रिसङ्गात् । उभयतः ऊर्ध्वाधो-भागयोः प्रान्तयोर्वा परिस्त्रानं चौणशीभम् । तनीः कृशस्य मध्यस्य मध्यभागस्य परिमिलनं परिमेलनं संयोगं संघर्षमिति यावत् अतिचौणत्वादप्राप्य अलम्बा अन्तरभ्यन्तरे हरितं हरिद्वर्णं । पालाशं हरितं हरिदिति हलायुधः । भुजौ लते इव इत्युपभिततत्पुरुषः । श्रययोः शिथिलयोर्भुजलतयोः चेपाः सञ्चालनानि बलनानि संवरणानि च श्रय्यांशानां प्रच्छादनानीत्यर्थः । तैः शिथिलबाहु-ह्वीसञ्चालनप्रच्छादनैः । वल वल्ल संवरणं इति धातोलुङ् । व्यस्तः बिचित्रः विषमोक्तः कृतविषमकृत इति यावत् न्यासी रचना स्थितिरिति यावत् यस्य तत् । उल्लङ्घितरचनं विपर्य्यक्तमित्यर्थः । इदं नलिनीपत्रशयनं पद्मिनीदलनिर्मितशय्या कृशाङ्गाः तन्वाः सन्नापं कामव्यथां वदति सूचयति अनुमापयतीत्यर्थः ।

(5) पौनस्रजघनमर्दनेन प्रान्तयोर्निष्प्रभं कृशस्य मध्यस्यास्पृष्टादभ्यन्तरे हरिद्वर्णं तथा शिथिलबाहुवल्लौसञ्चालननिवेशनादिभिर्विपर्य्यक्तमिदं पद्मपत्रशयनं चौणदेहायास्तस्याः सन्नापं प्रकटयति ।

(6) परिस्त्रानम् = परि + स्त्री + क्तः । स्त्रायति । नञौ । स्त्रासति । अस्त्रासीत् । आशिषि लिङि स्त्रायत् स्त्रीयात् । स्त्रायते । अस्त्रायि । स्त्रायत् । स्त्रातुम् । स्त्रात्वा ।

पीनम्=प्याय् + क्तः । ओप्यायी हडाविति भ्वादिः । प्यायते । पिये । प्यायि-
ष्यते । अप्यायि 'अप्यायिष्ट । प्याय्यते । अप्यायि । प्यायितुम् । प्यायित्वा ।
प्यायमानः । In निष्ठा when स्वाङ्वाचक, the form will be पीन ; other-
wise प्यान ; with उपसर्ग, the latter form as प्रप्यान, अप्यायान ; but if
it means अश्लुः (कूपः) or ऊधः (udder), it will be आपीन if
preceded by आङ् ।

उभयतः=उभशब्दात् तसिन् । ततो वृत्तिविषये अयमागमः । "उभादुदा-
(५।१।४४) तौ नित्यमिति नित्यग्रहणस्येदं प्रयोजनं वृत्तिविषये उभशब्दस्य प्रयोगो
माभुदुभयशब्दस्यैव यथा स्यादिति कैयटः । पर्यायोभिधानं वृत्तिरिति । कृत्-तद्धित
समासैकगणसमाद्यन्तधातुरुपाः व्रत्तयः । कैयट decides that in the
Rule 5. 2. 44 the word नित्यम् is inserted for the purpose that
in the matter of वृत्ति (i. e. कृत्, तद्धित &c.) उभ shall not be used
but उभय (i. e. उभ + अयच्). Hence तसिन् being a तद्धित, we
get उभयतः and not उभतः ।

परिमिलनम्=परि + मिल् + लाट् =परिमलनम् । नायं कटादिः । कथं
परिमिलनम् ? It is अपाणिनीयत्वादपशब्द एव if used by any ordinary
writer. As for the poets निरङ्कुशाः कवयः । Or by the परिभाषा,
संज्ञापूर्वकी विधिरनित्यः, it is usual to justify such अभियुक्तप्रयोग ।
They also give another reading to avoid this ungrammatical
form "तर्नामर्थस्यान्तःपरिमिलितमप्राप्य हरितम् ।" In which परिमिलितम्
is under भावे क्तः and similarly in the following cases :—न
दृष्टेः श्रैधिल्यं मिलन इति चेती दृष्टति मे" इत्यमरः । "व्यालनिलयमिलनेन
गरलमिव कलयति मलयसमीर"मिति जयदेवः ।

बलनैः—बल प्राचने धान्यावगोत्रे चेति आँट्यादिः परस्मैपदी च । If from
this root, बलति, बवाल, अबालीत् will be the conjugations. It

may better come from बल बल्ल संवरणे सञ्चरणे च which is दन्तीट्टादि and चात्मनेपदी बलते, बवले, बलिष्यते, अबलिषट् बलितम् &c. cf.—बबलिरे बलिरेचितमभ्यमा इति माघः । As for बलदृवाधां राधां सरसमिदमुचे सङ्घचरीति जयदेवप्रयोग, take श्रीष्टादि, बलन्ती प्राचती जीवन्तीति यावत् बाधा यस्याः ताम् ।

कृशाङ्गनाः—कृशमङ्गं यस्याः । अङ्गनावकण्ठेभ्यो वक्तव्यमिति डौष् वा । But the genuineness of this वार्त्तिक is not acknowledged by all. They make डौष् in such cases on the strength of चकार in 4. 1. 55, which collects others not mentioned. But says भट्टोजि—“एतत् भाष्याद्यनुक्तत्वादप्रमाणम् इति प्रामाणिकाः ।”

(8) परिच्छानेन...हरितेन...अनेन व्यस्तन्यासेन...सन्तापः उच्यते ..नलिनौ-पत्रशयनेन ।

(9) शिखरिणीवृत्तम् । रसैः कट्टैश्चिन्ना य-म-न-स-भ-ल-गः शिखरिणीति लक्षणात् । i. e. यति should be in each line after the sixth vowel (रस) and thence after the eleventh (कट्ट) and the order is य-म-न-स-भ-ल-गः ।

(10) अत्र अनुमानाख्योऽलङ्कारः । कार्यमुक्तिन कारणावगतेः । तथाहि अनुमानं तु विच्छिन्ना ज्ञानं साध्यस्य साधनादिति । विच्छित्तिः कविप्रतिभीत्येता चमत्कृतिरित्यर्थः ।

(11) अत्र प्रसादाख्यां गुणः । तथाच लक्षणम्—“युतिसात्रेण शब्दास्तु येनार्थप्रत्ययो भवेत् । साधारणः समयाणां स प्रसादो गुणो मत इति काव्यप्रकाशे ।

(12) विसिनीपत्रशयनमिति मन्मटराघवभट्टाभ्यां धृतः पाठः । तत्र विसिन्याः कृषालिन्याः पत्रिन्या इति यावत् पत्राणां दलानां शयनमित्यर्थः । प्रशिथिलभुजा-क्षेपचलनैरिति वा पाठः । तत्र प्रशिथिलयोर् भुजयो राक्षेपैः सम्पन्नैर्निवेशनैश्चलनैर्गतिभिरित्यर्थः ।

अपिच—स्थितमुरसि विशालं पद्मिनीपत्रमेतत्
 कथयति न तथान्तर्मन्मथोत्थामवस्थाम् ।
 अतिशयपरितापग्लापिताभ्यां यथास्याः
 स्तनयुगपरिणाहं मण्डलाभ्यां ब्रवीति ॥

(१) आत्र०—वक्तुं इति एहे विशालं पद्मिनीपत्रं यत्कप ईहार् अत्रात्र मन्मथो-
 १५६ ठकाकार चिह्नवशात्ता स्तनयुगपरिणाहं विनालता रचना करितेहे उक्तं अत्रात्र
 मननावशा प्रकाश करितेहे ना ।

(२) Besides—The lotus leaf kept on her bosom does not
 reveal the fervour of her love so much as it is showing the great
 extent of her heaving breasts by its two pallid circles.

(३) अपिच—उरसि स्थितमेतत् विशालं पद्मिनीपत्रम् अतिशयपरिताप-
 ग्लापिताभ्यां मण्डलाभ्यां यथा स्याः स्तनयुगपरिणाहं ब्रवीति तथा अन्तर्मन्मथोत्था-
 मवस्थां न कथयति ।

(४) उरसि वक्षसि स्थितं मेतत् विशालं पद्मत् पद्मिनीपत्रं कमलिनीपत्रम्
 अतिशयेन प्राचुर्येण परितापः सन्तापः तेन ग्लापिताभ्यां शोषिताभ्यां संप्राप्तग्लान्ता-
 भ्यामिति यावत् । समधिकसन्तापशोषिताभ्यां । मण्डलाभ्यां चक्राभ्यां चक्राकार-
 चिह्नाभ्यामित्यर्थः । पटलं पेटकं चक्रं चक्रवालश्च मण्डलमिति हलायुधः । यथा
 स्तनयुगस्य कुचद्वयस्य परिणाहं विशालताम् । परिणाहो विशालतेत्यमरः । कुचद्वय-
 विकीर्णताम् । ब्रवीति प्रकाशयति । तथा अन्तर्मन्मथोत्थात् कन्दर्पात् उत्तिष्ठति
 उद्गच्छतीति तथोक्ता ताम् । आतश्चोपसर्ग इति कः (१।१।१५६) । अवस्थां दशां
 कामीदृशमदृशां । न कथयति । सूचयति ।

(५) तस्या हृदयस्थितमेतत् पद्मपत्रं कुचद्वयचिह्नितं सत् यथा तयोर्विशालतां
 सूचयति युष्यत् न तथा तस्या मदनसन्तापम् ।

(६) ग्लापिताभ्याम् = ग्ल् + णिच् + क्तः । ताभ्याम् । ग्ल् + णिच् + क्तः ।

घटादिगणसूत्रादनुपसर्गाद् निस्त्विकल्पेन पचे न ऋस्वः । अन्यत्र स्तपिताभ्याम् ।
 णिजने स्तपयति स्तापयति । लुङि अणिग्लपत् । अणिजने । स्तायति । जम्बू ।
 स्तास्यति । स्तायेत् । स्तेयात् ग्रायात् । अग्लासीत् । स्तायते । अग्रायि । ग्रायत् ।
 ग्रानम् । ग्रातुम् । ग्रात्वा । परिणाहम् = परि + नह् + घञ् । तम् । णह् बभूवे
 दिवादिः । नह्यति-ते । ननाह् नेह् । नडा । नत्स्यति नत्स्यते । नह्यत-ताम् ।
 अनह्यत्-त । नह्येत्-त । नह्यात् नत्सीष्ट । अनान्सीत् अनह् । नह्यते । अनह्नि ।
 नहम् । नह्यत् नह्यमानम् । नहुम् । नडा ।

• ब्रवीति—ब्रू + लट् + तिप् । पचं ब्रूते, आह । उवाच ऊचि । वक्ता ।
 वक्ष्यति-ते । ब्रवीतु ब्रूताम् । अब्रवीत् अब्रूत । ब्रूयात् । ब्रूवीत । उच्यात्
 वक्षीष्ट । अबीचत् अबिचत । अबक्ष्यत्-त । उच्यते । अवाचि । उक्तम् । ब्रुवत्
 ब्रुवाणम् । उक्ता । वक्तुम् । ब्रुवी वचिः इत्यार्धधातुके वच्चादेशः ।

(8) स्थितेन विशालेन पद्मिनीपत्रेण एतेन कथ्यते मन्मथोत्था अवस्था
 ननमयगपरिणाहः उच्यते ।

(9) मालिनी वृत्तम् । ननमयययुतेयं मालिनी भोगिलीकैरिति लक्षणात् ।
 The order is न-न-मयय; the pauses are at the end of
 eight (भोगिन्) vowel and thence seventh (लोका) vowel in
 each line.

विदू—(नाट्येन मृणालिकां गृहीत्वा) भो वयस्स, अयं
 क्व, अवरो ताए ज्जेब्ब पीणत्थणक्खलणकिलिसंतकीमल-
 मुणालहारो । ता पेक्खदु भवं । (क्र)

(क) भो वयस्य, अयं खलपरस्स एव पीणत्तणस्सलणक्खिस्समानकीमल-
 मुणालहारः । तत् प्रेक्षस्व भवान् ।

(I) वि—(मृणालिकाग्रहणपूर्वक) ओह वक्को, तांशर एहे अक्ख पीणत्तण्णादि-
 हेतुं किञ्चिमान कोयन मृणाल हांर । पथ ।

(2) J.—(Picking up the lotus root) O friend, this is another vestige,—her garland of lotus root soft and withering, having fallen from her full-sized bosom. See this.

১৩) পীনেতি=পীনাভ্যাং স্ফুলাভ্যাং স্নানাভ্যাং কুচাভ্যাং স্বেলনেন পতনেন ক্লিষ্ট-
মানঃ যুগ্মং কামলঃ সৃণালনির্মিতঃ হারঃ । ক্লিষ্টদিতি শব্দন্তঃ পাঠস্তু অপাশি-
নীয়ঃ । দিবাদেবাত্মনেপদিত্বাৎ । ক্লিষ্ট্যতে । চিক্লিষ্টঃ । ক্লিষ্ট্যতে । অক্লিষ্টঃ । ক্লিষ্টা
ক্লিষ্টিত্বাৎ । ক্লিষ্টঃ ক্লিষ্টিতঃ । ক্লিষ্ট বিধাধন ইতি ক্রীয়াদিকস্তু সাক্ষ্যকঃ ।
ক্লিষ্টাতি ভুবনবয়মিতি ।

রাজা—(গৃহীত্বোরমি বিন্যস্য সোপালম্) অয়ি জড়প্রকৃতি,

পরিচ্যুতস্তত্‌কুচকুম্ভমধ্যাত্

কি' শোষমায়াসি সৃণালহার ।

ন সূক্ষ্মতন্তোরপি তাবকস্য

তত্রাবকাশো ভবতঃ কিমু স্যাৎ ॥

(1) রাজা—(গ্রহণ পূর্বক বক্ষে স্থাপন করিয়া তিরস্কারের সহিত) অরে
জড়প্রকৃতি । সৃণালহার—ভাষার দুচ্ছন্দ হইতে পরিচ্যুত হইয়া শোষ প্রাপ্ত
হইতেছে কেন ? তথায় তোমার সূক্ষ্ম তন্তরও স্থান নাই—তোমার স্থান কিরূপে
হইবে ?

(2) K.—(Placing it on the breast and blaming) O dull garland
of lotus root ! why are you withering, having fallen from the
space between her full-sized breasts ? There is no room
even for your smallest fibre. How can you be accommodated
there ?

(3) সৃণালহার তত্‌কুচকুম্ভমধ্যাত্‌ পরিচ্যুতঃ কি' শোষমায়াসি । তাবকস্য
সূক্ষ্মতন্তোরপি ন তত্রাবকাশঃ । ভবতঃ (অবকাশঃ) কিমু স্যাৎ ।

(4) हे मणालहार बिसहार। तस्याः कुचौ कुम्भाविर्वत्युपमिततत्पुरुषः। तयोर्मध्यात्। तत्स्ननकलसान्तरात्। परिच्युतः पतितः सन् 'किं' कथं शीघ्रं शक्ततामायासि प्राप्नोषि? अत्र दुःखेन तव शीघ्रभावी न सर्वथा आश्रयितव्यः। यतस्तत्र तत्कुचकुम्भमध्ये तावकस्य तदीयस्य मृच्छतन्तोः स्वल्पविकारस्य सूक्ष्मापि न अवकाशः स्थानमस्तीति शेषः। भवतः अवकाशः इति शेषः किमु कथं स्यात् भवेत्। अतोत्र तव न कश्चित् खेदो युज्यते इति भावः।

(5) अन्यान्यमुत्पीडयतीः कुचयोर्मध्ये भवतः सूक्ष्मसूक्ष्मापि स्थानं न घटते। कृतस्ननव स्थानं सम्भविष्यति! अतस्तस्मात् पतनेन सर्वथा त्वया न शोषणीयम्। अनु रूपं वर्णनं यथा कुमारः—“अन्यान्यमुत्पीडयदुत्पलाद्या स्ननद्वयं पाण्डु तथा प्रहङ्गम्। मध्ये यथा श्याममुखस्य तस्य मणालसूत्रान्तर मण्यनभ्यमिति।”

(6) परिच्युतः=परि + च्यु + क्तः। च्यवते। चुच्रावे। च्योष्यते। अच्योष्ट। च्युयते। अच्यारि। च्यवमानः। च्यत्वा। च्योतुम्।

तावकस्य=युष्मद् + अण्। तस्य। तवकममकावेकवचन इति (४।३।३) तवकारदेशः। 'The affixes खञ्, अण् and क् are applicable to युष्मद् and अस्मद् and in singular, तवक and ममक replace them respectively when followed by खञ् or अण्'। पक्षे तावकीनः। त्वदीयः।

(7) जड़प्रकृते=बीधविवर्जितस्वभाव! अलसः शीतकी मन्दी जड़ी जिह्वय मन्थरः इति इत्यायुधः। पक्षे जलशरीर। सुसीमः शिशिरो जड़ इत्यमरः। तथाच तल्योरमेद इत्येके। यथा माघे लीलदभुजाकारहृत्तरङ्गमिति। लुङ् विलोडन इति धातोः अतरि लीलत्। कालिदासयमके च “अनयदासनरञ्जुपरिरुद्धे भुजलतां जडतामबलाजन” इति। दण्डिनि च-“त्वं समुद्रश्च दुर्वारौ महासत्त्वौ सतेजसौ। अयमु युवयोर्भेदः स जडात्मा पटुर्भवानि”ति।

(8) परिच्युतेन...शीघ्रः...आश्रयते...अवकाशेन...भूयते।

(9) इन्द्रबन्धोपेन्द्रबन्धयोर्मेलनेर्नापजातिवृत्तम्। स्वादिन्द्रबन्धा यदि तौ जगौ गः

‘উপেন্দ্রবজ্রা প্রথমে লঘৌ সা । অনন্তরীদীরিতলজ্জভাজৌ পাদৌ যদীয়াদুপজাতযস্তা
ইতি লক্ষণাত্ । ‘The order in ইন্দ্রবজ্রা is ততজ গন and in উপেন্দ্রবজ্রা
জ-ত-জ-গ-গ ।

(10) অথ কুচর্যী: স্থূলত্বাতিশয়ার্থং তন্তোরবকাশসম্বন্ধেঃপ্যসম্বন্ধকথনাদ
অতিশয়ীকৃতরলঙ্ঘুতি: । সিদ্ধত্বেঃপ্যসম্বন্ধস্যাতিশয়ীকৃতির্নিগদ্যত ইতি লক্ষণাত্ ।

(11) অথ প্রগয়ণং নাম প্রতিমুখসম্বন্ধজ্ঞান সমাপ্তম্ :

সুসং । (আত্মগতম্) হৃদৌ হৃদৌ গুরুশ্রাণুরাশ্রোক্খিত্তিহি-
অশ্রৌ ভট্টা অসম্বন্ধং বি মন্তিদং পউত্তৌ তা অদৌ অৱরং উণ
জ জুতং অপেক্ষিদং । ভোদু এষ্মং দাব । (প্রকাশম্) সহি
জস্স কিদে তুমং আশ্রদা মো অশ্রং দে পুরদৌ চিহ্নদি । (ক)

মাগ । (সাসূয়ম্) কস্স কিদে অহং আশ্রদা কো বা
এস্স চিহ্নদি । (খ)

সুসং । (বিহস্য) অহ অস্সসঙ্কিৎ গং চিত্তফলকঅস্স
কিৎদে, তা গেহ পটং । (গ)

(ক) হা ধিক্ হা ধিক্ গর্ভনরাগোন্নিবহৃদয়ো ভক্তা অসম্বন্ধমপি
মন্নিয়িতুং প্রবচনসদত: পরং পুনর্ন যুক্তমপেচ্চিতং, ভবতু এবং তাবত । সখি যস্ম
কৃতং ত্বমাগতা সৌঃয়ং তে পুরত: তিষ্ঠতি ।

(খ) কস্স কৃতং অহমাগতা, কো বাব তিষ্ঠতি ।

(গ) অথি অন্যসঙ্কিৎ গং চিত্তফলকস্য কৃতং, তত্ যদ্বাণেদম্ ।

(১) সূ—(অনন্ত) হায় ধিক্, হায় ধিক্, ভীতানুশ্রাণোৎকিণ্ডলনয় মহারাজ অসম্বন্ধ
বাক্যোচ্চারণে প্রবৃত্ত হইয়াছেন । অতঃপর আর অপেক্ষা করা উচিত নয় । এখন
এইরূপ হউক—(প্রকাশে) সখি, যে জন্তু তুমি আসিয়াছ তাহা ঐ অগ্রে রহিয়াছে ।

মা—(অশ্রয়ার সহিত) কার জন্তু আমি আসিয়াছি ? কেই বা এখানে আছে ?

সূ—(শান্তপূর্বক) ওলো অন্যান্যদ্বিতে ! ভান, চিত্রফলকের জন্য,—অতএব ইহা ধর ।

(2) Soo.—(Aside) O fie, being transported with deep love, the king is talking nonsense. It is not proper to wait longer. Let it be.—(To Sagarika) Dear, the object you come for is that before you—

Sag.—(With envy) Whom have I come for ? and who is there ?

Soo.—(Smiling) O misapprehending one !—It is for the picture board.—So take it up.

(3) असम्बन्धम् = अयुक्तम्, unconnected nonsense. मन्थयितुम् = वक्तुम् । अथ नाटकीयं नर्तनाम प्रतिमुखाङ्गम् ।

साग । (सरोषम्) अहं अणिउणा क्खु इंदिसाणं आलाबाणं, ता असदो गमिस्सं (इति गन्तुमिच्छति) । (क)

सुसं । अइ असहणे इह दाव सुहुत्तअं चिठ्ठ, जाव इमादो कअलोघरादो चित्तफलअं गेह्मिअ आअच्छामि । (ख)

साग । सहि एवं करेहि । (सुसंगता कदलीगृहाभिमुखं परिक्रामति) । (ग)

विदू । (सुसङ्गतां दृष्ट्वा ससम्भ्रमम्) भो वअस्य पच्छादेहि एदं चित्तफलअं, एसा क्खु देवीए परिचारिआ सुसङ्गदा आअदा । (राजा पटान्तेन फलकमाच्छादयति ।) (घ)

सुसं । (उपसृत्य) जअदु जअदु भट्टा । (ङ)

(क) अहमनिपुणा खलु तवेदमानामाज्ञापनां, तदन्यतो गमिष्यामि ।

(ख) अयि असहने इह तावन्मुहूर्तं तिष्ठ, यावदस्मात् कदलीगृहात् चित्तफलकं गृहीत्वा आगच्छामि ।

(ग) सहि एवं कुरु ।

(ସ) ଶ୍ରୀ ବୟସ୍ୟ ପ୍ରଚ୍ଛାଦୟିତଂ ଚିତ୍ରଫଳକଂ, ଯସ୍ମା ଧୃତ୍ୟା: ପରିଚାରିକା ସୁସଜ୍ଜତା
ଆଗତା ।

(ଞ) ଜୟତୁ ଜୟତୁ ଭର୍ତ୍ତା ।

(୧) ମା—(ମରୋଷେ) ଆମି ତୋମାର ଚିତ୍ର ଆଳାପେର ଅନଭିଜ୍ଞା । ଅତଏବ ଅନ୍ତର
ବାଇତେଛି (ଗମନୋକ୍ତତା) ।

ସୁ—ଓଲୋ ଅଧୀରେ, ଏହି କନଳୀଗୃହ ହିତେ ଚିତ୍ରଫଳକ ଆନୟନ ପଥାନ୍ତ ଯୁକ୍ତ ଅପେକ୍ଷା
କର ।

ମା—ବେଶ, ତାହି କର । (ସୁସଜ୍ଜତାର କନଳୀ ଗୃହେ ଗମନ ।)

ବି—(ସୁସଜ୍ଜତାଙ୍କେ ଦେଖିବା ସତ୍ତ୍ୱେ) ଓହେ ବୟସ୍ୟ ଚିତ୍ରଫଳକ ପ୍ରଚ୍ଛାଦନ କର । ମହିଷୀର
ପରିଚାରିକା ସୁସଜ୍ଜତା ଉପସ୍ଥିତ । (ରାଜାର ବସ୍ତ୍ରଦ୍ୱାରା ଫଳକେର ଆଚ୍ଛାଦନ)

ସୁ—(ଆଗମନ ପୂର୍ବକ) ମହାରାଜେର ଜୟ ।

(2) Sa.—(Angrily) I am unskilful to such talks.—So I am
going elsewhere (Going).

Soo.—O impatient one, stop a moment till I come back from
this plantain house with the drawing board.

Sa.—Very well, do it. (*Soosangata* goes to the plantain house).

J.—(Seeing *Soosangata* with fright) Friend, conceal the picture
board. *Soosangata*, the maid of the queen, is come. (King
concealing it.)

Soo.—(Entering) Victory to the king.

(3) ଅନିପୁଣ୍ୟା = ଅନଭିଜ୍ଞା ।

ରାଜା । ସୁସଞ୍ଜତେ, ସ୍ୱାଗତମ୍ । ଇହୋପବିଷ୍ଣ୍ୟତାମ୍ । (ସୁସଞ୍ଜତୋ-
ପବିଷ୍ଣତି ।) ସୁସଞ୍ଜତେ, କଥମିହସ୍ତ୍ୟୋଽହଂ ଭବତ୍ୟା ଜ୍ଞାତ: ।

ସୁସଞ୍ଜ । (ବିହସ୍ୟ ।) ଣ କେବଳଂ ଦେବୀ ଚିତ୍ତଫଳଂ ସହ
ସବ୍ଭୋବି ବୁଦ୍ଧନ୍ତୋ ମଫ ବିସ୍ମାଦୋ । ତା ଦେବୀଂ ଗଦୁସ୍ୟ ଶିବେଦ୍ବସ୍ମଂ ।
(ଇତି ଗନ୍ତୁମିଚ୍ଛତି ।) (କ)

বিদু। (অপবায়্য সময়ম্) ভো বশস্ব, সৰ্ব্বং সম্ভাবী-
অদি। মুখরা কথু, এসা গব্ভদাসী। তাং পরিতোষেহি
ণং। (খ)

রাজা। যুক্তমুক্তং ভবতা। (সুসংগতাং হস্তে গৃহীত্বা)
সুসংগতে ক্রীড়ামাত্রমেতৎ। অকারণে ত্বয়া। দেবী ন
ব্যথয়িতব্য। ইদং তে পারিতোষিকম্। (ইত্যুত্তার্য্যামরণং
দানুমিচ্ছতি।)

(ক) ন কেবলং দেব। চিত্রফলকেষু সহ সর্বোপি ব্রতান্। ময়া বিজ্ঞাতঃ।
তস্মাদেত্বৈ গত্বা নিবদয়িষ্যামি।

(খ) ভো বশস্ব, সৰ্বং সম্ভাব্যত। মুখরা খল্বিধা গৰ্ভদাসী। তৎ পরি-
তোষয়ৈনাম্।

(১) রা—সুসঙ্গতে, তোমার শুভাগমন, বস। (সুসঙ্গতার উপবেশন) আমি
এখানে কিরূপে জানিলে?

সু—(হাস্যপূর্ব্বক) কেবল আপনি নহেন, চিত্রফলক সহ সকল বৃত্তান্তই জানিগাছি।
এখন যাইয়া রাজ্যকে সকল বলি। (গমনোদ্যাতা)

বি—(অনাস্তিকে, সময়ে) ওহে বকো, সব সম্ভব, এই গৰ্ভদাসী মুখরা। উহাকে
পরিভূষ্ট কর।

রা—বেশ বলেছ। (সুসঙ্গতার হস্তে ধরিয়া) সুসঙ্গতে, ইহা ক্রীড়া মাত্র।
অকারণে মহিষীকে কষ্ট দিও না। এই তোমার পুরস্কার (অলঙ্কার প্রদানের
ইচ্ছা)।

(২) K.—Welcome *Susangata*, sit down here (She sits). How
could you know, *Soosangata*, that I was here !

Soo.—(Laughing) Not only Your Majesty, Sire, but all affairs
with the picture board are known to me. So I now go and
inform the queen (Going).

J.—(With fright to the king) This is possible, friend. This woman, a slave from her conception, is a scolding shrew. So conciliate her.

K.—Well advised. (Holding her in hand) *Soasangata*, this is only in joke. Do not uselessly torment the queen. This is your reward (Offers ornaments).

(3) स्नातम् = श्मभनमागतम् । गर्भदासी = गर्भाख्यायाः प्रभृति दासी ।
= Slave even from the womb.

सुसं । भट्टा, अलं एदिणा कक्षाभरणेण । गं मए एव्वं विहेण भट्टिणीए पसादेण बहुदरं ज्जेब्ब कीलिदं । एसो एव्व मे गुरुओ पसाओ । जं कीम तुए एत्थ चित्तफलए अहं आलिहि-
देत्ति कुविदा मे पिओसही माअरिआ चिट्ठदि । ता गदुअ हत्थे गेहिअ पसादीअदु णं । (क)

राजा । (ससंभ्रममुत्थाय) कासी दर्शय दर्शय ।

सुसं । एसा कअलीगुम्मान्तरिदा चिट्ठदि । (ख)

राजा । (सहर्षम्) आदेशय मार्गम् ।

सुसं । इदो इदो भट्टा । (ग)

(सर्व्वे कदलीगृहान्निष्क्रान्ताः)

(क) भर्तारलभेतेन कर्णाभरणेन । ननु मया एवं विधेन भर्ताः प्रसादेन बहुतरमेव प्रीयितम् । एष एव मे गुरुः प्रसादो यत् कक्षाख्याया अत्र चित्तफलके अहमालिखितेति कुपिता मे प्रियसखी सागरिका तिष्ठति, तद्वत्वा इतो गृहीत्वा प्रसादयत्वानाम् ।

(ख) एषा कदलीगुल्मान्तरिता तिष्ठति ।

(ग) इत इतो भर्ता ।

(১) সূ—মহারাজ, কণাভরণের প্রয়োজন নাই। রাজ্যের অমুগ্রহে এরূপ বস্ত্র দ্বারা আমি অনেক খেলিয়াছি। আমার প্রিয়সখী সাগরিকী আমাকর্তৃক এই চিত্রফলকে আনিধিতা হইয়া কুণ্ডিতা আছেন। যদি আগমনপূর্ব্বক তাহাকে হাতে ধরিয়া প্রসাদিত করেন, তবেই আমার প্রতি মহান্ অমুগ্রহ হয়।

রা—(সবেগে উঠিয়া) কোথায় সে? দেখাও,—দেখাও।

সূ—এই কদলীওন্মাদিত।

রা—(সহর্বে) রান্না কোথায়?

সূ—এই দিকে, মহারাজ (সকলের গৃহ হইতে গমন)।

(২) Soo.—No need of this ear-ring, your majesty. I have played much with such trinkets, through the queen's favour. It will be a great boon to me if you go, Sire, and propitiate my friend *Sagarika*, shaking hands with her, who has been angry as to why she was portrayed by me in this board.

K.—(Rising hastily) Where is she? Show me, show me.

Soo.—Concealed here by this plantain cluster.

K.—(Joyfully) Shew me the way.

Soo.—By this side, your Majesty. (They all quit the plantain house).

সাগ। (রাজানং দৃষ্ট্বা সহর্ষং সসাদ্বসং সাকম্পশ্চ
স্বগতম্) এণং পেক্কিঅ অদিসসেণ ন সাক্কণোমি পদাদো পদং
বি গন্তুং, তা কিং বা এত্থ করিস্সং। (ক)

বিদূ। ভো গেহ্লামি এদং চিত্তফলশ্চ, কদাবি ইমিণা
পুণো বি কজ্জং হোদি। (সাগরিকাং দৃষ্ট্বা) হী হী ভো
অস্বরীশ্চ অস্বরীশ্চ, ইদিসং কসম্মারশ্চণং মাণুসলোএ ন
দীসদি, তা তকেমি পম্মাবহণোবি এদং শিম্মাদশ্চ বিজ্জাপো
সমুপ্পস্বো। (খ)

(ক) এনং প্রেত্যাতিসাধ্বসেন ন শক্নোমি পদাৎ পদমপি গন্তুন্ম । তত কিং বাব করিষ্যামি ।

(খ) সৌ গৃহ্ণামি ইদং চিবফলকং কদাপি অনেন পুনরপি কার্যং ভবতি । হী হী ভোঃ, আশ্চর্যমাশ্চর্যম্ । ইদৃশং কন্যারবং মনুষ্যলীকং ন দৃশ্যতে । তস্মক-
যামি প্রজাপতেরপেতত্ নির্মায বিশ্বময়ঃ সমুত্পন্নঃ ।

১) সা—(রাজাকে দেখিয়া সহস্র, সভয় ও সৰুক্ষেপে) ইহার দশনে ভয়ে এক পদ হইতে অন্য পদও চলিতে পারিতেছি না । এখন এখানে কি করি ?

বি—ওহে, এই চিত্রশলক আমার কাছে থাকুক, হয়ত আবারও ইহার প্রয়োজন হইতে পারে । (সাগরিকাকে দেখিয়া) হী হী ! ভো ভো ! আশ্চর্য, আশ্চর্য ! অদৃশ কন্যারূপ মানুষ লোকে দেখা যায় না । বোধ হয় উটাকে নির্মাণ করিয়া প্রজাপতিবৎ বিশ্বময় ঘটিয়াছিল ।

(2) Sa.—(Seeing the king, with joy, fear and trembling, aside) Seeing him, I am unable to move even one step. What shall I now do here ?

J.—Well, I keep this picture board. It may perchance again be needed. (Seeing *Sagarika*) O strange ! strange ! Such a gem of a girl is not met with in this earth. The creator himself, I think, was astonished after making her.

(3) মনুষ্যলীকং=মনুশব্দাত্ যত্ প্ৰগামময় । মনোজাতাবজ্যতী পুচ্
চতি (৪১১১৫১) যত্ পুচ্ চ । পদে মানুষঃ । When জাতি is indicated and not অপত্য, অজ্ বা যত্ is added to the word মনু and পুচ্ is an আশঙ্ক্য to the base also. অপত্যেতু অশ্বেব । মানুষঃ । পদে মানুষঃ
মানুষকঃ ।

“অপত্যে কৃতস্বিতে মূঢ়ে মনোরীত্সর্গিকঃ কৃতঃ ।

নকারস্য চ মূর্খস্য স্তেন সিধ্যতি মানুষবঃ ॥” ইতি বার্মিকম্ ।

अनधीतवेदत्वाद मूढत्वम् । विहिताकरणात् प्रतिषिद्धसेवनाच्च कुत्सितत्वमिति
हरदत्तः । When अपत्य is meant, the उत्सर्ग प्रत्यय (i. e. main
affix i. e.) अप् should be applied and मान्न is obtained.
Again in the sense of one who is not yet purified with the
sacred thread (उपवीत), the नकार becomes मूर्धन्य । कदापि भवति
= कदापि भविष्यति । विभाषा कदाकर्त्तारिति (३।३।५) वा भविष्यति खट् ।

राजा । वयस्य ममाप्येवं मनसि वर्त्तते ।

दृशः पृथुतरौकता जितनिजातपत्रत्विय-

चतुर्भिरपि साधु साध्विति मुखैः समं व्याहृतम् ।

शिरांसि चलितानि विस्मयवशाद् भुवं वेधसा

विधाय ललनां जगज्जनललामभूतामिमाम् ॥

(1) रा.—वरणा, आमार मनो ताहे,—जगज्जनललामभूता आहे वरमलीकें नष्टी
करिशा विधाता विनयने निश्चित प्रच्छन्ननिमित्तकास्तिनयनसमूहेर विस्तार एवम् एककाले
छात्रि मुखेई साधुवाद सह यत्तकञ्चलिके कल्पित करिशाहिलेन ।

(2) K.—Friend, I too think so.—Having created this lady
an ornament to the world, the astonished maker surely widened
his eyes which surpass the beauty of the cover of his own heads
and uttering "excellent! excellent!" with his four mouths,
nodded his heads.

(3) जगज्जनललामभूतामिमां ललनां विधाय वेधसा भुवं विस्मयवशाद्
जितनिजातपत्रत्वियः दृशः पृथुतरौकताः । चतुर्भिरपि मुखैः समं साधु साध्विति
व्याहृतम् । शिरांसि चलितानि ।

(4) जगती विश्वस्य जगानां ललामभूतामलङ्कारतुल्या भुवनजनभूषणस्वरूपा-
मिमां ललनामङ्गनां विधाय सृष्टा वेधसा धावा विस्मयवशात् चमत्कृतिहेतोः भुवं
निश्चितं जिता पराभूता निजस्य स्वस्य आतपत्रस्यच्छदस्य त्विट् श्रीभा याभिन्नाः

पराभूतात्मच्छत्रशेभाः । दृश्यचूषि पृथुतरीकृता विशालतरीकृताः सम्यग्दर्शनार्थ-
मित्यर्थः । तथा चतुर्भिर्मुखैः समं युगपत् साधु साधु सम्यक् सम्यग् इति व्याहृत
मुञ्चरितं शिरांसि च चलितानि कम्पितानि ।

(५) ईदृशौ भुवनजनमनीह्वरा कामिनीं निर्माय स्रष्टा न्यूनं निन्दितस्त्वच्छत-
कान्तीनि नयनानि अधिकतरमायतानि चकार । युगपश्चतुर्भिराग्नैः साधु साध्वित्यु-
वाद । शिरांसि च कम्पयामास ।

(6) पृथुतरीकृताः—अतिशयेन पृथक् पृथुतराः (पृथु + तरप्) कोतोमुष्ण-
वचनादिति पक्षे ङीष्भावः । अपृथुतराः पृथुतराः सम्पद्यमानाः कृता पृथुतरीकृताः ।
अभूततद्भावे चिः ।

चलितानि—चल् + णिच् + क्तः । तानि । Under the गणसूत्र in घटादि,
“कम्पने चलिः” the root चल is मित् in the sense of कम्पन. Hence
no उपधा वृद्धिः । Cf :—चितिं सशैलां चलयन्निवेषुभिरिति भारविः (१४।५०) ।

ललामभूताम्=कथमत्र न चिप्रत्ययः । की वा समासः ? ललामवत् ललामाद्ये
श्रद्धे चिह्नपताकयोः । रम्ये प्रधाने भूषायां पुच्छे पुच्छप्रभावयोरिति हेमचन्द्रः ।
ललामं पुच्छपुष्पाश्चभूषाप्रधान्यकेतुष्वित्यमरस्य । श्रेण्यादयः कृतादिभिरिति (१।१।५६)
तत्पुरुष इति केचित् । तुल्यार्थकभतशब्देन सुप्सुपेत्यस्वपदवियुक्ते नित्यसमास
इत्यपरे । वस्तुतस्तु “प्रमाणभूत आचार्यः पवित्रदर्भपाणि”रिति भाष्यकारप्रयोग-
प्रामाण्यादेवाच्चापनेन सुप्सुपेति समासः । Cf :—वितानभूतं विततं पृथिव्यामिति
भारविः । भाष्यभूता भवन्तु मे इति माघः । आयमललामभूतेति कालिदासः । पीत्वा
मोहमयीं प्रमादमदिरामुन्मत्तभूतं जगदिति भर्तृहरिः ।

(7) ललना=लल् + णिच् + लुङ् + टाप् । प्रमदा भाविनी कान्ता ललना
च नितम्बिनीत्यमरः ।

(8) पृथुतरीकृतवान्...व्याहृतवान्...चलितवान्...वेधाः ।

(9) पृथ्वी वृत्तम्—असौ असयला वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम् पृथ्वी गुरुति लक्षणात् ।
The order is अ-स-ज-स-य-ल-ग and the pause is at the end of

eighth (বসু) vowel and thence at the end of the ninth (বহু) vowel.

(10) অতিশয়োক্তিৰলকৃতিঃ । বেধসী হুগাদীনাং পৃথুতরীকরষাদিমূলকাসম্বন্ধে-
ঃপি তত্‌সম্বন্ধাभिधानात् । सा च दीपकानुप्राणिता ।

(12) निजाज्ञपवत्विष इति वा पाठः । तदाज्ञस्य पदस्य आसनभृतस्य
पदस्य दलस्य लिङित्यर्थः । अयमेव पाठः साधीयान् । ब्रह्मण आतपवस्य
त्विषीऽप्रसिद्धे । अगतवधललामभूतामिति च पाठान्तरम् ।

সাগ—(সাসূর্য্য সুসংগতামালীক্য) সহি, ইন্দিসী চিত্ত-
ফলশ্রো তুপ আণীদৌ । (ইতি গন্তুমিচ্ছতি) (ক)

(ক) সহি, ইন্দিয়িৎফলকলয়ানীতঃ ।

(1) সা—(অনুপ্রার সহিত স্মরণতাকে দেখিয়া) সহি, তুমি বেশ চিত্রকলক এনেছ
(গমনোচ্ছত) ।

(2) S.—(Glancing at *Susangata* with envy) Friend, a very fine
picture board you have brought ! (Going).

রাজা । दृष्टिं कृषा क्षिपसि भामिनि यद्यपीमां
स्निग्धेयमेथति तथापि न रुक्षभावम् ।
त्यक्त्वा त्वरां व्रज पदैः स्वलितैरयन्ते
खेदं गमिष्यति गुरुर्नितरां नितम्बः ॥

(1) রাজা—কোপনে, তোমার এই ক্রোধযুক্ত দৃষ্টিক্ষেপ কাঠিন্ত্যপূর্ণ হইয়া কোমল
হইতেছে । আমার সহিত গমন করিও না । তোমার গুরু নিতম্ব পাদদ্বলনদ্বারা
খিন্ন হইবে ।

(2) K.—O Passionate lady, your amorous glances though
wrathfully cast, are not rough. Go and avoid haste, otherwise
your heavy buttocks will exceedingly suffer by stumblings.

(3) भामिनि यद्यपि रुषा इमां दृष्टिं क्षिपसि तथापि स्निग्धा इयं न रुचभाव मेष्यति । त्वरां त्यक्त्वा व्रज । अयं ते गुरुर्नितम्बः स्वलितैः पदैर्नितरां खेदं गमिष्यति ।

(4) हे भामिनि कोपने यद्यपि रुषा कोपेन इमां दृष्टिं दर्शनं क्षिपसि प्रेरयसि तथापि स्निग्धा कीमला इयं रुचभावं कठिनतां न एष्यति न लप्स्यते । त्वरां द्रुतत्वं त्यक्त्वा विहाय व्रज गच्छ । अयं ते तव गुरुर्दुर्भरः । गुरुस्तु गीर्षतौ श्रेष्ठे गरी पितरि दुर्भर इति विश्वः । नितम्बः कटिपश्चाद्भागः स्वलितैः प्रभृष्टैः पदैः शरणावृत्तैः नितरामन्यन्तं खेदं दुःखं गमिष्यति प्राप्स्यति ।

(5) कोपने तव दृष्टिः कोपाक्तापि रुचभाववद्दिता स्निग्धा । शनैर्याहि । अन्यथा दुर्बल्ले नितम्बः पदस्वलनैः नित्यस्यते ।

(6) क्षिपसि=क्षिप् + लट् सिप् । क्षिप् प्रेरणं तदादिः । अक्षेप्सीत अक्षिप्त । अक्षेपि । क्षिप्तः । क्षेप्सुम् । क्षिप्ता ।

स्निग्धा=स्निह + क्त + टाप् । स्निह्यति । स्निग्ध । स्नेग्धा स्नेहा स्नेहिता । गन्धादित्वाङ् । स्नेह्यति स्नेह्यति । स्निह्यत् । अस्निह्यत् । स्निह्येत् । स्निह्यात् । अस्निह्यत् । अस्नेह्यत् अस्नेह्यत् । स्निग्धम् स्निग्धम् । स्निह्यत् । स्नेहितम् स्नेग्धम् स्नेदम् । स्निहित्वा स्नेहित्वा स्निग्ध्वा । अस्नेहि ।

(7) कोपना मैव भामिनौन्यमरः । भामः क्रोधः । मां प्रत्याभसीति । भाम + इनि + डीप् । भामते । अभामिष्ट । वभामे ।

(8) दृष्टिः क्षिप्यते...इयं स्निग्धया...अनया...एष्यते...न रुचभावः । व्रज्यताम् । गंस्यते अनेन...खेदः...गुरुणा...नितम्बेन ।

(9) वसन्ततिलकं वृक्षम् ।

(10) अत्र विशेषाक्तिरलङ्कारः । सति हेतौ फलाभावी विशेषाक्तिरिति लक्षणात् । स च काव्यलिङ्गानुप्राणितः ।

सुसं । भट्टा, अदिकोपणा क्खु एसा । ता अगगहत्थे गेह्मिअ पसादेहि णं । (क)

राजा । (सानन्दम्) यथाह भवती । (सागरिकां हस्ते
गृहीत्वा स्पर्शसुखं नाटयति ।)

विदु । भो, एसा कखु तुण अपुब्बा सिरौ समासा-
दिदा । (ख)

(क) भर्त्ता; अतिकीपना खल्वेषा । तदग्रहस्ते गृहीत्वा प्रसादयैनाम् ।

(ख) भो, एसा खलु त्वयापूर्वा ग्रीः समासादिता ।

(1) सु—महाराज, ए अति कोपना । हस्तेन अग्रभागे ग्रहण पूर्वक प्रसादित
करुण ।

रा—(सहने) वेश बल्लह (सागरिकां हस्तग्रहणं च हस्तबोधः) ।

वि—ओह, ड्रमि अपूर्व औनाड करिशाह ।

(2) Soo.—Your Majesty, she is very wrathful ; conciliate her
by taking the forepart of her hand

K.—(Joyfully) Rightly advised. (Holds *Sagarika* in hand and
feels pleasure.)

J.—Friend, you have gained a wonderful beauty.

(3) अतिकीपना = अत्यन्तक्रुद्धस्वभावा । चण्डस्वत्यन्तकीपन इत्यमरः ।

राजा । वयस्य, सत्यम् ।

औरिषाः पाणिरप्यस्याः पारिजातस्य पल्लवः ।

कुतोऽन्यथा स्रवत्येष स्वेदच्छन्नामृतद्रवः ॥

(1) राजा—बल्हा, यथार्थ हेमि लक्ष्मी । ईश्वर हस्त पारिजातपल्लव । नठे
कोथा हहेते चर्म्मछले ऐह अमृतद्रम करित हहेवे ?

(2) K.—Friend, it is true. She is the goddess of wealth. Her
hand is the new leaf of the heavenly tree. Otherwise whence
could issue the liquid nectar in the disguise of perspiration ?

(3) एषा श्रीः । अस्याः पाणिपरिजातस्य पङ्कवः । अन्यथा कुत एष स्वेदच्छेदमा अमृतद्रवः स्रवति ।

(4) एषा सागरिका श्रीः लक्ष्मीः । अस्याः पाणिः हस्तीऽपि पारिजातस्य स्वर्गवृक्षविशेषस्य पङ्कवः किसलयम् । अन्यथा नचेत् कुतः कक्षादेषः स्वेदी घर्मः श्कदम अपदेशी यस्य सः घर्मापदेशीत्पन्नः अमृतद्रवः सुधारसः स्रवति स्यन्दते । श्री-परिजातयोः समुद्रमन्यनेनीत्पत्तेः साहचर्यादमृताविर्भावः कल्पितः । नायकस्यं स्वेदस्तुत्या नायिकायाः सात्त्विकभावोदयइत्यर्थः ।

(5) समुद्रादेव रमाभूत-पारिजातानामुद्भादवैकस्यां सागरिकायामिव श्रीत्वं पारिजातपङ्कवत्वं स्वेदव्याजेनामृततरसचुतिशानमीयते ।

(6) श्रीः—श्रि + क्तिप् । श्रयति हरिमिति । किञ् वचिप्रच्छाद्यतस्तुकटप्रुज-श्रीणां दीर्घाऽसम्प्रसारणेति वक्तव्यम् । (३।२।१७८) । अशिश्रियत् अशिश्रियत । अश्रायि ।

स्रवति = सु + लट् तिप् । सुखाव । सोप्यति । अस्रसुवत् । सुतः । सोतुम् । सुत्वा । स्रवत् । अस्त्रावि ।

(7) कपटाऽस्त्रीऽज-दम्भीपथयः श्कदम-कैतवं इत्यमरः । वाद्यभेदे स्वरूपे च च द्रवो विद्रवणमणीः । प्रदावे रसगन्धोऽयति हिमचन्द्रः ।

(8) श्रिया एतथा...पाणिना....पङ्कवेन...स्रूयते...एतेन....स्वेदच्छेदनामृत-द्रवेण... ।

(9) अनुष्टुप् ।

(10) रुपकालङ्कारः । उपमैव तिरोभूतभेदा रुपकमुच्यत इति काव्यादर्शे । स्वेदच्छेदनामृतद्रव इत्युवापञ्चुतिय । प्रकृतं प्रतिषिध्यान्यस्यापनं स्यादपञ्चुतिरिति-साहित्यदर्पणे ।

(11) अत्र सविशेषानुरागोद्घाटनात् पुष्पं नाम नाटकीयं प्रतिमुखाङ्गम् । पुष्पं वाक्यं विशेषवदिति दशरूपके ।

সুসং । সহি, অদক্ষিণাসি তুমং দাণি । জা এব্বং ভট্টিণা
হত্থেণ গহিদাবি কোব্বং ণ মুচ্ছেসি । (ক)

সাগ । (সম্ভ্রূতম্) সুসংগদে, অজ্জাবি ণ বিরমেসি । (খ)
রাজা । প্রিয় সাগরিকে, অযি ন খলু সখীজনে যুক্তএবং
কোপানুবন্ধঃ কৰ্ত্তম্ ।

বিদু । ভোদি, বুভুক্ষিদো ব্বেচ্ছাণো বিম্ম কিং কুপ্যসি । (গ)
সুসং । সহি, তুএ সহ ণ বোলহুস্সং । (ঘ)

রাজা । অযি কোপনে নৈতদুপ্পত্তং সমানপ্রতিপত্তিষু সখীষু ।

(ক) সহি, অদক্ষিণাসি তুমিদানীম্ । যৈবং ভৰ্মা হসেন গৃহীতাপি কোপং
ন মুচ্ছেসি ।

(খ) সুসংগতে, অজ্যাপি ন বিরমসি ।

(গ) ভবতি, বুভুক্ষিতী ব্রাহ্মণ ইব কিং কুপ্যসি ।

(ঘ) সহি, ত্বয়া সহ ন বদ্যামি ।

(১) সু—সখি, ভর্তাকর্তৃক হস্তে গৃহীত হইয়াও কোপ-ভাগ না করাতেন তুমি
অসন্ন হইতেছ ।

সা—(ক্রুদ্ধে) সুসঙ্গতে, এখনও বিরতা হইতেছ না ?

রা—প্রিয়ে সাগরিকে, সখীজনের প্রতি কোপরক্ষা উচিত নহে ।

বি—মাননীয়ে, ক্ষুধিত ব্রাহ্মণের স্তায় ক্রোধ করিতেছেন কেন ?

সু—সখি, তোমার সহিত কথা বলিব না ।

রা—অগ্নি কোপনে তুল্যগৌরবা সখী জনে এক্রপ ব্যবহার উচিত নহে ।

(২) Soo.—Dear, though held in hand by the king, you are
angry. So you are insincere now.

Sa.—(Frowning) *Susangata*, still you do not cease !

K.—Dear *Sagarika*, well, it is not fit to continue angry with
your companion.

J.—O respected one, why are you angry like a hungry Brahmin ?

Soo.—Dear, I shall not speak with you.

K.—O wrathful one, it is not proper to a companion who is of equal position.

(3) अदक्षिणा = असरला । दक्षिणे सरलोदारावित्यमरः । बुभुक्षितः =
 क्षुधितः । भुज् + सन् + च + टाप् = बुभुक्षा । बुभुक्षा + इतच् = बुभुक्षितः । तदस्य
 सञ्जातं तारकादिभ्य इतजितौतच् । तारकादिराकृतिगणत्वात् । वक्ष्यामि =
 भाषिष्ये । समानप्रतिपत्तिषु = तुल्यगौरवाम् । समाना प्रतिपत्तिर्यामां तास्तथोक्ताः ।
 तासु । प्रतिपत्तिस्तु गौरवे । प्राप्नो प्रवृत्तौ प्रागल्भ्यं बोधे इति हेमचन्द्रः । =
 Honour or intelligence, understanding. प्रतिपत्तिः प्रवृत्तौ च
 प्रागल्भ्ये गौरवेऽपि च । सम्प्राप्नो च प्रबोधे च पदप्राप्नो च योषितौति मेदिनी ।
 विरससि = निवर्त्तमे । व्याङ्परिभ्यां रस इति परम्वैपदम् ।

कीपानुबन्धः = प्रवृत्तक्रीधानुवर्त्तनम् = संज्ञातरापरक्षणम् । अनुबन्धः शिशी
 दीर्घात्पादे मुख्यानुयायिनि । विनयरे प्रकृत्यादौ प्रवृत्तस्यानुवर्त्तन इति मेदिनी ।
 = continuation. “युक्तः एवं कीपानुबन्धः कर्त्तुम्” = कीपानुबन्धः इत्यत्र कथं
 नोदतायः ? प्रधानशक्त्यभिधाने वा गुणशक्तिरभिहितवत् प्रकाशत इति काशिका
 (३।४।२६) । तद्व्याख्याने हरदत्तः “आख्यानपदवाच्या क्रिया विज्ञेयत्वात् प्रधानम् ।
 विशेषणभूता त्वप्रधानम् । तद्वारेण तद्विषययोः शक्त्योरपि गुणप्रधानभावः । तत्र
 प्रधानानुवर्त्तित्वाद् गुणानां तन्मुखप्रेक्षितत्वात् तद्विकृतस्वकार्यारम्भाभावात् यथायथं
 विभक्तिसिद्धिरिति (पदमञ्जरी) । i. e. the predicate expressed by
 आख्यात (तिङन्त) is principal and the others are गुण (i. e.
 indirect) subordinate. Hence the meaning expressed
 respectively by तिङन्त and others, possess प्रधानभाव and गुणभाव ।
 So as the गुणक्रियाः (e. g. ज्ञा, तुमुन् &c.) follow the principal,
 being under them, they cannot independently raise any
 meaning through them, against the meaning indicated by

the principal क्रिया and therefore the principal क्रिया regulates or determines the विभक्ति । Here युक्तः (भवति) is the main आख्यातक्रिया and कर्तुम् is subordinate to it. So भवति decides the विभक्ति (प्रातिपदिकार्थे प्रथमा) in क्रीपानुवन्ध and not its subordinate कर्तुम् । The use of वा in the dictum of the वृत्तिकार leads also to क्वचित् गुणक्रिया प्राधान्यम् । And therefore says कैयट on that statement of the महाभाष्य, “शक्यं शमासादिभिरपि चतुर्प्रतिष्ठन्तुम्”—“शक्तेः कर्मसामान्ये लिङ्गसर्वनाम नपुंसकयुक्ते कृत्यप्रत्ययः । यदा तु पूर्वमेव विशेषविवक्षा तदा शक्या च्छेदिति भवत्येव । यदा तु प्रतिघातस्यैव कृत्यकर्म शक्येति प्रतिघातस्तदा च्छेधं प्रतिष्ठन्तुं शक्यमिति भवति ।” (भर्तृ) हरि too is of the same opinion :—

“प्रधानेतरयोर्वैच द्रव्यस्य क्रियार्थाः पृथक् ।

शक्तिर्गुणायया तत्र प्रधानमनुरुध्यते ॥

प्रधानविषया शक्तिः प्रत्ययेनाभिधीयते ।

यदा गणे तदा तद्वदनुक्तापि प्रतीयते ॥” (इति वाक्यपदीयम् ।)

Cf :—“वक्तुं दास्ते जन इति न भोः कर्तुमेव युनक्ति—” उड्डवदूतम् । In opposition to such authorities, नागेश's unwillingness to consent to the view taken by कैयट is nothing. (Vide भाष्य-प्रदीपोद्गीत of नागेश, I. I. I. आह्निक ।)

विदू । भोः, एसा क्खु अवरा देवी वासवदत्ता । (क)

(राजा सचकितं सागरिकाया हस्तं मुञ्चति ।)

साग । (ससंभ्रमम्) सुसंगदे, किं दाणिं एत्थ करिस्सं । (ख)

सुसं । सहि, एदाए कदलीवीथिआए णिकमग्घा । (ग)

(इति निष्क्रान्ते ।)

রাজা । (পার্শ্বতোঽবলোক্য সবিস্ময়ম্) কাসৌ দেবী
বাসবদত্তা ।

বিদূ । ভোঃ, স্ব জানামি ক্ব সা । ময় এসা ক্খু অবরা
দেবী বাসবদত্তা অদিদীহরোসদাএত্তি ভণিদ্দং । (ঘ)

(ক) ভোঃ, এষা খলু পরা দেবী বাসবদত্তা ।

(খ) সুসংগতে, কিমিদানীমম করিষ্যামি ।

(গ) সখি, এতয়া কদলীবীথিকয়া নিষ্কামাষঃ ।

(ঘ) ভো ন জানামি ক্ব সা, ময়া এষা খলু অপরা দেবী বাসবদত্তা অতিদীর্ঘ-
রীষণতয়া ইতি ভণিতম্ ।

(১) বি—ওহে, এই অষ্টা মহিষী বাসবদত্তা (রাজাকর্তৃক সভয়ে সাগরিকার
হস্তাগ্রাণ) ।

সা—(সভয়ে) সুসংগতে, এখন কি করিব ?

সু—সখি, এই কদলীশ্রেণীর মধ্য দিয়া নিষ্কৃত হইব । (গমন)

বা—(পার্শ্ব অবলোকন পূর্বক সবিস্ময়ে) কোথায় রাজ্ঞী বাসবদত্তা ?

বি—ওহে, আমি জানি না কোথায় ! অত্যন্ত কোপনা দেখিয়া আমি ইহাকেই
অপরা মহিষী বাসবদত্তা বলিয়াছি ।

(২) J.—O here is another queen, *Basabadutta* ! (King lets go
Sagarika's hand with fright.)

Sa.—(With terror) *Susangata*, what is to be done now ?

Soo.—Dear, let us pass through these plantain rows. (Exeunt)

K.—(Looking at his side and with surprise) Where is the queen
Basabadatta ?

J.—Well, I don't know where ! I called her another queen
Basabadatta, as she was extremely testy.

(৩) অতিদীর্ঘরীষণতয়া = অতিক্রোধানতেন । ইত্যবিত্তি তৃতীয়া ।

कदलीवीथ्या = कदलीवेष्ट्या । वीथी = a row or range वीथ्यालिरावलिः
पङ्क्तिः श्रेणालिखान्तु राजय इत्यमरः । वीथिकेति संस्कृते चले, स्वार्धे, संज्ञायां
वा कन् ।

राजा । धिङ् मूर्ख,

प्राप्ता कथमपि देवात् कण्ठमनीतैव सा प्रकटरागा ।

रत्नावलीव कान्ता मम हस्ताद्भ्रंशिता भवता ॥

(1) त्रा--धिक् मूर्ख, भाग्यवन्तः कठेनक, मूर्खितत्रागा रत्नावलीव त्राय जेहे
प्रश्रु कठे गृहीता न इहे तहे तोमार्कड्क जामार इण इहेतु ज्ञानिता इहेन ।

(2) K.—Fie, fool, my beloved with expressed love, got by
luck, under difficulty, was made to slip away by you, before she
was embraced, just like a pearl necklace with distinct colour,
before it was placed on the neck.

(3) देवात् कथमपि प्राप्ता प्रकटरागा रत्नावलीव सा कान्ता कण्ठमनीतैव
भवता मम हस्तात् भ्रंशिता ।

(4) देवात् भाग्यात् कथमपि कष्टेण प्राप्ता लब्धा प्रकटः प्रकाशितः रत्नीदु-
रागः लौहित्यश्च यस्याः सा तथोक्ता । रागः स्यात्कीदृशतात्पुं । गान्धारश्च कौश-
दिक्देवुरागे मत्सरे शृपे इति हेमचन्द्रः । रत्नावली रत्नराजीव । आली श्रेण्यावली
पङ्क्ति वीथी राजी च कथ्यत इति हलायुधः । सा कान्ता प्रमदा । प्रमदा
भाविनी कान्ता ललना च नितम्बनीत्यमरः । कण्ठं गण्ठदेशमनीता अप्रापिता पक्षे
अधृता । अनालिङ्गितेत्यर्थः । एव भवता त्वया मम हस्तात् करात् भ्रंशिता आविता ।

(5) कण्ठसंयोगात् पूर्वं हस्तभ्रंशिता रत्नावलीव सा ललना आशेषात् पूर्वं
मेव मयी विद्राविता त्वया ।

(8) प्राप्तम्...अनीताम्...ताम् प्रकटरागा रत्नावलीमिव कान्तां भ्रंशितवान्
भवान् ।

(7) आर्या ।

(10) उपमा ।

(II) ଅଥ ନିରୋଧୋ ନାମ ନାଟକୀୟଂ ପ୍ରତିମୁଖାଞ୍ଜମ୍ ।

ତତଃ ପ୍ରବିଶତି ବାସବଦତ୍ତା କାଞ୍ଚନମାଳା ଚ ।

ବାସ । ହଞ୍ଜେ କାଞ୍ଚନମାଳେ ଅଧ କେତ୍ତିଅଦୂର ଦାଣିଂ ଅଞ୍ଜ-
ଉତ୍ତେଣ ପରିଗ୍ରହିତା ଣୋମାଲିଆ । (କ)

କାଞ୍ଚ । ଏଦଂ କଅଲୀଘରଂ ଅଦିକ୍କମିଅ ଦୌସହି । (ଖ)

ବାସ । ତା ଆଦିସେହି ମଗଂ । (ଗ)

କାଞ୍ଚ । ଏଦୁ ଏଦୁ ଭଢ଼ିଣୀ (ଇତି ପରିକ୍ରାମତଃ) । (ଘ)

ରାଜା । ବୟସ୍ୟ କ୍ଷେଦାନୀଂ ପ୍ରିୟତମା ଦ୍ରଷ୍ଟବ୍ୟା ।

କାଞ୍ଚ । ଭଢ଼ିଣି ଜହ ସମୀବେ ଭଢ଼ା ମନ୍ତେଦି ତହ ତକ୍ଖେମି
ଭଢ଼ିଣୀଂ ଏବ୍ବ ପଢ଼ିପାଲୟନ୍ତୋ ଚିହ୍ଢ଼ଦି, ତା ଉପସମ୍ପଦୁ ଭଢ଼ିଣୋ । (ଙ)

ବାସ । (ଉପସୂତ୍ୟ) ଜଅଦୁ ଜଅଦୁ ଅଞ୍ଜଉତ୍ତୋ ! (ଚ)

(କ) ହଞ୍ଜେ କାଞ୍ଚନମାଳେ, ଅଥ କିୟଦୂର ଇଦାନୀ ମାର୍ଥପୁତ୍ରେଣ ପରିଗ୍ରହୀତା
ନବମାଳିକା ।

(ଖ) ଏତତ୍ କଞ୍ଚଲୀୟହମତିକ୍ରମ୍ୟ ଦୃଶ୍ୟମ୍ ।

(ଗ) ତଦାଦିଶ୍ୟ ମାର୍ଗମ୍ ।

(ଘ) ତଦେତ୍ରେତୁ ଭର୍ତ୍ତା ।

(ଙ) ଭର୍ତ୍ତା, ଯଥା ସମୀପେ ଭର୍ତ୍ତା ମନ୍ତ୍ରୟନ୍ତେ ତଥା ତର୍କୟାମି ଭର୍ତ୍ତାମିବ ପ୍ରତିପାଳୟ-
ନ୍ତିଷ୍ଠତି । ତଦୁପସମ୍ପଦୁ ଭର୍ତ୍ତା ।

(ଚ) ଜୟତୁ ଜୟତାର୍ଥପୁତ୍ରଃ ।

(ବାସବଦତ୍ତା ଓ କାଞ୍ଚନମାଳାର ଆବେଶ)

(I) ବା—ଓଲୋ କାଞ୍ଚନମାଳେ, ଆର୍ଥାପୁତ୍ର ପତ୍ରିଗୃହୀତ ନବମାଳିକା କତ ଦୂରେ ?

କା—ଏହି କମଳୀଗୃହ ଅତିକ୍ରମ କରିଲେ ଦେଖା ଯାଏ ।

ବା—ପଥ ଦେଖାଓ ।

କା—ରାଞ୍ଜି ଆତ୍ମନ (ପତ୍ରିକ୍ରମଣ) ।

রা—বয়স, কোথায়, এখন প্রিয়তমাকে দেখিতে পাইব ?

কা—রাজি, নিকটে মহারাজের কথা শুনা বাইতেছে । বোধ হয় আপনার ভ্রাতৃই অপেক্ষা করিতেছেন । অতএব আইন ।

বা—(নিকটে আগমন) আর্ধ্যপুত্রের স্ত্রী হউক ।

(2) Queen—Well *K'anchanmd'la'*, how far is the *Nyktanthes* adopted by my husband ?

Maid—It is seen after passing this plantain house.

Q.—Show me the way.

M.—Please, come, madam (Walking).

King—Friend, where can now my beloved be seen ?

M.—Mistress, the king talks near. I think he is awaiting you.

So go to him.

Q.—(Coming) Prosperity to my husband.

(3) প্রতিপালয়ন্=প্রতীক্ষমাণঃ । প্রতি + পা + ণিচ্ + শত্ । পাতেষাং লগ্ন্যক্তাভ্য ইতি লকারঃ ।

রাজা—(অপব্যর্থ) । বয়স্য, প্রচ্ছাদয় চিত্রফলকম্ ।

(বিদূষকো গৃহীত্বা কচে নিচ্চিপতি)

বাস—অজ্ঞ উত্ত, কুসুমিদা শোমালিয়া । (ক)

রাজা—(সবিষ্ময়ম্) । দেবি, প্রথমমাগতৈরস্মাভিস্ত্ব চিরয়সীতি ক্ত্বা ন দৃষ্টা । তদেহি । সমেতাবেব তাং পশ্যাবঃ ।

বাস—(নির্বর্ণ্য) । অজ্ঞ উত্তমুহাণুরাগাদো এব জানিদং জহা কুসুমিদা শোমালিপ্রাপ্তি । তা য গমিস্সং । (খ)

বিদু—ভোদি জএং এব তা জিদং অল্পেহি । (ইতি বাহু প্রসার্য নৃত্যতি । কচ্ছাৎ পতিতং ফলকং দৃষ্ট্বা বিষাদং নাটয়তি । রাজাপব্যর্থাক্রুত্যা দর্শয়ন্সসন্তকমুখং পশ্যতি ।

অপার্য।) ভো ভো:, মা কৃপ্য। এত জাণিষস্ উত্তরং
দাদুং। (গ)

কাঁচ—(ফলকং গৃহীত্বা।) ভট্টিণি, পেখ দাব কিং
এত চিত্তফলে আলিহিৎ। (ঘ)

বাস—(নির্বৰ্ণ্য স্বগতম্।) অশ্রং অশ্রুতন্তো। ইশ্রং
উণ সাশ্রিষা। (প্রকাশং রাজানং প্রতি সক্রোধাসম্।)
অশ্রুতন্ত, কেণ উণ এদং আলিহিৎ। (ঙ)

রাজা—(সবৈলক্ষ্যস্মিতম্। অপার্য।) বয়স্য, কিং
ব্রবীমি।

(ক) আৰ্যপুত্র, কুমুমিতা নবমালিকা।

(খ) আৰ্যপুত্রমুখানুরাগদেব জাতং যথা কুমুমিতা নবমালিকীতি তত্র
গমিষ্যামি।

(গ) ভবতি, যদ্যেবং তজ্জিতমস্মাভিঃ। ভো ভো:, মা কৃপ্য। অত্র জাম্ব্যস্যু-
ত্তরং দাতুম্।

(ঘ) অশ্রি প্রেচ্ছ্যস্ত তবত্ কিমত্র চিত্তফলক আলিখিতম্।

(ঙ) অয়ং আৰ্যপুত্রঃ। ইদং পুত্রঃ সাগরিকা। আৰ্যপুত্র! কেণ পুনরিদং
আলিখিতম্।

(১) রা—(জনান্তিকে) বয়স্ক, চিত্তফলক গোপন কর। (বিদূষক কর্তৃক কক্ষে
ধারণ)।

বা—আৰ্যপুত্র, নবমালিকা কুমুমিতা।

রা—(সবিস্ময়ে) রাষ্টি, তুমি বিলম্ব করিতেছিলে, অতএব আমরা অগ্রে আসিয়াও
উহা দেখি নাই। এস! সকলে এক সঙ্গেই দেখিব।

বা—(বর্ণন পূর্বক) আৰ্যপুত্রের মুখরোগদর্শনেই বুঝা যাইতেছে নবমালিকা
পুষ্পিতা হইয়াছে। আমি বাইব না।

বি—মাননীয়ে, যদি তাই, তবে আমাদেরই মত (বাহ্যপ্রসারণপূর্বক নৃত্য,—কক্ষ

হইতে পতিত ফলকদর্শনে বিবাদ,—রাজা কর্তৃক জনান্তিকে অঙ্গুলি দ্বারা প্রদর্শন এবং বিদুষকের মুখ দর্শন,—জনান্তিকে) ওহে, ক্রোধ করিও না । আমি উত্তর দিতে জানি ।

কাঞ্চ—(ফলক গ্রহণ পূর্বক) রাজি, দেখুন এই চিত্রফলকে কি অঙ্কিত হইরাছে ।

বা—(দর্শন ও স্বগত) এই আর্ধ্যপুত্র, এই আবার সাগরিকা । (প্রকাশ্যে রাজার প্রতি সকোপ হস্তের সহিত) আর্ধ্যপুত্র, ইহা কে চিত্র করিয়াছে ?

রা—(সলজ্জ, সম্মিত ও জনান্তিকে) বরন্ত কি বলিব ?

(১) K.—(To the jester) Friend, conceal the picture board (The jester puts it in his armpit).

Q.—Husband, the *Nyktanthes* is flowered.

K.—(With surprize) Queen, you were delaying. So though we came first, we have not seen it. Let us visit it together.

Q.—(Looking) I find from the expressive face of my husband that it has flowered. So I shall not go.

J.—Lady, if so, we have then won. (Dances with his arms raised,—appears sorry at the fall of the picture,—the king points with his finger and looks at his face,—to the king) O, be not angry, I know how to answer.

M.—(Picking up the board) See, Mistress, who is portrayed in this drawing board.

Q.—(Looking, aside) This is my husband, this again is *Sagarika*. (To the king with smile and jealousy) Who has delineated this, my dear ?

K.—(With surprize and smile, to the jester) What shall I say, friend ?

(৩) কুমুমিতা = পুষ্পিতা । তদস্য সজ্জাতং নারকাদিভ্য ইত্যজিতীত্য্ ।
প্রথমমাগতৈরজ্ঞাभिः = পূর্বমাগতৈন ময়া । নতু সবিষেষস্য প্রতিষেধ ইতি

वक्तव्यात् कथमत्र अस्मदीर्घ्येति एकस्मिन् बहुत्वम् ? नचात्र विशेषणस्य विधे-
यार्थत्वम् । अती । नेरङ्गुशाः कवय इति । विधेयार्थं तु भवत्येव । तथाहि सच
विधेयोर्थः विशेषणमिति अतिदेशी भवत्येवेति पदमञ्जरी हरदत्तः । विधेयत्वाद-
भवत्येवेति शब्दकौस्तुभे भट्टोजिः । एवमेव—वयं तत्त्वान्वेषान् मधुकर हतास्त्रं
खलु कृतीति शाकुन्तले । एते वयममी दाराः कन्येयं कुलजीवितमिति कुमार ।
वयं क वर्णाश्रमरक्षणीचिता इति भारवी (१४।२२) । त्वं राजा वयमप्युपासित-
गरुप्रज्ञाभिमानोन्नता इति भर्तृहरौ । Here there is a difficulty to
justify the plural form of अस्मद् when it actually refers to one
person, because a वार्त्तिक clearly restricts it to cases where
अस्मद् is not accompanied by any adjectives. So, there is a
poetical licence here. But if it be a predicative adjective
there is no such limitation. Some deny the genuineness of
this वार्त्तिक ; but that is not tenable, as it stands in the works
of वामन, जयादित्य, भट्टोजि &c. &c.

विदू । (अपवार्थ्य) भो मा चिन्तेहि अहं उत्तरं दाइस्म ।
(प्रकाशं वासवदत्तां प्रति) भोदि मा अस्मधा सम्भावेहि
अप्पा किल दुक्खेण आलिहीअदि त्ति मम वअणं सुणिअ
पिअवअस्सेण एदं आलेक्खविस्साणं दंसिदं । (क)

राजा—यथाह वसन्तकस्तथैवैतत् ।

वास—(फलकं निर्वर्ण्य) अज्जउत्त एसावि जा अबरा तुह
समीवे आलिहिदा ता किं अज्जवसन्तकस्स विस्साणं । (ख)

राजा (सवैलक्ष्यस्मितम्) देवि अलमन्यथाशङ्कया ।
इयं हि कापि कन्यका स्वचेतसैव परिकल्प्य लिखिता । न तु

বিদু। সখ্যং সখ্যামি বহ্নসূত্রেণ জহু কদাপি অল্পোহি
ইদিসী দিষ্টপূব্বা। (গ)

(ক) ভী মা চিন্তয়। অহমুত্তরং দাম্যামি। ভবতি মা অন্যথা সম্ভাবয়।
আত্মা কিল দুঃখিনালিখ্যত ইতি মম বচনং শ্রুত্বা প্রিয়বয়স্যেহ হৃদমালিখ্যবিজ্ঞানং
দর্শিতম্।

(খ) আর্থ্যপুত্র এষাপি যা অপরা তব সমীপে আলিখিতা তত্ কিস্ম আর্থ্য-
বসন্তকস্য বিজ্ঞানম্।

●(গ) মন্যং শ্রুপি ব্রহ্মসূত্রেণ যদি কদাপি অম্মাভিরীহয়ী দৃষ্টপূব্বা।

বি—(জনাশ্রিকে) চিন্তা করিও না। আমি উত্তর দিব। (প্রকাশে) রাজি,
অশ্রুপ মনে করিবেন না। ‘নিজকে সহজে অঙ্কিত করা যায় না’ আমার এই বাক্য
শ্রবণে প্রিয় বয়স্ক এই চিত্রবিজ্ঞা দেখাইয়াছেন।

রা—বসন্তক যাহা বলিতেছে তাই বটে।

না—(কলীক দেখিয়া) আশাপুত্র এই যে অশ্রু! আপনার নিকট অঙ্কিতা হইয়াছে,
তাহা কি আশা বসন্তকের নিপুণতা?

রা—(সবিস্ময়ে হস্তপূর্ব্বক) মহিষি, অশ্রুপ শঙ্কা করিও না। ইনি কোনও
অজ্ঞাতা কন্তা মনের কল্পনাতেই আলিখিতা হইয়াছেন। • কিন্তু, দৃষ্টপূর্ব্বা নহেন।

বি—সত্য, উপবীতদ্বারা শপথ করিতেছি যদি কখনও আমরা ভ্রমণী কন্তা পূর্ব্ব
দেখিয়া থাকি।

(2) J.—(To the king) O, do not fear. I shall answer. (To the
queen) Lady, do not think otherwise. Hearing my words that
one finds it difficult to draw one's own likeness, this skill in delineation
has been shown by my dear friend.

K.—It is true as he says.

Q.—(Seeing the board) My dear, is this other one, who is
portrayed beside you, from the skill of the respected *Basantaka*?

K. (Smiling and with hesitation) My dear, do not think other-

wise ; this is some unknown girl drawn from fancy, but never seen before.

J.—I swear by my sacred thread, if we have ever seen her before.

(3) आलङ्कारविज्ञानं—चित्तनैपुण्यम् । कन्यका = कन्या + क + टाप् । अज्ञातं इति कः (५।३।७३) । क्षिपकादीनाञ्च नेति वक्तव्यान् इत्थम् । येतु क्षिपकादौ न पठन्ति तेषां मते अभाषितपुंस्काञ्चेति । पठं कन्यिका । आदाचार्याणामिति च (७।३।४८) । कन्यका । परिकल्प्य = चिन्तयित्वा । दृष्टपूर्वा = पूर्वमवलोकिता । पूर्वं दृष्टेति सुप् सुपेति समासः । भूतपूर्वं चरङिति (५।३।५३) निर्देशात् दृष्ट-शब्दस्य पूर्वनिपातः । The word दृष्ट precedes पूर्व in such cases under the intimation (i. e. ज्ञापक) that the सूत्रकार himself has used thus in the Rule ५-3-53.

शपे—शप आक्रोश इति भ्वादिः । स्वरितञितः कर्त्तृभिप्राये क्रियाफल इति तङ् । तथाहि प्रतिवाचमदत्त केशवः शपमानाय न चेदिभूभुज इति माघः । नतु शप उपलम्भन इति वक्तव्यादेवाव तङ् (१।३।२१) । नतु स्वरितत्वाद् ? अत्र कैयटः—उपलम्भनं प्रकाशनमिति । अत्र तु केवलप्रकाशनार्थाभावान् कैयटान्मते न तङ् । तथाहि “अतस्ते न भविष्यति । मन्त्रभूतिमनराध्य प्रजति तं शशाप सेति । स तपःप्रतिबन्धमन्युना अशपद्भव मानुषीति तामिति च (८।८।१) रघौ । सख्यः शपामि यदि किञ्चिदपि म्मरामीति । वृत्तिकारमते तु (काशिकामते) उपलम्भनार्थे एवाव तङ् । तद् यथा वाचा शरीरस्पर्शनमुपलम्भनमिति । अत्र पदमञ्जरी—वाचा शरीर-स्पर्शनमिति तत् पादौ स्पृशामि नैतत् मया कृतमित्येवंरूपः शपथविशेषः । एतदनु-रोधनं हि सिद्धान्तकौमुद्यां शपतेराक्रोशार्थादकर्त्तृगोपि फले तङ् उक्तः । मनोरमा-याञ्च सख्यः शपामीत्यत्र “स्वाश्रयं प्रकाशयामीत्येव तावदिह विवक्षितं नतु शपथइति” उक्तम् । हरिदोषितस्तदनुगते नागेश्वर्य कैयटमतमेवावलम्बितवान् । माधवस्तु चान्द-भोजकौमारभागवत्तिहरदत्तकैयटजयादित्यादीनां मतान्येवोक्लिष्येत् । स्वमतं तु न किञ्चिदुवाच । तथास्तत्र महाभाष्यप्रदीपीदुद्योते नागेश्वरः—“शपतिर्नार्थः ।

अस्याक्रोशे (१) (विरुद्धानुष्ठानमाक्रोशः) । देवदत्तं शपतीति निन्दतीत्यर्थः ।
 अस्मि (२) तत्त्वावेदनपूर्वकं तत्प्रत्ययनाय ब्राह्मणादिः कश्चिद् ईशादिना साक्षात्
 स्वार्थरूपे मानसस्वार्थरूपे वा शपथे यथा विप्रैः शपे, चावधर्मेण शपे इत्यादौ तृतीया
 तु कर्मणोपि करणत्वविवक्षया । अस्मि (३) प्रकाशने देवदत्ताय शपते । कथय-
 तीत्यर्थः । तत्र स्मरितेत्वात् सिद्धेऽकर्त्रभिप्रायार्थमिदम् । तदपि प्रकाशनार्थं ।
 सख्यः शपामीत्यादौ तु शपयार्थकलाभान्ननेपदम् । काशिकादौ तूपलम्भनं शपथ
 इति व्याख्यातं तस्मिन्मिति । There are two opinions on the
 वार्त्तिक, “शप उपलम्भने” । By one, उपलम्भन means प्रकाशन and कैयट
 हरिदीक्षित, नागेश and भागवतकार follow it. By another, it means
 an oath by touching one's body or any sacred thing and it is
 adopted by जयदित्य, हरदत्त, भट्टोजि &...माधव is neutral. Under
 the first case, स्मरितेत्वात् तङ् and according to the other view,
 तङ् is here by the aforesaid वार्त्तिक । ब्रह्मसूत्रेण = यज्ञोपवीतेन ।
 करणे तृतीया । A question is here why the king took upon
 himself the task of acknowledging the work of painting as
 his own and thereby telling what had not actually. “...
 the case ? ; “Every thing is fair in love and war.” No
 doubt the king's explanation was at first evasive. But he
 was led into it by the foolish attempt, on his behalf, of the
 jester—Thus the king was led to deceive his wife and
 play a false gallant to her.

काञ्च—(अपवार्य ।) भट्टिणि, कदापि ईदिस' उण
 घुणवखर' संवददि जेव्व । ता अलं कोविदेण । (क)

वास—(अपवार्य ।) अइ उजुए, एदस्स वक्कभणिदाइ'
 ण आणासि । वसन्तओ व्लु एसो । (प्रकाशम् । राजानं

प्रति ।) अज्जउत्त, मम उण एदं चित्तं पेक्खन्तीए सीसवे-
अणा समुप्पणा । ता सुहं चिट्ठदु अज् उत्तो । अहं गमिस्सं
(इत्युत्थाय गन्तुमिच्छति ।) (ख)

(क) भर्त्रि, कदापीदृशं पुनर्घुणाक्षरं संवदत्येव । तदलं कुपितेन ।

(ख) अयि ऋजुके, एतस्य वक्रभणितानि न जानासि । वसन्तकः खल्वेषः ।
आर्यपुत्र, मम पुनरिदं चित्रं प्रेक्षमाणायाः शीर्यवेदनाः समुत्पन्ना । तत् सखं
तिष्ठत्वार्यपुत्रः । अहं गमिष्यामि ।

(1) काक—(जनाष्टिके) उर्द्ध्वं, इदं एकप बापाय दुःपदत अकरोत् आर
अकस्मात् मिलितेऽपारं, अतएव कोपेन प्रयोजन कि ?

वास—(जनाष्टिके) ओलो सरले, ईश्वर कृटिल कथा वृत्तिरेहिम् ना ? ए ये
विदूषक वटे । (प्रकाशे, राजार प्रति) आशपूत्र, एहे चित्रदर्शने आमार
अन्निवेदना इत्परं इदंमाह । आपनि हृषे थादुन । आमि याडे (उन्धान पूर्वक
अभिनोक्त) ।

(1) Maid—(To the queen) Mistress, no use of anger, it may
perhaps be accidentally identical as the wood-eating insect turns
by chance some letters.

Qu.—(To the maid) O simple one, you do not understand his
evasive words. He is no other than a buffoon. (To the king) My
dear, looking at this picture, I have got headache ; so stop here,
with your amusement, my dear. I am going—(Rises and attempts
to go.)

(३) घृणाक्षरम् = घृण्य अक्षरम् । घृणदर्शनेन सम्राटमक्षरम् । An
accidental coincidence. घृण is an insect which eats wood.
कदापि ईदृशं घृणाक्षरं संवदतीत्येव=ईदृशं वसन्तकेनीति कस्याश्चिद् रमण्याः अक्षरं
पुनर्घुणाक्षरं घृणदर्शनचित्रम् अक्षरं यथा, तथा सागरिकायाः चित्रं कदाचिज्जातु
संवदति, अनुकरोतीत्येव । As the insect called घृण, while boring

holds in wood, accidentally happens to carve out a letter, similarly the king's delineation of a female, has happened to turn out *Sagarika*. शीर्षवेदना=शिरःपीडा । शिरः शीर्षमूर्धकानि स्फुरिति इत्यायुधः । शीर्षस्य वेदनेतिविग्रहः । उत्तमाङ्गं शिरः शीर्षं मूर्धा ना मस्तकोऽस्त्रियामित्यमरः । तान्याराद्धमङ्गैश्चराणि भवतः शीर्षाणि तुल्यं दर्शति मुरारिः । व्याकरणे तु कुमारशीर्षयोर्णिनिः (१।१।५१) शीर्षच्छेदाद् यच्च (५।१।६०) । (६।१।६०) येष तद्धिते (८।१।६१) । अचि शीर्षं (६।१।६५) इत्यादिषु सर्वत्र शिरःशब्दादेव शीर्षादेशो निपातितः ।

मृजुके=सरसं । कुत्सित इति कन् ।

राजा—(पटान्तं न गृह्यत्वा) । देवि,

प्रसीदेति ब्रूयामिदमसति कोपे न घटते

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करिष्याम्येवं नो पुनरिति भवेदभ्युपगमः ।

न मे दोषोऽस्तीति त्वमिदमपि च ज्ञास्यसि मृषा

किमेतस्मिन्वक्तुं क्षममिति न वेद्मि प्रियतमे ॥

(1) रा—(वञ्छासु ग्रहण पूर्वक) राज्ञि, तौमार कोपु ना इहेह' अङ्गिले 'असन्न २७' बला उचित नय । आत्र एरूप करिव ना बलिले (निव दोष) शीकार करी हय । आमार दोष नाई बलिलेउ डूमि उहा निवारण वृथिवे ना । अतएव एहै बापात्रे कि बला उचित, प्रियतमे, ताह जानि ना ।

(2) K—(Holding her apparel) Queen, in absence of your anger, it will be improper to say 'be pleased.' It will also be a confession of guilt, if I say I shall not do it again. The statement that I am not to blame, will not pass without implication. So O, dearest, I do not know what is to be stated in this affair.

(3) प्रसीद इति ब्रूयाम् इदं कोपे असति न घटते । एवं न पुनः करिष्यामीति अभ्युपगमो भवेत् । न मे दोषोऽस्तीति इदमपि त्वं मृषा न ज्ञास्यसि । प्रियतमे एतस्मिन् किं वक्तुं क्षममिति न वेद्मि ।

(4) प्रसौद अनुगृहाण इति ब्रूयां कथयेयमिति इदं वचनं कीपे तव क्रीधे असति अनुत्पद्यमाने न घटते युज्यते । अप्रकाशितः क्रीपः कथमनुभूतः स्यादित्यर्थः । तथा एव नो न पुनर्भूयः करिष्यामि अनुष्ठास्यामि इति कथिते सति अभ्युपगमः निजापराधस्वीकृतिः । अभ्युपगमः समीपागमने स्वीकृतावपीति हेमचन्द्रः । भवेत् स्यात् । न मे मम दोषः अपराधः अस्तीति इदं वचनमपि त्वं मृषा मिथ्या निष्कारणमिति यावत् । न ज्ञास्यसि भीतस्य मे । अथ केनचित् कारणेन भवितव्यमिति तव सन्देहोऽवश्यमेव अनियत इत्यर्थः । अतः हे प्रियतमे । एतस्मिन् आलेख्यव्यापारे किं वक्तुं वदितुं क्षमं युक्तमिति न वेद्मि जाने ।

(5) कीपाभावे प्रसादनं न सम्भवति । नैतत् पुनरनुगृहेयमिति च आत्मदोषस्वीकृतिमुच्यते । निर्दोषोऽहमिति वाक्येन च त्वं मन्देक्ष्यसि । अतोऽपि किं वक्तव्यमिति न मम ज्ञातम् ।

(6) ब्रूयाम् = संप्रत्ये लिङ् (१।३।१६१) संप्रत्ये विचारणा । ज्ञास्यसि = कथमवानुपसर्गाज्ज्ञ इति (१।३।७६) नात्मनेपदम् ? "कर्त्तृभिप्राय इत्येवेति जयादित्यः । धर्मे जानीते । अनुपसर्गाज्ज्ञ इति कर्त्तृभिप्राये तङ् इति साधवः । So when the क्रियाफल does not result upon the subject the root is to be in परस्मैपदम् । Cf. :—(1) जानीहि राज-ब्रध्निदेवतां मामिति रघौ । (2) जानामि त्वां प्रकृतिपुरुषं कामरूपं मघीमइति मेघदूते । On the other hand (1) जाने कीपपराङ्मुखी प्रियतमा स्वप्रेक्ष्य दृष्टा मयेति अमरः । (2) जाने तपसां कीर्थे सा बाला परवतीति शाकुन्तले । (3) न जाने स प्रधानी मे गूरुहस्ती सदासदइति देवीमाहात्म्ये । (4) वाचः पञ्चवयस्युमापतिधरः सन्दर्भशृङ्गिं गिरां जानीते जयदेव एवेति गौतमीविन्दे । अकर्मकाश्चेत्यपि (१।३।४५) अकर्त्तृभिप्रायाद्यमिति काशिका । अतः तु नाकर्मकत्वम् ।

(7) अभावे नञ्ज्ञो नापीत्यमरः । नो इति निषेधार्थको निपातः ।

(8) प्रसद्यतामिति...उच्येत...अनेन...चक्ष्यते । करिष्यते (कारिष्यते वा)...भूयेत...अभ्युपगमेन । दोषेण भूयते...त्वया...ज्ञास्यते (ज्ञायिष्यते वा)...केन चमेष विद्यते ।

- (9) शिखरिणी वनम् ।
 (10) चाक्षेपालहारः ।
 (11) अत्र पर्युपासनं नाम नाटकीयं प्रतिमुखाङ्गम् ।

वास—(सविनयं पटान्तमाकर्षन्ती ।) अज्जउत्त, मा
 अस्सधा संभावेहि । सच्चं एव्व मं सीसवेअणा बाधेदि । ता
 गमिस्सं । (क)

(इति निष्क्रान्ते ।)

बिदू—भोः, दिट्ठिआ बड्ढसे । क्वेमेण अदिक्कन्ता एसा
 वासवदत्ता अञ्जलवादलिआ । (ख)

(क) आर्यपुत्र नान्यथा संभावय । सत्यमेव मां शीर्षवेदना बाधते । तद्वमिष्यामि ।

(ख) भोः, दिट्ठ्या बर्धसे । क्षेमिष्यातिक्रान्तौषा वासवदत्ताकालवादलिका ॥

(1) वास—(सविनये वञ्छासु आकर्षणपूर्वक) आशंशुत्त, अज्जउत्त मने करिवेन
 ना । सत्ताई आमाके शिरोवेदना क्केश दिठ्ठेहे । अत्तएव वाइतेहि (निष्क्रान्ता) ।

वि । ओहो तोमार भांगे मज्जन हुक । मज्जनहेतू एही अकालवृद्धि वासवदत्ता
 चलिया गेल ।

(2) Qu.—(Softly dragging her clothes) Husband, do not think
 otherwise. I am really suffering from headache, so I go. (Exeunt)

J.—Well, may you prosper.—Luckily this untimely shower in
 the shape of *Basabadatta* is off.

(3) अकालवादलिका—असमयधारापातः । बादली एव बादलिका । संज्ञायां
 कन् । Some read this बाईलिका । बाईलं दुर्दिने मेला नन्दायां बाईलः
 अत इति मेदिनी । क्षेमिष्य=मज्जलीन । हेताविति तृतीया ।

राजा । धिक्पूर्वं अलं परितोषेण । याम्स्या निगूढो न
 लक्षितस्त्वया देव्याः कोपानुबन्धः । पश्य

ভ্রূমঞ্জে সহস্রোত্তরেপি বদনং নীতং পরাং নম্রতা-
মীঘনাম্মতি মেদকারি হসিতং নীতং বচো নিধুরম্ ।
অন্তর্বাণ্যজড়ীকৃতং প্রভুতয়া চচ্চূর্ণং বিষ্কারিতং
কোপশ্চ প্রকটীকৃতো দয়িতয়া মুক্তশ্চ ন প্রশ্যয়ঃ ॥

(১) শিক্ মূৰ্খ, সম্ভ্রান্তের প্রয়োজন নাই । গমনকারিণী মহিষীর গুণ কোপজ্বিত লক্ষ্য কর নাই । দেখ—

৪৪২ ক্রমশঃ আবির্ভাবও প্রিয়া করুক বদন আনত করা হইয়াছে । আবার প্রতি সে অল্প হাসিয়াছে । নিবোধকারক মিষ্ট ব বসন বনে নাই । অশ্রুজলকণ্ঠিত চক্ষুও সামর্থ্য হেতু বিক্ষাণিত করে নাই । প্রিয়া প্রণয়প্রকাশ, অথচ কোপরক্ষাও, করিয়াছে ।

(২) K.—Fie, fool, no use of mirth. You have not marked her concealed anger which was preserved, while she was passing away.—See.

Though the brows were suddenly curved, the face was bent low, by my dear wife I was slightly smiled at. No cruel heart-rending words were spoken. The eyes surcharged with tears, were not strained through exertion. So love was sustained, though anger was expressed.

(৩) ভ্রূমঞ্জে সহস্রা উদগতেপি দয়িতয়া বদনং পরাং নম্রতাং নীতম্ । সাম্মতি ইষৎ হসিতম্ । মেদকারি নিধুরং বচো নীতম্ । অন্তর্বাণ্যজড়ীকৃতং চক্ষুঃ প্রভুতয়া ন বিষ্কারিতম্ । কোপশ্চ প্রকটীকৃতঃ । প্রশ্যয়শ্চ ন মুক্তঃ ।

(৪) ভ্রুবোর্মঞ্জে মেদে ভ্রুকৌটিল্যে সহস্রা অন্তর্কীতমুদগতে উপস্থিতেপি দয়িতয়া প্রিয়য়া বদন মাননং পরামত্যর্থে নম্রতাং নীচত্বং নীতং প্রাপিতম্ । মাং প্রতি ইষৎ স্বল্ঘং হসিতম্ । মেদকারি মনোদাহি নিধুরং ক্রূরং বচো বাক্যং ন উক্তং কথিতম্ । অন্তর্বাণ্যেণ মধ্যস্থিতজলিন জড়ীকৃতং শিথিলীকৃতং কলুষিতমিতি যাবৎ চচ্চূর্ণনয়নং প্রভুতয়া সামর্থ্যেণ ন বিষ্কারিতমায়তীকৃতম্ । তস্মাত্ কোপঃ ক্রোধশ্চ প্রকটীকৃতঃ প্রকাশিতঃ প্রশ্যয়ঃ প্রশ্যয়শ্চ ন মুক্তঃ ত্যক্তঃ । প্রশ্যয়প্রশ্যয়ী সমাবিলম্বমরঃ ।

(५) अधोनीतेन वदनेन भूभङ्गः परिहृतः । मयि स्थितं कृतम् । प्रणयस्य निरासकं वक्ष्य न कथितम् । अन्तर्वाच्यप्रसरकल्पे नयने च न प्रसारिते । कोपां दर्शितः प्रणयस्य रक्षितः ।

(६) निगूढः = गुप्तः । नि + गूह + क्तः । गूहति-ते । जुगूह, जुगुहे । गूहिता गाढा । गूहिष्यति-ते, घोक्ष्यति-ते । गूहन्-ताम् । गूहेत्-त । गूहिषीष्ट घुक्षीष्ट गृह्यात् । अगूहीत् अघृक्षत् अगूहिष्ट अघुक्षत् अगूढ । गूहितुम् गौढुम् । गूहित्वा घूढ्वा । गृह्यते । अगूहि । विस्फारितम् = वि + स्फुर् + णिच् + क्तः । चिस्फुरीषीं इत्याच्च् वा । पने विस्फोरितम् । स्फुरतिस्फुल्लयां निर्निविभ्य इति वा षत्वम् । णिजन्ते स्फारयति स्फोरयति । अस्फुरत । अणिजन्ते । स्फुरति । पुस्फोर । स्फुरिष्यति । कुटादित्वाद् गणः । लिङि । स्फुरेत् । स्फूर्यात् । लङि अस्फुरीत् । स्फूर्यते । अस्फोरि । स्फुरितम् । स्फुरित्वा स्फुरितुम् ।

(८) नीतवती....हसितवती...उक्तवती....विस्फारितवती....कोपश्च प्रकटित-वती द्युतिता मुक्तवती प्रशयम्... ।

(९) शार्दूलविक्रीडितं वृत्तम् ।

(१०) काव्यलिङ्गमलङ्कारः ।

(११) कांपेऽपि विनयादावलम्बनेन तच्चिह्ननिष्प्रवादव माधुर्यं नाम बाक्यार्थगुणः । तथाहि माधुर्यमुक्त माचार्यैः क्रोधादावप्यतीव्रतेति सरस्वतीकण्ठाभरणे ।

विदू । गदा देवी वासवदत्ता, ता कीस तुमं अरखरुदितं करेसि । (क)

राजा । मूढ न लक्षितस्त्वया देव्याः कोपस्तत्सर्व्वथा देवीप्रसादनं मुक्त्वा नान्यमत्रोपायमाकलयामि । तदेहि देवीं प्रसादयितुमभ्यन्तरमेव प्रविशावः । (इति निष्क्रान्तौ) ।

(क) गता देवी वासवदत्ता, तत् कस्मात् त्वमखरुदितं करोषि ।

इति कदलीगृहं नाम द्वितीयोऽङ्कः ।

(১) বি—মহিষী বাসবনভা চলিয়া গিয়াছেন। তবে তুমি কেন অরণ্যে রোদন করিতেছ ?

রা—মূঢ়, তুমি দেবীর কোথ লক্ষ্য কর নাই। এখানে রাজার সম্ভোগসাধন ব্যতীত এখন আর কোনও উপায় দেখি না। এস, তাহাকে সন্তুষ্ট করার জন্য অন্তঃপুরেই যাই। (নিষ্কান্ত)। ইতি দ্বিতীয় অঙ্ক।

(২) J.—The queen is gone. Why are you then crying in the wilderness ?

K.—Fool, you have not marked her anger. Under the present circumstances she cannot but be conciliated. So, come, let us go to the harem. (Exeunt).

The end of the Act II.

(৩) অরুণ্যবদিতম্=নিষ্ফলালাপঃ। মুক্কা=পরিত্যজ্য। আকল্যামি=স্থিরীকরোমি। সর্বথা=সর্বৈঃ প্রকারৈঃ। প্রকারবচনে থালিতি থাল্ (৫।১।২২)। মূঢ়=মূৰ্খ। মুহ+ক্। তৎ সম্বন্ধী। মুচ্যতি। মুমোহ। মৌহিত্যি মৌহিত্যি। রধাদিত্বাডেট্। অমুহত্। মুচ্যতি। অমৌহি। মুগ্ধঃ মূঢ়ঃ। মুগ্ধা মূঢ়া মৌহিত্বা মুহিত্বা। মৌহিতুম্ মৌগ্ধম্ মৌঢ়ম্। মুচ্যত্।

ইতি দ্বিতীয়োঃকঃ।

रत्नावली ।

तृतीयोऽङ्कः ।

प्रवेशकः ।

(ततः प्रविशति मदनिका ।)

मद—(आकाशे ।) कौसम्बिए, अवि दिङ्गा तुए भट्टिणो मआभे कञ्चणमाला ण वेत्ति । (कर्णं दत्त्वाकर्ण्य ।) किं भणासि—‘को वि कालो ताए आअच्छिअ गदाए’ स्ति । ता कहिं दाणिं पेक्खिस्सं । (अग्रतोऽवलोक्य ।) कथं एसा खु कञ्चणमाला इदो ज्जेव्व आअच्छदि । ता जाव णं उपसप्पामि । (क)

(ततः प्रविशति काञ्चनमाला ।)

काञ्च—(सोत्प्रासम् ।) (साहु रे वसन्तअ, साहु । अदिसइदो तुए अमच्चजोअन्धराअणो वि इमाए संधि-विगाहचिन्ताए ।) (ख)

मद—(सस्मितमुपसृत्य ।) (कञ्चणमाले, किं अज्जवसन्त-एण किदं जेण सी एव्वं सलाहीअदि ।) (ग)

(ক) কৌশাম্বিকে, অপি দৃষ্টা ত্বয়া ভর্তৃঃ সকাশি কাঞ্চনমালা ন বেতি । কিং
মথসি—‘কৌঃপি কাললতয়া আগত্য গতায়া’ ইতি । তত্ কৌটানাং প্রেলিখ্য ।
কথমেবা স্বলু কাঞ্চনমালা ইবাগচ্ছতি । তথাবদেদামুপসর্পামি ।

(খ) সাধু ব বসন্তক, সাধু । অতিশয়িতস্বয়ামাত্ময়ৌগস্বয়য়াঃপ্যন্তয়া
সংধিবিগ্রহচিন্তয়া ।

(গ) কাঞ্চনমালা, কিমার্থবসন্তকেন কৃতং যেন স এত শ্লাঘ্যতি ।

ভূতীঃ স্বক . প্রবেশক । প্রস্থপূর্ব । (মদনিকার প্রবেশ ।)

(১) ম—(অকামে) কৌশাম্বিকে, কাঞ্চনমালাকে মহারাজের নিকট দেখিলে কি ?
(অর্থ ভিন্নয় পূরক, কি বলিলে ?) কিছুকাল হইল সে সেখানে কইতে চলিয়া গিয়াছে ?
তবে এখন কোথায় তাহাকে দেখিব ? (অর্থ প্রশ্ন) এত যে কাঞ্চনমালা এই দিকেই
অসিতহ । ইহা ন নিকট গাই ।

(কাঞ্চনমালা প্রবেশ ।)

ক—(উপহাসের সহিত) সাধু । রে বসন্তক ! সাধু এই সন্ধিবিগ্রহচিন্তাতে তোমা
কর্তৃক মনো লোপকরায়ণও অতিক্রম হইয়াছেন ।

ম—(স্মিত নিকট গমনপূর্বক) কাঞ্চনমালা, আদ্য বসন্তক কোন্ কার্য্য হেতু এক্ষণ
স্মিত হইতেছেন ?

ACT, III. SCENE—THE HAREM, PRELUDE.

(ENTER MADANIKA).

(2) M—(Feigning to address another) *Kousambika*, have you
seen *Kanchanamala* near the king ? (Feigning to listen) What do
you say ? It is sometime she went away thence ? Where shall
I see her now ? (Looking before) O, here comes *Kanchanamala*.
So I go to her.

(ENTER KANCHANAMALA)

K—(Ironically) Bravo ! O *Basantaka*, bravo ! You have
surpassed even the minister himself, by your contemplation of
separation and union (*i. e.* war and peace).

M—(Coming near with smiling) *Kanchanamala*, what has been
done by the respected *Basantaka* that he is so praised ?

(৩) সৌভ্রাসম=উত্প্রাসেন সহ বর্তমানং যথা তথা । সৌভ্রাসমিত্যর্থঃ ।

कृताः सोत्प्रासोत्प्राससोपहासाः समाख्य इति हलायधः । जुत् + प्र + अस + चञ्
= उत्प्रासः = आधिक्यम् = excess. सोत्प्रासः = exaggerating with latent
irony.

अतिशयितः = अतिक्रान्तः । श्रुते । शिष्ये । शयिष्यते । अश्विष्ट । शय्यन् ।
अशायि । शयितः । शयित्वा । शयितुम् । शयानः ।

सन्धिविग्रहचिन्तया = सन्धिः संघटनं संयोग इति यावत् । पद्ये राजगुणविशेषः ।
सन्धिः पुमान् सुरङ्गायां भगे संघटने पिचेति मेदिनी । सम् + धा + किः । विग्रहः
विभागः पद्ये युद्धम् । विग्रहः कार्ये विस्तारे विभागे ना रणेऽस्त्रियामिति विश्वः ।
वि + ग्रह + ऋप् । ल्योश्चिन्तया । मेलनभेदचिन्तया पद्ये मिश्रतायोधनभावमया ।

श्लाघ्यते = प्रशस्यते । श्लाघ् + कर्मणि लट् ते । श्लाघते । श्लाघे । श्लाघि-
कृते । अश्लाघिष्ट । अश्लाघि ।

काञ्च । हला मअणिए किं तुह एदिना पुच्छिदेण
पओअणं, तुमं इमं रहस्सं रक्खिदुं ण पारेसि । (क)

मद । सबामि देवीए चरणेहिं जइ कस्स बि पुरदो
पआसेमि । (ख)

काञ्च—जइ एव्वं ता सुणु । कधइस्सं । अज्ज क्वु मए
राअकुलादो पडिणिवत्तमाणाए चित्तसालिआदुवारे वसन्त-
अस्स सुसंगदाए समं आलाबो सुदो । (ग)

(क) सखि मदनिके किं तवैतेन पृष्टेन प्रयोजनं ? त्वमिदं रहस्यं रक्षितुं न
पारयसि ।

(ख) शपे दीव्याचरणैः यदि कस्यापि पुरतः प्रकाशयामि ।

(ग) यद्येवं तच्छृणु । कथयिष्यामि । अथ खलु मया राजकुलान्तरनिवर्त-
मानया चित्रशालिकाद्वारे वसन्तकस्य सुसंगतया सममालापः श्रुतः ।

(१) क—ओलो मदनिके, त्‍वोर देहा जिह्वागार अज्‍जोअन कि ? तूहै एहै रहस्‍स
रक्‍खा करिठे पारिबि ना ।

ম—রাজীর চরণের নিধা যদি কাহারও কাছে প্রকাশ করি ।

ক—যদি তাই তবে বলি শোন । আজ আমি রাজার গৃহ হইতে কিরিবার সময় চিত্র-শালিকাঘারে বসন্তকের সহিত সুসঙ্কতার আলাপ শুনিয়াছি ।

(2) K—O *Madanika*, no use of your asking this. You will not be able to keep such a secret.

M—I swear by the queen's feet, I shall not divulge it.

K—If so, listen, I shall say. While returning from the king's house today, I have overheard a conversation between *Basantika* and *Susangata* at the door of the picture gallery.

(3) रहस्यम् = গোপনায়ম্ । रहसि भवम् । रहम् + यत् । दिगादिभ्यो यदिति यत् । (৪।৩।৪৪) ।

দেয়াশ্বরণেঃ = বহুলত্ব' পূজায়াম্ । এতৎ লোকব্যবহারাৎ ।

চিত্রশালিকাঘার = চিত্রাণাম্ আলিখ্যানাং শালিকায়াঃ গৃহস্য দ্বারে । শাল + কন (ক্ৰস্ব ইতি ৫।৩।৮৩) + টাপ্ । ততঃ কণ ইতি ক্ৰস্বে (শাল + কন) প্রত্যয়স্যাৎ কন পূর্বস্যাৎ ইদাপ্যসুপদত্বম্ (৩।৩।৪৪) অকারস্য । *i. e.* if आप not attached to any सुवक्त, follows, the अकार before क that belongs to an affix, is changed to इकार ।

মদ—(সকৌতুকম্ ।) সহি, কধেহি কৌদিসো সো আলাবো । (ক)

काञ्च—एदं वसन्तएण भणिटं जह भोदि सुसंगदे, णहि साअरिअं वज्जिअ पिअवअस्सस्स अस्स' किंपि अस्सत्थ-
दाए कारणं । ता चिन्तेहि एत्थ पडिआरंत्ति । (ख)

मद—तदो सुसंगदाए किं भणिटं । (ग)

(ক) सखि कथय कौदुशः सः आलापः ।

(ख) इदं वसन्तकेन भणितं यथा भवति सुसङ्गते ग हि सागरिकां वज्जियला प्रियवयस्यस्व अन्यत् किमपि अस्सत्थतायाः कारणं, तच्चिन्तयाव प्रतीकारमिति ।

(ग) ततः सुसङ्गतया किं भणितम् ।

(१) म—(सकोटुके) सखि, वन, मे आनाग किन्नर ?

का—वसन्तक बलि, 'माननीय सुमङ्गल, सागरिकां त्रिभुवनेषु वरुणेश्वर अङ्ग कोनः अङ्गुष्ठकार कारण नाहे । एतन् अङ्गीकारं दित्वा कर ।'

म—तारं परं सुमङ्गलं किं बलि ?

(२) M—(Curiously) Dear, tell me what was the conversation ?

K—Said *Basuntaka*, 'Lady *Susangata*, there is no other cause of my dear friend's indisposition than *Sagarrika*'. So devise a remedy ?

M—What did then *Susangata* say ?

(३) प्रतीकारम् = उपायम् । प्रति + क्त + घञ् । तम् । उपसर्गस्य घञामनुष्यं बहुलमिति दीर्घः । पच्चे प्रतिकारम् ।

काञ्च—तदो ताए एव्वं भण्णिदं । अज्जं क्खु देवीए चित्तफलअवुत्तन्तसङ्किदाए साअरिअं मम हत्थे समप्प-अन्तीए जं ताए पिण्हं णेवत्थं प्रसादीकिदं तदो तेन जेव्व दिरइदभट्ठिणीवेसं साअरिअं गेण्हिअ अहंपि कञ्चणमाला-वेसधारिणी भविअ पदोसे भट्ठिणी सञ्चासं आगमिस्सं । तुमपि इधज्जेव्व ठिदो चित्तसालिआदुवारे पडिबालइस्ससि । तदो माह्वीलदामण्डवे ताए सह भट्ठिणी संगमो भविस्सदि । (क) ।

मद—हृदा सुसंगदे, हृदासि जा एव्वं परिअणवच्छूलां भट्ठिणीं वच्चेसि । (ख) ।

काञ्च—इला मअणिए, दाणिं तुमं कहिं पयिदा । (ग)

(क) ततस्तथैवं भणितम् । अथ खलु दिव्या चित्रफलकवृत्तान्तश्रुतिरथा सागरिकां मम हस्ते समप्यन्त्या यतथा पिण्हं नेपथ्यं प्रसादीकृतं ततस्तेनैव विरचितभर्तृविषां सागरिकां गृहीत्वाहमपि काञ्चनमालावेषधारिणी भूत्वा प्रदोषे भर्तुः सञ्ज्ञां आगमि-

श्यामि । त्वमपोहैव स्थितश्चिवशालिकाद्वारे परिपालयिष्यसि । ततो माधवीलता मण्डपे तथा सह भर्तुः संगतो भविष्यति ।

(ख) हता सुमंगते, हतामि धैवं परिजनवत्सला भर्तुः वच्यसे ।

(ग) हला मदनिके, हदानी त्वं क प्रस्थिता ।

(१) कः—तत्र परं स्मरता बलिज 'अन' चित्रकनकवृद्धावृण्विता देवी सागरिकाके म म व हस्ते प्रदान करिवार समय उद्धार निजैव परिहित परिच्छिन्न आमाके पुदकारवकप निद्राहिन । उद्धार सागरिकाके राज्ञीय वेषे सञ्चत करिद्रा आमा काकनमालार वेष वनस्पृक्षक प्रवेशे सागरिकार सहित महाराजेर निकटं गइव । तूमिओ ईशानेई अपेवत् इति । तवई माधवीकुञ्जे तकार सञ्चित राजार मगन हटव ।

म—नटो स्मरछते, अक्षप परिजनवत्सला देवाके वकना करितेह । तूमि नाशप्रभु इति ।

क—उत्तं मननिके, तूई अपन कोणाय गइउठिस् ।

2) Ka—Then she said—Having some suspicion in the matter concerning the picture board, the queen while putting *Sugarika* today under my charge, gave me a suit of her own clothes as way of reward. Being myself dressed like *Kanchanamala*, I shall take *Sugarika* disguised with that suit to the king about sun-set; you too stay there. So the master will meet her at the familiar hour.

M.—May you be ruined, O wicked *Sugarika*, who are thus deceiving the queen affectionate to her companions.

Ka—O *Madanika*, where are you now going ?

(३) पित्रहम्—परिहितम् । अपि + गृह + क्तः । षटि भागुरिरत्नोपमवा
प्रांरुपमर्ग्योरिति उपमर्ग्य वा अकारलोपः । पत्ने अपिप्रहम् ।

वच्यसे=प्रतारयसि । गृध्रिवच्योः प्रलम्भन इति आत्मनेपदम् । अन्यत् अहि
वच्यति परिहरतीत्यर्थः । अववच्यत ।

मद । अस्मत्सरोरस्स भट्टिणो कुसलमुत्तमं जाणिदुं
गदा तुमं चिरअसि त्ति उत्तमन्तीए देवीए तुह सभासं
पेसिदस्सि । (क)

কাস্ত—(অদিউজা সা দাণি দেবী জা এবং পসিআ
অদি। (পরিক্রম্যাবলোক্য চ।) কহং এত 'এসো ক্বু ভট্টা
অস্মত্য়দামিসেণ মন্ত্রণাবত্য়ং পচ্ছাদমন্তো দন্ততোরণবলহীএ
উবমিহো চিহ্নদি। তা এহি। এদং বুতন্তং ভট্টিণীএ
ণিবেদেহ্ম।)

(ইতি নিষ্কান্তে। ইতি প্রবেশকঃ।) (খ)

(ক) অস্মত্য়দামিসেণ মন্তুঃ কুশলব্রতান্তং জাতং গতা ত্বং চিরয়মীত্যুতাম্বন্যা
দেব্যা তব সমীপে প্রাপনাস্মি।

(খ) অতিকজকা মা উদারীং দেবী, যা এবং প্রত্যয়তে। কথমত্র এষ খলু ভক্তা
অস্মত্য়দামিসেণ মদনাবস্থাং প্রচ্ছাদয়ন্ দন্ততোরণবলভ্যামুববিস্তপতিতি। তদেহি এনং
ব্রতান্তং ভবৌ নিবেদ্যাবঃ।

(১. ম—অস্মত্য়দামিসেণ মহারাষ্ট্রের কুশলব্রতান্ত জ্ঞানিদার কজ তুমি প্রেরিতা ইহীরা বিনয়
সরি.তহ। অতএব ক্রেশবুজা দেবী আমাকে তোমার নিকট প্রেরণ করিরাছেন।

ক—বিশ্বাবতী রাজ্যে বড়ই সরল। (পরিক্রমণ ও অবলোকন) এই যে মহারাজ.
অসুস্থতাচ্ছলে কামাবস্থা গোপন করিয়া দন্তনিষ্ঠিতবহির্দ্বারোপরিস্থিত গৃহে উপবীষ্ট আছেন।
এন, এই ব্রতান্ত রাজ্যকে জানাইব। (নিষ্কান্ত)। ইতি প্রবেশক।

(২) M—I have been sent after you by the anxious queen as
you were delaying in bringing the news of the indisposed king.

Ka—This confident queen is very simple. (Moving and looking)
O, here is the king concealing his lovesmitten state under the
guise of illness and staying in the top house over the ivory gate.
Come, we shall inform the queen of all these, (exeunt). The end
of the prelude to Act III.

(২) উতাম্বন্যা—ক্লিষ্টমানয়া। উত্+তম+শব্দ+ভীপ্। তয়া। শপ্-
শ্যনোর্নিত্যমিতি শুম্। তাম্বতি। ততাম। তমিষ্যতি। অতমত্। তান্ম।
তাম্বত্। তমিত্বা তান্বা। তমিতুম্। তাম্বতে। অতমি।

अतिस्त्रुका = अत्यन्त इति (६।१।१२८) विकल्पे संहिताभावः । असंख्यतामि-
षण = षोडशखलेन । कैतवं कपटं कृतं व्याजच्छत्रोपधिच्छलम् । मिथं निमग्नं निर्दिष्ट
व्यपदेशश्च सूरिभिरिति हलायुधः । वलभी = आच्छादनं स्याद् वलभी गृहाणामिति
हलायुधः । प्रत्ययते = विश्रमिति । प्रति + अय + लट् त । अय गताविति भ्वादिः ।
अयाचके । आदिष्ट । प्रत्येति इति वा संस्कृतम् ।

ततः प्रविशति मदनावस्थां नाटयन्नपविष्टो राजा ।

राजा—(सोत्काण्ठं निःश्वस्य)

संतापो हृदय स्मरानलकृतः संप्रत्ययं सञ्चतां

नास्त्येवोपशमोऽस्य मां प्रति पुनः किं त्वं मुधा ताम्यसि ।

यन्मूढेन मया तदा कथमपि प्राप्तो गृहीत्वा चिरं

विन्यस्तस्त्वयि सान्द्रचन्द्रनरसस्यर्शो न तस्याः करः ॥

(३) उर्ध्वं दृष्ट्वा । अस्त्युपशमः । कामादिष्टं राजात्र प्रवेशः ।

रा—(उर्ध्वं दृष्ट्वा मूर्ध्नि निवासं तां गच्छन्) (रे कृपया, मूर्ध्नि एते कामानलसङ्कापः भव-
कृतः । इहान् निर्दिष्टं नास्ति । केन तु मया आशाः कृता करिष्यः । यथा शिष्टे इहेतेह ? य-
त्कामि मे समस्तं कष्टे प्राप्नु सगणिकाश्च धनसम्पन्नमप्यर्थं इत्थं बहूकम् धारणं करिष्यां । तस्मात्
हृदयं करिष्यामि । -

ACT III. SCENE—HAREM.

(ENTER THE KING SITTING AND PALE)

(2) O my heart, as I foolishly did not place on you her hand
the touch of which is like that of thick sandal paste, though obtain-
ed somehow and held long, suffer now this burning of a fiery love.
There is no ceasing of this. Why do you then distress yourself
with your fruitless attack against me ?

(3) हृदय, सम्प्रति अयं स्मरानलकृतः संतापः सञ्चताम् । अस्य उपशमः नास्ति
एव । किं त्वं पुनर्मां प्रति मुधा ताम्यसि ? यत् मूढेन मया तदा कथमपि प्राप्-
तास्याः सान्द्रचन्द्रनरसस्यर्शः करः चिरं गृहीत्वा त्वयि न विन्यस्तः ।

(4) हे हृदय मनः ! सम्प्रत्यधुना अयम् अनुभूत इत्यर्थः । स्मरानलकृतः कामादि-
कृतः संतापः दाहः सञ्चताम् अनुभूयताम् । अस्य संतापस्य उपशमो निर्गति-

नार्थ्येव । किं कथं त्वं पुनर्भूयः मां प्रति लक्ष्मीकृत्य मुधा वथा ताम्बसि क्रियसे ।
यद यस्मात् मूढेन बुद्धिहीनेन मया तदा मेलनसमये कथमपि कृच्छ्रेण प्राप्नो लब्ध-
स्तथाः सागरिकायाः सान्द्रो घन चन्दनस्य रसो निर्ध्यासस्तस्य स्पर्श इव स्पर्शो यस्य स
तथोक्तः करः हस्तः । सप्तस्थपमानेत्यादिना बहुव्रीहिः । चिरं दीर्घं गृहीत्वा धृत्वा
त्वयि न विन्यस्तः स्थापितः ।

(5) हे हृदय मूढाहं कष्टलब्धं सान्द्रचन्दनशीतलं तस्याः करं चिरं धृत्वापि तवोपरि
न स्थापितवान् । अतस्त्वं कामानलसन्तापं सहस्व । मां लक्ष्मीकृत्य वथा न लिखसे ।

(6) स्मरानलकृतः । = स्मर एवानलरूपेण कृतः । मयूरव्यंसकादयश्चेति समासः ।
म च रूपकरूपः । सुखचन्द्रः शोभत इत्यादिवद्वोपमारूपकयोरकतरस्य साधक-
बाधकाभावः । तथाप्यत्र न स्मरः अनलइवेत्युपमितसमासाशङ्का । व्याघ्रादि-
राकृतिगणत्वमपि सन्ताप इति सामान्यधर्मस्य प्रयोगात् । भाष्याब्धिः क्रातिगम्भीरः
काहं मन्दमतिस्तत इति कैयटप्रयोगस्त्वतएव अतिविततदुरवगाहत्वादिसामान्य-
धर्मकल्पनया मनोरमायास्तुपमितसमासेन समर्थितः । नागेशस्तु तदप्यसहमानां
मयूरव्यंसकादित्वादिवाच समास इत्याह ।

गृहीत्वा करः = vide note on युक्त एवं कोपातुवन्धः कर्तुम् in Act II.

(7) व्यर्थके तु मुधा मृषेत्यमरः । सान्द्रं घने घने मृदागिनि मृदिभी ।

(8) सन्तापं स्मरानलकृतमिमं सहस्व । न भूयते उपशमेन । त्वया तस्यते ।
मूढः अहं विन्यस्तवान्...स्पर्शं करम् प्राप्तम् ।

(9) शार्दूलविक्कीडितं वृत्तम् ।

(10) द्वितीयवाक्यार्थहेतुत्वात् काव्यलिङ्गमलङ्कारः । स्मरानलकृत इति
रूपकम् । सान्द्रचन्दनरसस्पर्श इत्यवोपमा ।

(12) तां प्रति इति वा पाठः । तां सागरिकां प्रति उद्दिश्येत्यर्थः ।

अहो महदाश्चर्यम् । तथाहि

मनश्चलं प्रकृत्यैव दुर्लभं च तथापि मे ।

कामिनेतत्कथं विह्वं समं सर्वैः शिलीमुखैः ॥

(उर्ध्वमवलोक्य ।) भोः कुसुमधन्वन,

(१) अहो महन् आम्हवा ! येहेतु—मनः स्वभावतः अस्थिर ७ धुनिरूपणीय ।
उपनि कल्पे किं प्रकारे युगपत् प्रकवाणवारा यायां मनके विक्र करिण ? (उद्दे-
र्शन पूर्वक) हे कल्प !—

(२) O, very strange, since—the mind is by nature unsteady and
hard to aim at, yet how could it be simultaneously hit at by the
God of love with all his arrows ? (Looking up) O God of love.

(३) मनः प्रकृत्यैव चलं दुर्लक्ष्यम् । तथापि कामिन मे एतत् कथं सर्वैः शिलो-
मुखैः समं विद्धम् ।

(४) मनश्चितं प्रकृत्या स्वभावत एव चलमस्थिरं दुर्लक्ष्यं दुर्लक्ष्यपण्यम् ।
तथापि कामिन मदन मे मम एतत् मनः कथं केन प्रकारेण सर्वैः समलैः पञ्चभि-
र्यथैः शिलैः मुखैर्वर्णैः । अलितार्णो शिलाः मुखविवरः । समं युगपद् विद्धं भिन्नम् ।

(५) अस्थिरस्य दुर्लक्ष्यस्य मनसो युगपत् पञ्चभिर्वाणीः कामिन विदारणमायर्थमेव ।

(६) आद्यर्थम् = चिदमद्भूतमिति यावत् । आ + चर् + यत् । चरराडि
चागुगविति वाच्याद् यत् । आद्यर्थमस्य इति सूट् (६।१।४७) आद्यर्थम् ।
गुरो त् यद्देव । आचार्यः । पत्ने याच्यो देशः । गन्तव्य इत्यर्थः । आचर्थे
कस्य शोभनम् । In the sense of अद्भूत the root चर takes सूट् when
preceded by अच् and followed by यत् । By the परिभाषा आद्यन्तौ
ट्कृता (१।४६) सूट् becomes the आद्यवयव of चर् ।

(७) दुर्लक्ष्यम् = दुर् + लक्ष् + णिच् + खल् । दुर्लक्ष्यमिति पाठे दुर्लक्ष्येन लक्ष्यं
शरव्यमिति प्रादितत्पुरुषः । प्रकृत्या = प्रकृत्यादिभ्य उपसंख्यानमिति वृत्तीया ।

(८) मनसा...चलित...दुर्लक्ष्यं...काम...एतत्...विज्ञानम् ।

(९) अनुष्टुप् ।

(१०) चलत्वदुर्लक्ष्यत्वाभ्यां मनसः कामिन भेदने विरोधः । विप्रलम्बस्वाभाव्या
दाभामत्वञ्च । अतएवाव विरोधालङ्कारः । विरोधः सोऽविरोधेऽपि विरुद्धत्वेन यच्च
इति लक्षणात् ।

(११) अत्र रूपं नाम नाटकीयं गर्भाडाङ्गम् । रूपं वाक्यं वितर्कवदिति
साहित्यदर्पणे ।

वाणाः पञ्च मनोभवस्य नियतास्तेषामसंख्यो जनः

प्रायोऽस्मद्विध एव लक्ष्य इति यल्लोके प्रसिद्धिं गतम् ।

दृष्टं तत्त्वयि विप्रतीपमधुना यस्मादसंख्यैरयं

विद्वः कामिजनः शरैरशरणो नीतस्त्वया पञ्चताम् ॥

(१) मनोभव तोगार पाँचवी वाण निर्दिष्ट आछ । डूबने केवल मनुष्य ला असंख्य जनई उहाँपर लफा बलिश प्रसिद्ध । किन्तु এখন तोबाट ईश्वर विपरीतभाव देखा गइतेछ । ये हेतु अनन्ता वाण द्वारा विद्व निराश्रय कामिजन पकडा प्राप्त हईतेछ ।

(2) "O flower-ar-owed god who spring in the mind, your arrows are precisely limited to five, but their victims like myself are countless. This world-wide renown is now found reversed in you since with innumerable arrows you are bringing the helpless and victimised lovers to "the state of five." (i.e. to death).

(3) मनोभवस्य पञ्च वाणा नियताः । प्रायः अस्मद्विधः असंख्य एव जनस्तेषां लक्ष्य इति लोके यत् प्रसिद्धिं गतं तद् अधुना त्वयि विप्रतीपं दृष्टम् । यस्मादयमशरणः कामिजनः त्वया असंख्यैः शरैः विद्वः पञ्चतां नीतः ।

(4) मनोभवस्य चित्तजस्य तवेति शेषः पञ्च वाणाः सायका नियताः निरूपिताः । निश्चितं नियतं स्मृतमिति हलायधः । सम्योहमोन्मादनी च ~~च~~ ~~निरूपिताः~~ ~~प्रमत्तता~~ । सम्प्रत्येति कामस्य पञ्चवाणाः प्रकीर्तिता इति प्रसिद्धेः । न न्यूनातिरिक्ता इत्यर्थः प्रायोः बाहुल्येन अस्माकं विधा प्रकार इव विधा यस्य सः अस्मद्विधः मत्प्रकारः । असंख्य एव जन तेषां वाणानां कृत्यानां कर्तार इति षष्ठी । लक्ष्यः भेद्यः । (लक्ष्यमिति पाठे शरव्यमित्यर्थः । लक्ष्यं लक्ष्यं शरव्येचेत्यमरः । अत्र पक्षे तेषामिति षष्ठी शेषे । विधेयत्वाद्भक्त्यामित्यस्याजहङ्गित्वाच्च ।) इति लोके भुवने यत् प्रसिद्धिं ख्यातिं गतं प्राप्तं तत् अधुना अस्मिन् समये त्वयि विप्रतीपं विपरीतं दृष्टमवलोकितम् । यस्मादयमशरणः निराश्रयः कामिजनः प्रणयिलोकः त्वया असंख्यैर्विद्वभिः शरैः बाणैर्विद्वः विदीर्णः सन् पञ्चतां पञ्चसंख्याकत्वं पक्षे मृत्युं च नीतः प्रापितः । भवतीति शेषः । अमरस्य दशमी दशा मृतिरिति मथ्यते । कन्दर्पस्य सायकाः पञ्च कामिजस्यसंख्याः । अधुना हि तस्य वाणा असंख्याः कामिजस्तु पञ्चत्वविशिष्टा इति वैपरीत्यम् ।

(5) हे पुण्यधन्वन् केवलं स्तव पञ्चभिः सायकैर्मनुष्याभिसंख्याजना बिद्धा भवन्तीति लोकप्रसिद्धिः सर्वथा विपरीता जाता यत स्वमसंख्यवाणैर्निराश्रयान् कामिनः पञ्चत्वं नयसि । अनुरूपः श्लोको यथा सुभगे कांटिसंख्यात्वमुपेत्य मदनाग्रगैः । वसन् पञ्चता त्यक्त्वा पञ्चतासौविद्योगिनामिति ।

(6) कुसुमधन्वन् = पुष्पचाप ! अरविन्दमशोकश्च चतुश्च नवमल्लिका । नीलोत्पलश्च पञ्चेते पञ्चवाणस्य सायका इति प्रसिद्धेः । कुसुमं धनुर्धस्येति विशदः । तत् सन्ध्यः वा संज्ञायामिति (५।४।१३३) धनुषा वा अण्ड् । The समासान्त अण्ड् (drop) अण्ड् and retains अन् : then under the परिभाषा ङिच्” । (१।१।५५) it replaces the last letter of धनुस् ; so कुसुम + धनुस् + अण्ड् = कुसुमधनु + अन् = कुसुमधन्वन् ।

(7) विप्रतापम् = विप्रतिगता अपो यन्निमित्ति ह्यन्तरूपसर्गोऽपईदिति (६।३।२७) ईत् । ऋकपुराणः पद्यामानसे इति (५।४।७४) अप्रत्ययः समासान्तः । if अप् be preceded by हि, अन्त् or उपसर्ग, its अ is changed to ई under the परिभाषा “आदेः परस्य” (१।१।५४) . Again when अप् is an उत्तरपद in a समास, the affix अ is joined to it as a समासान्त । कामिजनः = कामिना जनः । कामिना इति पाठिकान्तस्येति कामिन्शब्दस्य नकारलोपः । (८।२।७) । गौणं कर्मणि दद्यादेः प्रधाने स्वात् नोद्ध-क्तप्वहामिति प्रधानकर्मण लादित्वात् प्रथमा ।

(8) वाणैः पञ्चभिर्नियतैः (भूयते) ... असंख्यान... जनेन... अखादिभिरनलक्ष्येण... रथेन... गतेन... तेन... विप्रतीपेन... इमं विश्वं कामिजनमश्चरणं त्वं पञ्चतां नीतवान् । (अथवा दृष्टवान् तत्... विप्रतापमहम् &c....)

(9) शार्दूलविक्रीडितं वृत्तम् ।

(10) कार्यकारणयोरननुरूपघटनया विरुद्धकार्यस्योत्पत्तेर्विषमालङ्कारः ।

(विचिन्त्य) न तथाहमेवंविधावस्थमात्मानमनुचिन्तयामि यथान्तर्गूढकोपसम्भाराया देव्या लोचनगोचरगतां तामिव तपस्विनीं सागरिकाम् । तथाहि—

(১) (চিন্তাপূর্বক) অন্তঃকরণে কোপপূর্ণা মহিষীর নন্দনের বিষয়ীভূতা সেই নীনা সাগরিকার জন্ত যেক্রপ চিন্তা করিতেছি, এতদবস্থ আমার নিজের জন্ত আমি তক্রপ ভাবিতেছি না । কারণ—

(2) (Thinking) I do not care so much for myself who am of this state, as I care for poor *Sagarik* : exposed to the glances of the queen full of indignation concealed in her heart. Since—

(3) অন্তর্গদকোপসম্মারায়াঃ = অন্তঃকণ্ডৈ নৃদঃ গুপ্তঃ ক্রোপস্য সম্ভারঃ পূর্ণতা যস্যঃ সা তথোক্তা তস্মাঃ । = হৃদয়গুপ্তক্রোধসমূহায়াঃ । সম্ভারঃ সম্ভবতী গণ ইতি হ্রস্বচন্দ্রঃ = mass, heap.

লোচনগোচরগতাম = লোচনযো গোঁচরো দেশঃ তং গতা । তাম্ । (দ্বিতীয়া তত্পুরুষঃ । গোচরসম্ভবভ্রজব্যজ্ঞাপণনিগমাত্যেতি (১১।১১৫) । গো + চর্ + ঘ্রঃ । গাঘ্যরন্থ্যস্ত্রিভ্যধিকরণে ঘ্রঃ নিপাত্যন্তে ।) = নয়নবিষয়যাতাম্ ।

জিয়া সর্ব্বস্বাধো নয়তি বিদিতাশ্মীতি বদনং

দ্বয়োদ্বৈত্বালাপং কলয়তি কথামাত্মবিষয়াম্ ।

সখীষু স্মেরাসু প্রকটয়তি বৈলক্ষ্যমধিকং

প্রিয়া প্রায়েণাস্তে হৃদয়নিহিতাতঙ্কবিধুরা ॥

(১) 'সকলই জানিবারে' এই লজ্জায় প্রিয়া আধাবননা হয় । দুই জন আলাপ করিতেছে ইহা বর্ণন করিলেই 'উহা নিজবিষয়ক কথা' এরূপ স্থির করে । মর্থীরা মৃদ্ধ হাঁহঁপুড়া হইলে অতঃস্থ বিশ্বাসহিতা হয় । অতএব প্রিয়া সাগরিকা মনোগত ভয়ে অত্যন্ত অধারা হইয়াছে ।

(2) Supposing herself detected by all, she hangs down her head in shame. Seeing any two converse, she considers it as referring to herself. If the companions smile, she is highly astonished. So my beloved is extremely restless owing to her mental fright.

(3) সর্ব্বস্ব বিদিতাশ্মীতি জিয়া বদনমধো নয়তি । দ্বয়োদ্বৈত্বালাপং দ্বৈতাক্ষবিষয়ং কথাম্ কলয়তি । সখীষু স্মেরাসু অধিকং বৈলক্ষ্যম্ প্রকটয়তি প্রায়েণ প্রিয়া হৃদয়-নিহিতাতঙ্কবিধুরা আস্তে ।

অবলোকন) এই যে প্রিয় বয়স্ক এই বিক্ অবলোকন করিয়া বোধ হয় আমারই প্রতীক্ষা করিতেছেন । অতএব নিকটে যাই । (নিকটে গমন) । প্রিয় বয়স্কের জয় হউক । ওহে বন্ধো, তুমি অভিনবিত কার্যসিদ্ধি দ্বারা তোমার অভ্যাস হইতেছে ।

(২) And I have sent *Basantaka* to bring some news of her, why is he delaying ?

(ENTER THE JESTER FULL OF PLEASURE.)

J—(Joyfully) O, ho, strange ! strange ! Hearing sweet words today from me, my friend will, I think, be so glad as he had not been even by ascending the throne of *Kousambi*, so I go and inform him. (Moving and seeing) Why, this is my friend. As he is staying with a look in this direction, I think he is waiting for me. So I go to him. (Coming near) Prosperity to my friend. O my dear, you are luckily prospering with the success of our attempts.

(১) প্রতিপালয়তি = প্রসোচ্চত্ । সমোদ্রিতকার্য্যসিদ্ধয়া = অনুদ্রিতকর্মফলেন = সমোদ্রিতস্য অনুদ্রিতস্য (অভিলষিতস্য বা) কার্য্যস্য সিদ্ধয়া ফলেন । হীহী = হীহী বিষয়দ্ব্যস্ত্যধীরিতি হেমচন্দ্রঃ । এনম্ = দ্বিতীয়াটোঃসেন ইতি (১৪।২৪) এতচ্ছব্দস্যান্বাটেশি দ্বিতীয়ায়ামেবাংশঃ । কিञ্চিত্ কার্য্যে বিভাতি প্রযুক্তস্য কার্য্যানন্তং বিভাতি পুনঃ প্রয়োগঃ অন্বাটেশঃ । (নপুংসককবচনং এনদতি বক্তব্যঃ । প্রচালয়েতনু পরিবর্তয়েতনু ।) সাপিচ্ছবেপি ভবতি । অশৈনমদন্তনয়া যশোচ্চতি রথী । তদৈন-মুজ্জ্বলিতশাসনং বিভেদতি সাধঃ । কথন্তর্পি নক্তং ভোজয়ন্তমিব তদিসং রাধে মূর্খং প্রাপয়েতি জয়দেবঃ ? আশীবিধেণ বদন্তচ্ছব্দদংশদানমেতেন তে পুনরনর্থতয়া ন গদ্যমিতি নৈপথ্যে চ ? অন্বাটেশস্বাধিবচনয়া । অনুবাদ্যত্বমাত্র বিবচনাৎ । “ইহ তু বস্তুনির্দেশমাत्र ক্রমা একমেব বিভাগ”মিতি ব্রহ্মসংহিতাঃ । বস্তুতস্তু এতত সর্বম্ “মেতমাংসং ভিত্তি বিদ্যাৎ বাক্যস্বরণধোরভি”দতি ভাষ্যকারপ্রয়োগপ্রামাণ্যাদেব সাধু । “হে রোহিণি ত্বমসি শীলবর্তঃপু ধন্যা এনং নিবারয় পতিং সখি দুর্ভাগীতম্ । জালাস্তরেণ সম বাসমৃহং প্রতিব্ধঃ শ্রোণীতটং সৃশতি কিং কুলধর্ম্মং এষ ইत्याদী অযং শ্রোণীতটং সৃশতি । এনং নিবারয়তি ব্যত্যাসেন যোজনীয়ম্ । এতদ্ or ইদম্ is replaced in দ্বিতীয়া, ত্রা and চীম্ বিধিক্তি by এন (and এনদ in neuter) if it be repeated for a purpose, having been previously used for a different one.

রাজা—(সহর্ষম্ ।) वयस्य, अपि कुशलं प्रियायाः
मागरिकायाः ।

विदू—(सगर्वम् ।) भो, अद्वयेण सजं एव पेक्खिज
जाणिस्ससि । (क) ।

রাজা—(সপরিতোষম্ ।) वयस्य, दर्शनमपि भविष्यति
प्रियायाः ।

विदूः—(साहंकारम् ।) भोः, कीदृशं भविष्यति ।
जस्त दे उवहसिदविहण्पदिवुद्धिविहवो अअं अमच्चो । (ख) ।

রাজা—(विहस्य ।) न खलु चित्रम् । किं न संभाव्यते
त्वयि । तत्कथय । विस्तरतः श्रोतुमिच्छामि । (विदूषकः
कर्ण एवमेवं कथयति । (सपरितोषम् ।) वयस्य, इदं ते
परितोषिकम् । (इति हस्तादयतार्यं कटकं ददाति ।)

(क) भोः, अचिरेण स्वयमेव प्रेक्ष्य जास्यसि ।

(ख) भोः, किमिति न भविष्यति । यस्य त उपहसितव्रह्मतिबुद्धिर्विभयो
यममात्यः ।

(I) রা—(সহর্ষে) বয়স, প্রিয়া মাগরিকার কুশল ত ?

বি—(সগর্বে) ওহে, নিজেই শীঘ্র বেঝিয়া জানিতে পারিবে ।

রা—(সহর্ষে) বয়স, প্রিয়াকে দেখিতেও পাইব ?

বি—(সগর্বে) কেন পাইবে না ? তোমার এই মন্ত্রী বৃহস্পতির বুদ্ধিগরাজকেও উপহসিত
করিয়াছে ।

রা—(সহাস্ত্রে) আশ্চর্য্য নহে বটে । তোমাকে কি অসম্ভব ? বল, সবিশেষ শুনিতে
ইচ্ছা । (বিদূষক কর্তৃক কর্ণে কথন, সহর্ষে) বয়স, এই তোমার পুরস্কার । (হস্ত হইতে
বসনদান) ।

(2) K—'Joyfully' Friend, how does my beloved *Sagarika* do ?

J—(Boastfully) Well, you will yourself soon know by seeing her.

K—(Joyfully) Friend, will my beloved be seen even ?

J—(Boastfully) Well, why not, when you have this councillor who has surpassed the wisdom of the celestial minister ?

K—(Laughing) Not really strange. There is nothing which you cannot manage. Tell me, I wish to hear fully. (The jester whispers—joyfully) Friend, this is your reward. (Takes off the bra eket and offers him).

(३) उपहसितवृत्त्यतिवृद्धिभिर्भवः = उपहसितः अधःकृतः वृहस्पतेर्बुद्धिभिर्भवः गौरव प्रभाषो वा येन स तथोक्तः = अधःकृतज्ञः वृद्धिगौरवः । वृहतां वाचां प्रतिगतिं शब्दे वृहतीति श्रुतेः । तद्वत्प्रतीतिः करपत्न्याश्चैव तथोः सुट् तलोपप्रेति वक्तव्यान् सुट् तलोपपत् । असात्यः = मर्त्या । अमा + ल्यप् । अय्याय्यविति (४।२।१०४) ल्यप् ।

विदू । (कटकं परिधाय आत्मानं निर्वर्ण्य) भोदु एच्चं दाव सुदसोवसकडुअमण्डिअहत्यं असणो वल्लणीए गदुअ दंसइस्सं । (क)

राजा : - (हस्ते गृहीत्वा निवारयन्) सखे पद्यादर्शयिष्यसि, ज्ञायतां तावदधुना किमवशिष्टमङ्ग इति ।

विदू । (परिक्रम्यावलोक्य च सहर्षम्) भो पेक्ख पेक्ख पसो क्वु गुरुआणुराओक्खिस्सहिअओ संज्झावह्मदिस्ससङ्केदो विअ अत्यगिरिसिहरकाणणं अणुसरदि भअवं सहस्सरस्मि । (ख)

(क) भवत्वेवं तावत् । गृहसौवर्णिकटकमण्डितहसामानो ब्राह्मण्ये गत्वा दर्शयिष्यामि ।

(ख) भोः, प्रेक्षस्व प्रेक्षस्व । एष खलु गुर्वनुरागोत्थितहृदयः संख्यावधूतसंकेत इवास्मिरिगिस्त्रिकाननमनुसरति भगवान्सहस्ररश्मिः ।

राजा । (विलोक्य सहर्षम्) सखे सम्यगुपलक्षितं
पर्यवसितमहः । तथाहि—

(१) वि—(वल्लभ परिधानं च निजके दर्शनपूर्वकं) वाक् । एतन् निजैर त्राकणिकैः
एहं विभुक्कृत्तुवर्णनशोभितं हस्तं देवाह्वय ।

रा—(हस्तग्रहणपूर्वकं वारणं करिष्या) मये शेषे देवाह्वय । एतन् देव, दिनैर कत
टूकु वाको ।

वि—(परिक्रमण, अवलोकनं च सहर्षं) ओह देव, देव, एहं मत्कावधुवर्णनशोभितं, सुत्र—
(अमविचलित-रुनद्धं शूर्पादेव अस्तुगिरिशिरःस्थितं काननेन अमूनरणं करितेह न ।

रा—(दर्शनं पूर्वकं सहर्षं) वदतु, वेषं लप्ता करिष्याह—निवा शेष इहयच्छ—वेहेतु—

(2) J—(Wearing the bracelet and observing himself) Let it be.
Thus adorned with a purely golden bracelet, I am going to show
it to my wife.

K—(Stopping him) Not now, friend, Just see how much of the
day remains ?

J—(Moving and observing and then joyfully) O see, see, the
god Sun, smitten with deep love and getting some hints from the
lady Twilight, is following to the wood on the top of the western
mountain.

K—(Seeing joyfully) you have marked well, my friend. The
day is ended. Since—

(3) सौवर्णकटकः=सुवर्णस्य विकार इति मयङ् वेत्यादिना (४।३।१४३)
अण् वा । पक्षे सुवर्णमयम् । परिमाणार्थत्वे तु अण्वेव । जातहृष्यः परिमाण
इति (४।३।१४३) कटको वलयोऽस्त्रियामित्यमरः ।

सम्यावधूतसङ्केतः=सम्या वधूरिव सम्यावधूः । तथा दत्तः कृतः सङ्केतो यस्य
स तथोक्तः । “सङ्केतं येतन्वच्च स्मृतिः कथ्यते तथा सङ्केति हलायुधः । =Singal,
sign, token. अक्षगिरिशिखरकाननम्=शिरोर्यं शिखरं वा नैत्यमरः । =the
top । पर्यवसितम्=अवसन्नम् । उपलक्षितम्=निश्चितम् ।

अध्वानं नैकचक्रः प्रभवति भुवनभ्रान्तिदीर्घं विलङ्घय

प्रातः प्रातः रथो मे पुनरिति मनसि न्यस्तचिन्तातिभारः ।

संख्याकृष्टावशिष्टस्वकरपरिकर-स्यष्टहेमारपङ्क्ति'

व्याख्यावर्धितोऽस्तुतिभृति नयतीवेष दिक्चक्रमर्कः ॥

(১) আমার এক চক্ৰ রথ ভুবনভ্রমণায়তপথ অতিক্রম পূর্বক পুনর্বার প্রভাত হইতে হইতে সমর্থ হইবোঁ না, মনে এইরূপ গুণ গিগ্ৰা গুপ্ত করিবা, হৃদয় অন্তঃকরণে পুনরুৎসাহ, নিঃশঙ্কলক আকর্ষণ করিয়া যেন তাহাতে সন্ধ্যাকর্ষক আকর্ষণের পথ প্রাপ্তি নিজ কিরণসমতল্য উজ্জ্বল স্বপ্নময় অরশ্মির সংযোগ করিতে হইল।

(2) Heavy in mind with the thought that his one-wheeled chariot will not be able to appear again in the morning after going through the long path extending over the wide world, the Sun, sitting upon the western mountain and dragging the circular horizon, is joining it, as it were, with the bright golden spokes made up of his rays which had been left behind after some were taken away from amongst them by the twilight.

(३) एकचक्रः स रथः भुवनभ्रान्तिदोषमध्वानं विलङ्घ्य पुनः प्रातः प्राप्नु न प्रभवतीति मनसि व्यकुचिन्तातिभारः एषः शकः शक्यसिद्धिर्भविष्यति अविश्रुतः दिक्चक्रः चक्रद्वयं कृत्वा कृष्णवर्णितस्वरूपपरिकर-स्पष्टसौरपङ्क्तिं नयतीति ।

(4) एकं चक्रं यस्य स एकचक्रः । आदित्यरश्म्यैकचक्रत्वात् । सप्त यज्ञ-
रश्म्यैकचक्रमिति युतेः । सप्तमरश्मः स्यन्दनः भुवनस्य विश्वस्य भान्या धर्मग-
द्वन्द्वमायतमध्वान् सागं विलङ्घातिक्रम्य पुनर्भुजः प्रातः प्रभाते प्राप्नुमागन् न
प्रभवति श्रोतव्यं सप्तमि चित्तं न्यस्तः निहितः चित्ताया अतिभारः येन स तदधिक-
निहितान्कश्टाभुजः । एषः रुक्मः सत्यः । अस्तित्विर्भात अस्ताचले अवस्थित
अमितः सन् । दिक्चक्रं दिङ्मण्डलं । पटलं पेटकं चक्रं चक्रवात्सल्य सङ्कुल-
मिति हलादृधः । व्याकृत्य गृहीत्वा । सत्यया आकृष्टभ्यः गृहीतभ्यः अवशिष्टानां
सप्तमं करणं करणानां परिकरः समूहः । भवेत् परिकरः सङ्गे पर्यङ्गपरिवारस्य-
रिति मेदिनी । एव गृहानि व्यक्तानि चैवः सुवर्णस्य अराणि चक्राङ्गविशेषाः ।
अथ शीघ्रं च चक्राङ्गे शीघ्रगे पुनरन्यत्रति मेदिनी । तेषां पङ्क्तिं येषाम् । रुक्म-
रश्म्यै द्विरन्यत्वात् तत्र सुवर्णारसंयोजनं युक्तमिति भावः । तथाहि आकृष्टोऽ-

रजसा वर्तमानो निवेशयन्नमृतं मत्स्यं हिरण्यधेन सविता रथेना देवो याति भुवर्गान्
पश्यन्निति श्रुतिः । नयति प्रापयतीव योजयतीवेति यावत् । •

(5) ममेकचक्रो रथः निखिलं विश्वं भान्वा पुनः प्रातः कथमाविर्भविष्यतीति
चिन्ताक्रान्तः सविता अस्ताचलस्थितः दिग्मण्डलमाकर्षन् तत्र स्फुरिणरूपाणि
हैमप्रभाणि अराणि योजयतीव ।

(8) एकचक्रेण...पभूयते...रथेनेति न्यस्तचिन्तातिभारेण...अवस्थितेन...नीयते
...एतेन...अर्केण ।

(9) सगंधरा वृत्तम् ।

(10) दृपकानुप्राणितोत्प्रेक्षा । अनुप्रासश्च । आहति यातु वर्णाणां नाति-
दूरात्परस्थिता । अलङ्कारस्य विद्वद्भिरनुप्रासः प्रदर्श्यते इति भोजः ।

(11) हेमारपङ्क्तिरिति क्लीबलिङ्गपाठे तु दिक्चक्रमित्यस्य विशेषणत्वम् ।
तत्र सभ्याङ्गटावशिष्टस्वरसमूहेन स्पष्टस्वरानुरथेण दिक्चक्रं व्याकृत्य नयति
रथेन सह योजयतीत्यर्थः । हेमारपङ्क्तिरिति पुलिङ्गपाठे अर्क इत्यस्य विशेषणत्वम् ।
करसमूहेन स्पष्टहेमारपङ्क्तिः सन् दिक्चक्रं व्याकृत्य नयतीव आत्मसङ्गं प्रापयती-
त्यर्थः । सभ्याङ्गटावशिष्टस्वरपरिकरैरिति तृतीयान्तो विशिष्टः पाठश्च क्वचिद्दृश्यते ।
तत्र करणत्वमुक्तपदस्य ज्ञेयम् ।

(12) The sun is said to have a chariot with one
wheel and it is often alluded to. cf. = (1) एकचक्रो रथो
यन्ता विकलो विषसा हयाः । आक्रान्त्येव तेजस्वी तथाप्यर्को नभस्तल-
मिति दृष्टी । (2) "नभः समाक्रामति कृष्णवर्णा स्थितैकचक्रेण रथेन
आस्तर" इति । Here आत्मनेपद under आङ् उद्गमने (1. 3. 40)
is said to have been barred by the meaning of व्याप्तिः ।
Similarly his chariot is mentioned as golden and it
is dragged by seven horses. e. f. the illustration of हिरण्यधेन
in the वेद under the पाणिनि rule 6. 4. 175. Also "मध्ये खलाटनप-
रुप्तसप्तिः" । (रघुवंश) ।

अपि च ।

यातोऽस्मि पद्मनयने समयो ममैव

सुप्ता मयैव भवती प्रतिबोधनीया ।

प्रत्यायनामयमितीव सरोरुहिन्याः

सूर्योऽस्ममस्तकनिविष्टकरः करोति ॥

(1) 'इ पद्मशक्तिः' इति, एते आश्रितनयन (प्रतिष्ठा), सुप्ता तेषामेक आश्रित प्रत्यक्षित करिव,' अस्तमस्तकनिविष्टकरः इति एतेकपदे येन कमलिनीय विवाहनां प्रत्यय करितः इति ।

(2) "O lotus-eyed dear, I depart. This is my time (promise, I shall awake you." Thus the Sun with his rays (hand) on the western mountain, is creating trust (comfort) in the lotus plant.

(3) अस्तमस्तकनिविष्टकरः अयं मयैः, पद्मनयने यातः अस्मि, एव मम समयः, सुप्ता भवती मयैव प्रतिबोधनीया इति सरोरुहिन्याः प्रत्यायनां करोति ।

(4) अस्तस्य अस्ताचलस्य मस्तके शिरसि निविष्टः स्थितः करः किरणः पक्षे जलस्य यस्य स तथोक्तः । आत्मजनशिरःस्यैषुर्वेकस्य शपथस्य दाढ्यान् । अस्तस्य चरमआश्रयिनि वलिहस्तांशवः करा इति चामरः । अस्ताचलायमेस्थितकरः । अयं मयै रविः । पद्मं पद्मजं नयनं यस्याः पक्षे पक्षे इव नयने यस्याः सा पद्मनयना तनमम्बुद्वी । हे पद्मजलोचने । अहं यातयलितः अस्मि भवामि । एव मम समयः गमनकालः पक्षे शपथः । ममयाः शपथाचार-काल-सिद्धान्तसंविद् इत्यमरः । सुप्ता निमौलिता पक्षे निद्रिता । भवतां स्वं । मया एव नायनेत्यर्थः । प्रतिबोधनीया विकाशयितव्या पक्षे आगरणीया । इति इत्थं सरोरुहिन्याः कमलिन्याः प्रत्यायनां विवाहनीयापनां करोति विदधातीव । सूर्यकिरणसम्पर्कात् कमलानामुन्मेषः प्रसिद्धः ।

(5) यथा प्रवासगमनोन्मुखः कालः संप्राप्तं गमनकालं निर्दिशन् पुनः करा-

कर्षणेन उत्थापयिष्यमाणां प्रियां सान्वयति तथा अक्षाचलनिक्षिप्तकरो दिवाकरः
अन्तर्धानसमयमुल्लिखन् पुनःकिरणपातेन विकाशयिष्य माणां पश्चिमीमाश्रयति ।

(6) सुप्ता = स्वप् + क्तः + टाप् । स्वपिति । सुषाप । स्वता । स्वप्स्यति ।
स्वपितु । अस्वपीत् अस्वपत् । स्वप्तात् । सुप्यात् । अस्वाप्सीत् । अस्वप्स्यत् । स्वपत् ।
सुप्यते । अस्वापि । स्वप्नुम् । सुषा ।

(7) प्रत्याययान् = प्रति + डण् + णिच् + युच् । ताम् । यथासम्यग्यो युजिति
(६।१।१०७) युच् । The roots यय and आम् and युजन्त roots take युच्,
and not अ । The टाप् in the feminine युच् = अन । लटि । बोधनाथं
प्रत्याययति लुङि प्रत्याययत् । अन्यत्र गमयति । यौ गमिरबोधन इति (२।४।४६)
गम्यादेशः । अजीगमत् ।

(8) प्रतिबोधनीया = प्रति + बुध् + णिच् + अनीयर् + टाप् । युजन्ते लुङि
अबुधवत् । अयुजन्ते दिवादेः दुध्यते । बुधुधे । भोत्स्यते । अबोधि अबुद्ध । बुद्धः ।
बोधम् । बुद्धा । There are two more roots बुध in भ्वादि । (1) बुध अव-
गमने १५ परस्मैपदी । बोधति । बुबोध । बोधिष्यति । अबोधोत् । बोधित्वा बुधित्वा ।
बोधिष्यन् । and (2) बुधिर बोधने is उभयपदी । लुङि अबुधत् अबोधोत्
अबोधिष्यत् । अस्व तृशब्दे (i e in the third person, singular) दीपजनेति
(१।१।६१) चिष्ण । तत्र देवादिकैर्नित्यात्मनेपदिभिरकर्मकैः साहचर्यात् तादृश
एव बुधि गृह्यते इति साधनः । c. f. :—निबोध साधो ! तव चेत् कुतूहलमिति
कुमारः । All are ओष्ठादि ।

(9) यावैन...भूयते...समयेन...एतेन...सुप्तमहं भवतीं प्रतिबोधयेयम् । प्रत्या-
यना...अनेन सव्यं...करेण क्रियते ।

(10) वसन्तिस्तत्कं वसन् ।

(11) अबोत्प्रेक्षालङ्कृतिः । सा च समासोक्तिजीविता । समासोक्तिः परि-
स्फूर्तिः प्रस्तुतेऽप्रस्तुतस्य चेदिति कुवलयानन्दे ।

(12) तुष्येति वृत्ततया पताकास्थानकं नाम प्राकरणिकस्य भाविनोऽर्थस्य सूचनम् ।

(13) पञ्चवदने इति वा पाठः ।

तदुत्तिष्ठ । तत्रैव माधवीकृतमण्डपे गत्वा प्रियतमा-
संकेतावसरं प्रतिपालयावः ।

विदू—सोभणं मण्डपं । (इत्युत्तिष्ठति । विलोक्य ।)
भो वयस्य, पक्ख पक्ख । एसो क्खु वहुल्लोकिदविरलवणराइस-
खिवेसो गहोदघणपङ्कपीवरवणवराहमहिंसकिसणच्छवि-
पसरदि पुब्बदिसं पच्छादअन्तो तिमिरसंघाओ । (क)

(क) शोभनं भणितम् । भो वयस्य, पक्ख पक्ख । एष खलु बहुलीकृत-
विरलवणराजिसंनिवेशो गृहीतघनपङ्कपीवरवणवराहमहिपक्षच्छविः प्रसरति पूर्व-
दिशं पश्चादयस्तिमिरसङ्घातः ।

(१) अउएव एव, एते माधवीकृतमण्डपे गमनपक्षे प्रियतमानकैठमस्यः
अटीका करि ।

वि—एवमवलोक्य । (ईदृशं च विलोकनपक्षे) अहं वयो, वय, वय, एते वनोद-
विरलवणराजिसंनिवेश, गृहीतघनपङ्कपीवरवणवराहमहिपक्षच्छवि तिमिरसङ्घ, पुब्बदि
प्रसरण करि; अउ उहेउः ।

(२) K—So get up, we shall await the time appointed by my
beloved, in that Jasmin bower.

J—Well said. (Rising and looking) Friend, see, see, how this
mass of darkness like the black appearance of the fat, wild boars
and buffaloes besmeared with thick mud, obscures the groups of
forests and advances on, after having covered the eastern quarter.

(१) प्रियतमासंकेतावसरम् = प्रियतमायाः संकेतस्य संज्ञायाः इङ्कितस्येति
यावत् । अवसरं समयम् । बहुलीत्यादि = अचञ्चलः वञ्चलः घनः सम्पद्यमानः क्रतुः
वञ्चलीकृतः विरलानां वनानां राज्ञीनां येनीनां सन्निवेशः स्थितिः येन सः = घनी-
कृतान्तरालवर्तिकाननसमूहस्थितिः । गृहीतेत्यादि = गृहीतः घनः सान्द्रः
पङ्कः कर्हंमो ये स्ते तथा । पीवराय स्थूळाय वनानां वराहा महिषाश्च त इव कृष्णा
कविर्द्युति रंथं स तथोक्तः = धृतसान्द्रकर्हमसूक्ष्मारण्यमूकरमहिपक्षप्रभः । तिमिर-
संघातः = अन्धकारसमूहः ।

राजा—(सहर्षं समन्ताद्विलोक्य ।) वयस्य, सम्यगुपल-
क्षितम् । तथाहि ।

पुरः पूर्वमेव स्थगयति ततोऽन्यामपि दिशं

क्रमात् क्रामन्नद्रिद्रुमपुरविभागांस्तिरयति ।

उपेतः पौनत्वं तदनु च जनस्येक्षणफलं

तमःसंघातोऽयं हरति हरकण्ठद्युतिहरः ॥

तदादिशय मार्गम् ।

(1) रा—(महर्षे चारित्रिक वर्णन पूर्णक) नरः, ठिक बडे, येहेतु एहे नीलकण्ठ-
कण्ठोत्तर उभोभाषि, अथ पूर्व ७ पश्चात् अष्टदिक् आच्छादन पूर्णक, क्रमः विवृत्त
दृष्टिः, पर्यन्तवृत्तनगरांशुलिके अष्टदिश करे । तदनु तदनु प्राप्ति इहेना लोकर
दृष्टिहारी इत्येव ।—पथ प्रकाश ।

(2) K—(Looking joyfully at all sides)—Rightly observed, friend, since.

This massive darkness exceeding the blue colour of the neck of the Destroying God, covers first the eastern and then the other quarters and then moving by degrees, obscures the bodies of mountains, trees, and cities and ultimately growing very thick, removes the visual power of men. Shew me the way—

(3) अयं हरकण्ठद्युतिहरः तमः संघातः पुरः पूर्वमेव ततः अन्यामपि दिशं
स्थगयति । क्रमात् क्रामन् अद्रिद्रुमपुरविभागान् तिरयति । तदनु च पौनत्व-
मुपेतः जनस्येक्षणफलं हरति ।

(4) अयं हरस्य शिवस्य कण्ठस्य नीलत्वयुक्तस्येत्यर्थः । द्युतिं शोभां हरतीति
तथोक्तः । हरतेरनुदयमनेऽजिति (१।१।८) अच् । नीलकण्ठकण्ठकान्तिपरि-
भाषी । तमःसंघातः तिमिरनिकरः पुर आदौ पूर्वां प्राची मेव । ततोऽनन्तर
मन्यामपरामपि दिशमाशां । स्थगयति आच्छादयति । क्रमात् क्रामन् चक्षन् अद्रि-
द्रुमपुरविभागान् पर्यन्तवृत्तनगरांशान् । तिरयति आच्छादयति । तिरःशब्दात् तत्करो-
तीति णिच् । शी इष्टवर्त्तेति टिलोपः । ततो लट् । स्थिरयतीति पाठस्तु प्रामादिकः ।
प्रियस्थितेत्यादिना शी इष्टवर्त्तादे स्थिरशब्दस्य स्यादिशप्रसङ्गात् (६।४।१५०) । तदनु

तत्पथात् पीनत्वं स्थूलत्वं लुपेतः प्राप्तः जनस्य ईक्षणफलं नयनफलं दृष्टिमित्यर्थः
हरति मुञ्चति अपनयतीति यावत् ।

(5) मौलिकगुरुकण्टकान्तिनाशोऽयं तमःसमूहः क्रमशः पूर्वोद्दीर्घः वृद्धनगर
पञ्चतादौ न जनानां निवशक्तिश्च विलुप्यति ।

(6) स्थगयति = स्थग संवरण इति जयमङ्गलः । भ्वादीनां चुरादीनाच्चाकृति-
गणत्वात् । लुङि अस्थगीत् । अतिस्थगत् त । C. [:—विष्वग्मोहः स्थगयति
कथं मन्दभाग्यः करोतीति भ्रवभृतिः । स्थगयसि पुनरोष्ठं पाणिना दन्तदृष्टमिति
मात्रः (११।३४) । निमित्तश्रुत्ये स्थगिता राज्ञोभिरिति भट्टिः (११।६६) । उद्दृष्ट
वक्तुः स्थगितैकदिङ्मुख इति भारविः (१४।३१) ।

(7) क्रमात् = क्रममवलम्ब्य । ल्यब्लोपे कर्मण्यधिकरणे चेति वक्तव्यात् पञ्चमी ।

क्रामन् = क्रम् + शत । क्रमः परस्मैपद्विनि दीर्घः । पचे क्राम्यन् । इत्याद्य
धाभावान्नात्मनेपदम् । तिरयति—लुङि अतीतिरत् । पीनत्वम् = प्याय् + क्त + त्व । तत् ।

(8) पूर्वा...स्थग्यते...अन्या टिक्... । क्रामता...विभागास्त्रियन्ते...उपेतम्
तमःसंघातम्...अनेन जियते...हरेण ।

(9) शिखरिणीवृत्तम् ।

(10) द्वापकोऽनङ्कारः । जातिक्रियागुणद्रव्यवाचिर्नकवर्तिना सर्ववाक्योप-
कारयेत् तमाहुर्द्वापकं बुधा इति लक्षणात् ।

विदू । एदु एदु पित्रवन्नस्मो (इति परिक्रामतः) ।

(निरूप्य) भो वन्नस्म एदं क्खु समासन्नं बहुलपाद-
वदाए पिण्डीकिदान्धन्नारं बिन्न मन्नरन्दुज्जाणं, ता कधं एत्थ
मग्गो लक्खीअदि । (क)

राजा । (गन्धमाघ्राय) वयस्य गच्छायतः, ननु
सुपरिज्ञात एवात्र मार्गः । तथाहि

(क) एतु एतु प्रियवयस्यः । भो वयस्य इदं खलु समासन्नं बहुलपादपतया
पिण्डीकृतान्धकारमिव मन्करन्दीयानम् । तत्कथमत्र मार्गो लब्धते ।

(1) বি—এস, এস, প্রিয়বরুণ। (পরিভ্রমণ ও নিরূপণ) বন্ধো, ঘনবৃক্ষতাহেতু
পিণ্ডীকৃত অন্ধকারের স্থায় বকরসমোদান নিকটেই, ইহাতে কি প্রকারে পথ দেখিব ?

র—(আজ্ঞাপূর্বক) আগে যাও, এখানে পথ বেশ জানা আছে—তথাঃ।

(2) J—Come, come, friend. (Moving and finding) O friend, here is this *Makaranda* garden like a mass of darkness owing to the thick rows of trees. How can the way be seen through here ?

K—(Smelling) Precede, friend. The path is here well known. Also—

(3) পিণ্ডীকৃতাম্কারমিব = সান্দ্রীকৃততম ইব। পিণ্ডী বোলে বলি সান্দ্রে
দেহাগারৈকদৈর্ঘ্যরিতি মেদিনী।

পালীযং চম্পকানাং নিয়তময়মসৌ সুন্দরঃ সিন্ধুবারঃ

সান্দ্রা বীথী তথ্যং বকুলবিটপিণাং পাটলাং পঙ্ক্তিৰেষা।

আম্নায়াম্নায় গম্ভং বিবিধমধিগতেঃ পাদপৈরৈবমস্মি-

ন্যব্রুতিং পথ্যাঃ প্রযাতি দ্বিগুণতরতমোনিহ্নুতোঃপ্যেষ চিহ্নৈঃ ॥

(ইতি পরিক্রামতঃ ;)

(1) এই চম্পক শ্রেণী। এই নিশ্চিত স্থান্যর নিকুবর। এই বকুল বৃক্ষের ঘন
পঙ্ক্তি। এই পাটলা পঙ্ক্তি। নানা প্রকার গন্ধ আজ্ঞাপূর্বক প্রাপ্ত বৃক্ষের দ্বারা
এখানে দ্বিগুণতরতমোনিহ্নুত পথও প্রকাশিত হয়। (পরিভ্রমণ)

(2) This is the row of the *champas*. This is surely that of the beautiful *vilex-trifolia*. Here is the thick range of the *mimusops* *clengi* and this is the cluster of the *Bignonia suave-olens*. Through their various odours, the several trees can be reached and thus the way here, though doubly darkened, appears to be very clear. (Moving).

(3) ইযং চম্পকানাং পালী। অয়মসৌ নিয়তং সুন্দরঃ সিন্ধুবারঃ। তথা ইযং
বকুলবিটপিণাং সান্দ্রা বীথী। এষা পাটলা পঙ্ক্তিঃ। অস্মিন্ বিবিধং গম্ভমায়া-
য়ায় অধিগতেঃ পাদপৈরিব চিহ্নৈঃ এষ দ্বিগুণতরতমোনিহ্নুতোঃপি পথ্যাঃ ব্যক্তিং প্রযাতি।

(4) ইযং চম্পকানাং পালী শ্রেণী। অয়মসৌ নিয়তং নিয়তং সুন্দরঃ শীভনঃ

सिन्धुवारः निगुंखी । तथेयं वकुलविटपिनां केसरइजानां साम्रा घना वीथी राजां ।
एषा पाटलानां पङ्क्तिः श्रेणिः । अस्मिन् मकरन्दोद्याने विविधं मानाप्रकार
गन्धमाघ्रायाघ्राद । नित्यवीष्णुरीरित्याभीक्ष्ण्ये हिलम् । पुनः पुनः आघ्रायेत्यर्थः ।
अधिमतेः प्राप्तेः पादपैः हस्तेरेव शिङ्गेरइरेव द्विगुणतरतमोनिर्जुतः अत्यन्तात्यकारा-
च्छादित अपि पन्थाः मार्गः व्यक्तिं प्रकाशं प्रयाति गच्छति ।

(5) अथ चम्पकपाटलावकुलसिन्धुवाराणां पङ्क्तयो वर्तन्ते । अथ विविध
गन्धं पुनः पुनराघ्राय अनुभूतैर् वृक्षैरेव निविडात्यकारहतापि मार्गो विघ्रायते ।

(6) व्यक्तिम् = वि + अङ् + क्तिन् । ताम् । अङ्क्ति । आनञ्ज । अङ्गिष्यति
अङ्गति । आङ्गोत् । अङ्ग्यते । आङ्गि । अङ्कम् । अङ्गत् । अङ्गित्वा अङ्कः कः
अङ्का । अङ्गितुम् अङ्कितुम् । पङ्क्तिः = पङ् + क्तिच् ।

द्विगुणतरतमोनिर्जुतः = निर्जुतमिति भावे कः । तमसो निर्जुतमिति षष्ठीसमासः ।
ततो द्विगुणतरं तमोनिर्जुतं यस्मिन् स तथोक्त इति वङ्गव्रीहिः । अन्यथा द्विगुणतर-
तमसा निर्जुत इति ततोयायां तु अञ्जः महोन्नतममृततोयाया इत्यलुक् (६।३।३) स्यात् ।
मततनैशतमोहतमन्यत इति भारवेः उदन्वदन्मःपरिवीतमूर्त्तिरिति माघस्य वङ्गिय्यसि
कुतस्तमोहतः कामुकेति चक्रवर्त्तमङ्गना इति कालिदासस्य (रघु १८।३६) प्रयोगदात
न निर्वाहकः । “उत्तरपदेनाव पूर्वपदमात्तिष्यते नचाव तमःशब्दः पूर्वपदं कि
तहि सततनैशतमः शब्द” इत्यादि भारविपद्यसमालोचनपरा पदमञ्जरीकारव्यवस्थापि
भाष्यवार्तिकविरोधात् स्वयङ्कृतपूर्वापरव्याख्यानविरोधाच्च चिन्तनीयेति मनोरमाया-
न्पेक्षिता । एवं “उत्तरपदाधिकारं तदन्तग्रहणं नास्ति । किन्तु केवलपदाधिकार
एव” इति दुर्घटवृत्तिकारमतमपि भाष्यविरोधाद् निराकृतम् । यत्तु शोपतिना
“द्विवचनवहुवचनयोरत्र समासः । तमोभ्यां वतं तमोभिर्वतं तमोवतमितौष्ट मेव”
इत्युक्तम् तदपि पाणिनीयेषु न दृष्टम् । सूत्रं च ततोयाया इति हि निर्देशः । गोपुचरो
वर्षासुज इत्यादौ बहुवचनेऽप्यलुगदशनाच्च ।

(7) पालि रूपाग्रिपङ्क्तिषु । जातग्राम्य स्त्रियां प्राप्ते सेतौ कल्पितभोजने । प्रश-
साकर्षलतयोक्तसङ्गे प्रस्यचिङ्गयोरिति हेमचन्द्रः । अस्मैव व्याख्यायां तच्छात्रेण महिन्द-
सरिणा रत्नावलीश्लोक इत्यमुदाहृतः—“पालीयं चम्पकानां परिमलविलसत्पद-
ग्रन्थिभाजामिति । छदिकारादक्तिन इति वाच्यात् पञ्चे उगीष् । पाली । परिमलिन

विकसतां षट्पदानां श्रेणिं मज्जन्ते लभन्त इति तेषाम् । भञ्जो ण्विरिति ण्विः । परिमर्त्तः
विमर्दोत्थ ऋद्यगन्धे विमर्दने इति हेमचन्द्रः ।

पाटला=पाटलिः पाटलामोघा काचस्थालौ फलेकहेत्यमरः । इन्द्रविशेषः ।
टात्रन्' प्रातिपदिकम् । पाटलीति विलादिवशे (४।३।४६) डीषन्तश्चान्वत् ।

नियतम्=निश्चितं नियतं मृतमिति हलायुधः । = positively, decidedly.

सान्द्रम्=सान्द्र'वने घने मृदाविति मेदिनी ।

वीथी=वीथ्यालिरावलिः पङ्क्तिः रेणी रेखास्तु राजयश्चरः । = a row or
range

(४) पात्वा अनया । अनेन अमुना सुन्दरेण सिन्धुवारेण... । सान्द्रया वीथ्या
...अनया...पाटलया...पङ्क्त्या । व्यक्तिः पथा यायते—निङ्गतेन एतेन ।

(५) सगंधरा इत्तम् ।

विदू—भोः, एदं क्वु णिपडन्तमत्तमहुअरवडलकुसुमा-
मोऽवासिददिसामुहं मसिणमरगअमणिसिलाकुट्टिमसुहा-
अन्तचरणसंचारसूइदं तं ज्जेव्व माहवीलदामण्डवं संपत्तच्च ।
ता इह ज्जेव्व चिट्ठदु भवं जाव अहं देवोवेसधारिणीं सागरिअ'
गेल्लिअ लहं आअच्छामि । (क)

राजा—वयस्य, तेन हि त्वर्यताम् ।

विदू—वअस्स, मा उत्तम्म । एसो आअदोच्चि । (इति
निष्क्रान्तः ।) (ख)

(क) भोः, एतत्खलु निपतन्मत्तमधुकरवकुलकुसुमामोदवासितदिष्टुखं ममृण-
मरकतमणिसिलाकुट्टिमसुखायमानचरणसंचारमुचितं तमेव माधवीलतामण्डपं सं-
प्राप्ता स्तः । तदिहैव तिष्ठतु भवान्यावदहं देवीवेषधारिणीं सागरिकां गृहीत्वा
लघ्नागच्छामि ।

(ख) वयस्य, मा उत्तम्य । एष आगतोऽस्मि ।

(১) বি—ওহে, আমরা এই নিপতনমত্তমধুকরবকুলকুহুমোদবাসিতদিগ্ভ্রুপ, মন্থমরকতমণিলাল্‌মুগ্ধবাসুভরকারিপারসফারহুচিত মাধবীমণ্ডপে আসিয়াছি। তুমি এখানে থাক। আমি শীঘ্রই দেবীবেশধারিণী সাগরিকাকে আনিতেছি।

বা—সখ্যে, দীপ্ত কর।

বি—বহুশ্র, অস্থির হইও না। এই আসিতেছি। (গমন)

(২) J—O, we have reached that Jasmin bower in which the *Burao* flowers with maddened bees falling on them, have sweetly scented all space and which is known by the movement of feet feeling pleasure on the pavement of bland slippery emerald rocks. Stay here till I return soon with *Sagarika* dressed like the queen.

K—Make haste, friend.

J—Yes friend, be not impatient. I am almost come back (exit)

(৩) নিপতদিব্যাডি &c. = নিপতন: মত্তা মধুকরা যিযু তানি তথাকানি । তদা বকুলানাং কুমুমানামাসাদিন মারম্ভণ্য বামিসং সুরভাজতং দিঙ্‌মুগ্ধং দিঙ্‌মগ্ধলং যচ্চিন্‌ তত্ = উপবিশাম্মলালিকমরপুণ্ড্রমসুঁরভোকৃতদিগ্‌মগ্ধলম্ । সমৃণোতি = সমৃ-
ণানাং স্তম্ভানাং মরকতানাং গারুমতানাং মর্ণানাং রত্নানামিব শিল্পিণী প্রস্তরাণাং কুট্টিমৈ
দৃষ্টমুখী সুখায়মানৈন সুখমনুভবতা চরণমস্চারিণ্য পাদন্যামৈন মুচিতম্ প্রকটিতম
= স্তম্ভমরকতশিলাবচিতকুট্টিমমুখকরপাদমস্চারপ্রকটিতম্ । চিরুণং সমৃণং স্তম্ভ
মিথ্যমর: ।

রাজা—নাবদহমপ্যস্থাং মরকতশিলাবেদিকায়ামুপবিষ্য
প্রিয়ায়া: সংকেতসময়ং প্রতিপালয়ামি । (উপবিষ্য সচিন্তম্ ।)
অহো, কোঽপি কামিজনস্য স্বগৃহিণীসমাগমপরিভাবিনো-
ঃমিনবজনং প্রতি পচপাত: । তথাহি

(১) রা—ততক্ষণ আমিও এই মরকতশিলাবেদীতে বসিয়া প্রিয়ার সঙ্কেতনময়
প্রতীক্ষা করি। (উপবেশন ও চিন্তা) অহো স্বগৃহিণীসমাগমপরিভাবী কামুকবেশ নবীনা
কামিনীর প্রতি কি অদূত পক্ষপাত! তথাচ—

(2) K—I too take my seat on this elevated emerald floor and await the time appointed by my beloved. (Sits and thinks) O, how strange is the partiality for a new sweet heart, of an amorous man who slights the connection with his own wife ! Also—

(3) स्वगृहिणीत्यादि &c. = स्वस्याः गृहिण्याः समागमस्य परिभावी तस्य । परि + भू + णिनिः । यज्जादित्वाणिनिः (३।१।३४) । कदाचिदुपसर्गेऽपि णिनिः स्यात् । अनुगादिनञक् (५।४।१३) विसारिणो मत्स्य इति निर्देशाज्ज्ञापकात् (५।४।१६) । स बभूवोपजीविनामिति । न्यषधि शेषोप्यनुयायिवर्गे इति कान्तिदासः । न वञ्चनीयाः प्रभवोनुजीविमिरिति भारविः । पतव्यधोधाम विसारीति माघः । परिभाविन इत्यत्र न भाभूप्रकमिगमिप्यायिवेपामिति (८४।३४) भवतेरुपसर्गस्थनिमित्तकणत्वनिषेधात् कृत्यच इति (८।४।२८) एत्वस्य नित्यत्ववाचेन प्रातिपदिकान्तनुम्विभक्तिषु चेत्यनेन (८।४।११) वा एत्वम् ।

प्रणयविशदां दृष्टिं वक्तो ददाति न शङ्किता

घटयति घनं कण्ठाश्लेषे रसान्न पयोधरो ।

वदति बहुशो गच्छामीति प्रयत्नधृताप्यहो

रमयतितरां संकेतस्था तथापि हि कामिनी ॥

(1) निश्चिन्तेनिर्जनहां भौता अन्नना (अर्थात् अभिसारिकः) प्रणयविशदां दृष्टिं प्रेम्णनिर्जनं दृष्टिमानं करोति । कण्ठाश्लेषेन अनुव्रागुदरे गात्ररूपे कृत्स्नसंयोगं करोति । आग्रहे भौता इहेमेव वारं वारं “वाहेतेहि” बले । तथापि प्रीतिमात्रं इह ।

(2) The timid sweet-heart attending a tryst, does not look up at the face of her lover with expressive love. Nor can she embrace with her full pressing breasts. If earnestly detained, she wants often to go away. Still she pleases the most.

(3) सङ्केतस्था कामिनी शङ्किता वक्तुं प्रणयविशदां दृष्टिं न ददाति । कण्ठाश्लेषे रसान्न पयोधरी घनं न घटयति । प्रयत्नधृतापि बहुशः गच्छामीति वदति । अहं तथापि हि रमयतितराम् ।

(4) सङ्केतस्था निश्चिन्तस्थानस्थिता अभिसारिकेत्यर्थः । कामादिनी तु या याति सङ्केतं साभिसारिकेत्यमरवचनात् । कामिनी अङ्गना । शङ्किता भौता सती ।

वक्ते प्रणयिन आगने प्रणयविश्रदामनुगम्यभिरामां दृष्टिं न ददाति पातयति । कञ्चाश्लेषे कण्ठालिङ्गने रसात् प्रेम्नः प्रीत्या वा पयोधरी कुचौ घनं गाढं न घटयति योजयति । प्रयत्नेन आग्रहेण धृता गृहीतापि बह्वशः पुनःपुनर्गच्छामि याम्नीति वदति ब्रवीति । अहो तथापि ईदृशे प्रेमानुबन्धविरोधेऽपि हि निश्चितं । हि पादपूरणे हेतौ विशिष्टेऽप्यवधारण इति मेदिनी । रमयतितरामधिकतरं प्रीणाति ।

(5) अष्टदक्षिणा अभिसारिका दर्शनालिङ्गनावस्थानादिकं पर्याप्तं नानुतिष्ठति तथाच कामं प्रीणाति ।

(6) पयोधरी = पयसां धरी । ती । कर्मणः शेषत्वविवक्षया षष्ठीसमासः । अतः कर्मणः शेषत्वविवक्षया हि “अकारादनुपपदात् कर्मोपपदो विप्रतिषेधने”ति वार्तिके च निरस्तं मन्तव्यम् । अन्यथा गङ्गाधरग्रीधरवज्रधरभृधरसङ्घरादयो न सः । एतच्च शब्दकान्तभादिषु द्रष्टव्यम् (३।२।१) । पच्, धर, &c. are obtained with अच् under (3. 1. 131.) and काण्डलाव, ओदनपाच &c. are derived with ऋण् under 3. 2. 1. Now there is a वार्तिक quoted above, in 3. 2. 1. which enjoins that, between अनुपपद and कर्मोपपद अकारप्रत्यय, विप्रतिषेध shall prevail. अच् is an अकार-प्रत्यय which is joined to the roots when not preceded by any उपपद and ऋण् is another which is with a* कर्मोपपद. So the विप्रतिषेध or subsequent rule being stronger, गङ्गाधर &c. falls under a serious objection. हरदत्त accepts here a संज्ञान्व. But भट्टोजि says वयन्तर &c. may be संज्ञावाचक, but not गङ्गाधर &c. We give above भट्टोजि's व्यवस्था । c.f.—वृजग्धे माख्यधारय इति भट्टिः । ‘न मञ्जुमर्वात्तरधारयस्य ते’ इति नैपधौषे । बह्वशः = बह + शस् । बहल्लुपार्थाच्छस् कारकादन्यतरस्यामिति शस् (४।४.४२) । रमयतितराम् = रम + णिच् + लट् तिप् + तरप् (घ) + आसु । किमेतिङ् व्ययधादास्वद्वयप्रकर्षे इत्युपप्रत्ययः (४।४।११) । रमते । रमे । रस्यते । अरंते । अरामि । अरीरमत् । रला । रन्तम् । रममाणः । रतः । रम्यते । केचिदिममुदितं पठित्वा ज्ञाशामिङ् विकल्पांमुदाहरन्ति । तन्महान्ती न सहन्ति इति साधयः ।

(৪) প্রণয়বিশদা দৃষ্টি: দীযতে । শঙ্কিতয়া ঘম্যেতি পয়োধরী । উচ্যতে । গম্যতে
প্রয়নধৃতয়া । রম্যতেতরাং সঙ্কিতস্যয়া কামিন্যা ।

(৫) হরিণীত্বতম্ । নসমরমলাগ: ষড্ বেদে হংইইরিণী মতেতি লচণায়াৎ ।
The pauses are at the end of the sixth, thence fourth (বেদ),
thence seventh (অশ্ব) vowel and the গণ is in the order
ন-ম-ম-র-ম-ল-গ in each line.

(১০) দৌপকালদ্বারঃ ।

(১১) অত্র রূপং নাম নাটকীয়ো গৰ্ভমন্নি: । রূপং ত্রিতর্কবহাক্যমিতি দশরূপকে ।

অয়ে কথ্যচ্ছিরয়তি বসন্তক:, তল্কিন্ধু খলু বিদিত:
স্যাদয়ং হস্তান্তো দেব্যা বাসবদন্তয়া ।

(তত: প্রবিগতি বাসবদন্তা কাঞ্চনমালা চ ।)

বাস । হস্তে কাঞ্চনমালে সচঁ জেব্ব মহ বেসধারিণী
ভবিঅ সাঅরিআ অজ্জউত্তং অহিসরিস্সদি ত্তি । (ক)

কাঞ্চ—কধং অস্সধা ভট্টিণীএ ণিবেদীঅদি । অহুবা
চিত্তসালিআদুবারে উববিট্টো বসন্তআ জেব্ব দে পচ্চঅং উপ্পাদ-
ইস্সদি । (খ)

(ক) হস্তে কাঞ্চনমালে, সত্যমেব মম বেসধারিণী ভূত্বা সাগরিকার্যপুত্রমভি-
সরিষ্যতি ইতি ।

(খ) কথমন্যথা ভব্যে নিবেদ্যতে । অথবা চিত্রশালিকাধার উপবিষ্টো
বসন্তক এব তে প্রত্যয়সুত্যাদ্যিষ্যতি ।

(১) বসন্তক বিলম্ব করিতেছে কেন ? মহিষী বাসবদন্তা এই বৃদ্ধান্ত জানিয়াছে কি ?

(বাসবদন্তা ও কাঞ্চনমালার প্রবেশ)

বাস—ওলো কাঞ্চনমালে, সত্যই কি সাগরিকা আমার বেশ ধারণ করিয়া আধাপুত্রর
অভিসরণ করিবে ?

কা—তাঁহা না হইল, আপনাকে ইহা বলিব কেন ? চিত্রশালাদ্বারে উপবিষ্ট বসন্তক ও আপনার বিষমোৎসাদনের কারণ হইবে ।

(২) Well, why does *Basantaka* delay ? Has this matter come to the knowledge of the queen ?

(ENTER THE QUEEN AND HER MAID.)

Qu.—O wench, is it true that *Sagarika* disguised in my attire, will secretly meet my husband ?

Maid—Otherwise why will you be told so ? Or *Basantaka* just now loitering at the door of the picture gallery may be enough to induce your belief in this.

(৩) चिरयति = विलम्बते । चिरशब्दात् तत्करोतीति णिच् । ततां लट् । वासवदत्तायाः = कस्य च वर्तमान इति विदितशब्दयोगे षष्ठौ । तृतीयान्तपाठेन विदित इति भूते क्तः । ततः कर्तरि कृत्या । “तेनेत्यधिकारे उपज्ञात इति (४।१।१३५) सञ्चितत्वाद् ज्ञानार्थेभ्यो भूतेषु क्तः” इति शब्दकोशे भট्टोजिः । सामान्यापि ज्ञापक मिति मैत्रेयश्चित्तः । हरदत्तस्तु नेटं मन्यते—“पूजितो यः सुरासुरैरित्यादि न चिन्त्यमेवेति पदसङ्गरी । तथाच कविषु बहुलम् । (१) संवत्सरमिमं यत् वसामोऽविदिताः परैरिति भारते विराट्पर्वणि । जनैरविदितविभवा भवानापतिरिति भारविः (२) । (३) जनविदितैर्भवद्वाल्मीकेरिति माघः । (४) कुलहं स राममरुतः क्रतवानिति भट्टिः । (५) राज्ञ हिमवतः सारो विज्ञातोऽस्य हिमाद्रिर्गति कालिदासः । (६) अनुप्रासधिया गौडैस्तदिष्टं वसुगौरवात् । ज्ञातो लङ्देश्वरः कृष्णादाञ्जनं यत् तत्त्वत इति दण्डो च । Since पाणिनि connects उपज्ञाते (4. 3. 115.) with तेन, मतिबुद्धिपुनार्थक roots also take क्त in the past tense and hence their कर्तृपदं इत्यान्तः । This is the opinion of रचित and भट्टोजि, though हरदत्त raises a discordant note. हरिदौचित, नागेश, ज्ञानेन्द्र &c...of course echo भट्टोजि ।

अभिसरिष्यति = सङ्गच्छति । = will go to an assignation for । सृ गताविति भ्वादिः । सरति । शीघ्रगत्यर्थे तु धावति । लुङि असारीत् । ससार । लियते । असारि ।

বাস । তেষ হি তদো তহিঁ এব্ব গচ্ছহ্ম । (ক)

কাঙ্ক্ষ । এতু ভট্টিণী (ইতি পরিক্রামতঃ) । (খ)

(ততঃ প্রবিশত্যপবিষ্টঃ ক্রুতাবগুণঠনো বসন্তকঃ ।)

বিদু । (কণৌ দত্বা) জহ অশ্চ চিত্তসালিমাডুবারে
পদসহো সুণীষদি, তহ তক্কেমি আশ্রদা সাশ্রিমা ত্তি । (গ)

কাঙ্ক্ষ । ভট্টিণি ইয়ং সা চিত্তসালিমা, তা ইধ জেব্ব
চিট্ট, অহং পি বসন্তকস্স সস্সং দেমি (ইতি চ্ছোটিকাং
দদাতি) । (ঘ)

বিদু । (সহর্ধম্ উপসৃত্য সন্ধিতম্ ।) সুসঙ্গদে সরিসো
জ্জ্ব তুএ কিদো কঙ্কণমালাএ বেসো, অশ্র সাশ্রিমা দাণি
কহ্মি । (ঙ)

(ক) তেষ হি ততস্তদেব গচ্ছামঃ ।

(খ) এতু এতু ভবী ।

(গ) যথায চিত্তশালিকাধারে পদশব্দঃ শ্রুয়তে তথা তর্কযাম্যগতা সাগরিকিতি ।

(ঘ) ভবী ইয়ং সা চিত্তশালিকা, তদিহৈব তিষ্ট, অহমপি বসন্তকস্য সংস্রা
দদামি ।

(ঙ) সুসংগতে সহৃদয়ঃ খলু ত্বয়া কৃতঃ কাঙ্কণমালায়া বৈশঃ । অথ
মাগরিকিদানীং ক ।

(১) বাস—অতএব চল, সেই থানেই যাই ।

কাঙ্ক্ষ—ভট্টি, আশ্রন (পরিক্রমণ, ক্রুতাবগুণঠন বসন্তকর প্রবেশ)

বি—(অবশ পূর্বক) চিত্রশালাধারে পদশব্দ শুনা বাইতেছে । বোধ হয় সাগরিক
উপস্থিত ।

কা—ভট্টি, এই সেই চিত্রশালা, এখানে অপেক্ষা করুন । আমি বসন্তককে
সঙ্গেত করি (তুড়ি বেওয়া) ।

३—(नृशर्ष आगमन श्रुतं महाच्छ) सुमच्छ, ठिक काकनमागार वेष धरिग्रह ।
नागविका कोशम् * ।

(2) Q—So let us go there.

M—Please to come, mistress. (Moving. Enter the jester sitting and veiled.)

J—(Listening) Trampling noise is heard at the door of the picture gallery. I think *Sagarika* is come.

V—Mistress, this is the picture gallery. Please stay here. I make a signal to *Pasana*. (Snaps her finger.)

J—(Joyfully coming near and smiling) *Susangata*, you have precisely adopted *Kanchan* mother's dress, where is now *Sagarika*?

३ मञ्जः = संकेतम् = signal. मञ्जः स्याच्चेति नाम हस्ताद्यैरर्थमचनेत्यमरः ।
इति 'स तत स्तर्ग्व गच्छः' इत्यत्र तत इति तेन चि इति वा अधिकः पाठ इति प्रति-
पाद्यते एकतरिणैव गतार्थत्वात् ।

काञ्च—(अङ्गुल्या दर्शयन्ती ।) गं एमा । (क)

विदू—(दृष्ट्वा सविस्मयम्) एमा फुडं जेव्व वामव-
दत्ता । (ख)

वास—(माशङ्कमात्मगतम् ।) अहं पुच्चभिस्मादस्मि,
पट्टेण । ता गमिस्सं । (इति गन्तुमिच्छति ।) (ग)

विदू—भोटि साअरिए, इदो आअच्छ । (घ)

(वामवदत्ता विहस्य काञ्चनमात्रामवलोकयति ।)

काञ्च—(अपवार्याङ्गुल्या विदूषकं तर्जयन्ती ।) हदास,
समरिस्ससि एदं वअणं । (ङ)

विदू—तुवरदु तुवरदु साअरिआ । एसो क्खु पुव्व-
दिमादो उग्गच्छदि भअवं मिअलच्छणो । (च)

वास—(ससंभ्रममपवार्यं ।) भअवं मिअलच्छण, एसो

দে । সুহৃৎত্বং দাব আবারিদসরীরো হোহি । জেণ পেঙ্খামি
সে ভাবাণুবৎধং । (ক্)

(সবে পরিক্রামন্তি)

(ক) নন্দেধা ।

(খ) এপা স্কটমেব বাসবদত্তা ।

(গ) কথং প্রত্যভিজ্ঞাতাশ্চোদেণ । তদ গমিষ্যামি ।

(ঘ) ভবতি সাগরিকে, ইত আগচ্ছ ।

(ঙ) হুমাগ, স্মরিষ্যসৌদং বচনম্ ।

(চ) ত্বরতাং ত্বরতাং সাগরিকা । এত্ব যবন্তু পুধদিগ উদগচ্ছতি ভগবান্ভগ-
লাজ্ঞনঃ ।

(ক্) ভগবন্তৃগলাজ্ঞন, নমস্ते । সুহৃৎ তাবদপবারিতশরীরো ভব যেন
প্রতিষিৎস্য ভাবানুবৎধম্ ।

(:) ক'—(অঙ্গুলি দ্বারা প্রদর্শনপূর্বক) এই দে ।

২—(দর্শনপূর্বক সবিম্বয়) ইনি ঠিক বাসবদত্তা ।

৩—(শব্দার সহিত স্বগত) ইহা কর্তৃক প্রত্যভিজ্ঞাতা হইয়াছি ।—অতএব চলিয়া যাই
(গমনোদ্ভূত) ।

৪—মাননীয় সাগরিকে, এখানে অগ্নি (বাসবদত্তার সহাস্ত্রে কাঁধনমালাকে দর্শন) ।

ক'—(জ্ঞাতিকৈক বিদূষককে অঙ্গুলি দ্বারা তর্জনপূর্বক) ইত্যাহ, এইকথা মনে করিতে
হইবে ।

৫—সাগরিকে, সত্তর, সত্তর । ভগবান্ শব্দ, পূর্বদিক্ হইতে উদ্ভিত হইতেছেন ।

৬—(সভয়ে জনাত্মিক) ভগবান্ শব্দ, আগুনকে প্রণাম । মুহূর্ত্ত ভুল্লভেহে হইয়া
ক'—আমি ইহার পরবর্ত্তিকায় দেখি (সকলের গমন) ।

(2) M—(Pointing) Well, there.

J—(Looking with wonder) Why this is the very queen herself.

(?)—(With misgiving, aside) O, he has recognised me ! I am
going (Moving).

J—Respected *Sagarika*, please to come this way, (The queen
smiles and glances at her maid).

M—(Threatening the jester with her forefinger and aside to him) O rogue, you shall have to remember this.

J—Make haste, make haste, *Sagarika*. The moon is rising in the east.

Q—(With fear, aside) Greetings to you, O moon, conceal your body a little so that I may observe his subsequent behaviour. An moving).

(১) প্রত্যমিশ্রতা = অনুসৃত্য = পরিবিতা । অপসারিতশরীরঃ = গুপ্তদেহঃ ।
সামান্যবস্তুম্ = পরবর্তিক্রিয়াম্ ।

রাজা—(সৌকণ্ঠমাঙ্গগতম্ ।) উপস্থিতপ্রিয়াসমাগমস্যাপি
কিমিদমত্যর্থমুচ্চাস্ম্যতি মে মনঃ । অথবা

তীত্রঃ স্মরসন্তাপো ন তথাদৌ বাধতে যথাসম্ভে ।

তপতি প্রাণিষি নিতরামভ্যর্থজলাগমো দিবসঃ ॥

(১) র—উৎকণ্ঠিত মতিত, স্বপ্নত উপস্থিত প্রিয়সমাগমেও আমার মনঃ কেন
উৎকণ্ঠিত হইতেছে ? অথবা তীত্রঃ কামদাহ প্রিয়জনের অন্তর্পস্থিতিতে সেক্ষণ সমাগমে
সেক্ষণঃ কেনকর হইল ন । আসন্নজলপাতঃ নিবসই বর্ষাকালে অত্যন্ত তাপঃ বর্ষা পাকৈ ।

(২) K—(Anxiously, aside) Why is my heart so agitated, though an interview with my sweet heart is near ? Or the flame of love does not burn so before as it does, when the beloved is near. In the rainy season that day is sultry, in which it will rain.

(৩) তীত্রঃ স্মরসন্তাপঃ যথা আসম্ভে তথাদৌ ন বাধতে । অভ্যর্থজলাগমো দিবসঃ
প্রাণিষি নিতরা তপতি ।

(৪) তীত্রঃ স্তীর্ণঃ স্মরসন্তাপো মদনদাহঃ যথাসম্ভে সমীপবর্তিনি প্রিয়জন
জতি শ্রেয়ঃ । তথাদৌ প্রিয়জনলাভাৎ পূর্জ্বলিন্ । ন বাধতে ক্লেশয়তি । অভ্যর্থঃ
নিকটবর্তী জলস্রাগমো যস্য স তথোক্তঃ । আসন্নসলিলপাতো দিবসঃ প্রাণিষি
বপাসু নিতরামত্যর্থ তপতি দহতি ।

(৫) কামো মিলিতপ্রায়প্রিয়ং জনমধিকং পীড়য়তি যথা বর্ষাসু আসন্নজলপাতো
দিবসঃ ।

(६) अभ्यर्थः = अभि + अर्ह + क्तः । अभेयाविदूर्यङ्गति (७।३।२५) अर्हतेर्गुणायाम्
नेट् सामीप्ये अर्थे । अन्यत्र तु अभ्यर्हन्तो बालः पौडित इत्यर्थः ६ अर्हति । आनर्हं ।
आर्होत् । अर्हद्व्यति अर्थते । आर्हं अर्हत्वा । अर्हन्तुम् । प्राठ्वि—प्र +
ए + क्तिप् । तस्याम् । नहि-वति-ववि-व्यधि-रुचि-सहि-तनिषु क्वाविति (६।३।११६)
पञ्चपदस्य दीर्घः । स्त्रियां प्राठट् भुवि वर्षा अधेत्यमरः ।

(७) उपकण्ठान्तिकाभ्यर्थाभ्या अपीत्यमरः ।

(८) तीव्रेण स्वरसन्तापेन...वाच्यते...तप्यते...अभ्यर्थजलागमेन...दिवसेन ।

(९) आय्या ।

(१०) प्रतिबलूपमालङ्कतिः । वाक्ययोरेकसामान्यं प्रतिबलूपमा मतेति लक्षणात् ।

(११) क्रमः साञ्चन्यमानाप्तिरिति लक्षणादत्र क्रम-नाम-नाटकीयाङ्गारम् ।

विदू—(आकर्ण्य ।) भोदि साञ्चरिए, एसो क्लु पिअव-
अस्सो तुमं ज्जेव्व उद्दिसिअ उक्कण्ठाणिअरं मत्तेदि । ता
चिट्ठ तुमं । णिवेदेमि से तुहागमणं । (वासवदत्ता शिरः संज्ञां
दटाति । राजानमुपसृत्य) । भो वञ्चस्म दिट्ठिआ बड्ढसि,
एसा क्लु मए आणीदा साञ्चरिआ । (क)

राजा । (सहर्षं सहसोत्थाय) कासौ कासौ ।

विदू । (सभ्रूभङ्गम्) णं एसा । (ख) ॥

(क) भवति सागरिके, एष खलु प्रियवयस्स्वामेवोद्दिश्योत्कण्ठाभिर्भरं मन्त्रयते ।
तत्पिप्र त्वम् । निवेदयाम्यसौ तवागमनम् । भो वयस्य, दिष्ट्या वर्धसे । एषा खलु
मयागीता सागरिका ।

(ख) मन्त्रेणा ।

(१) वि—(अवगुर्णक) माननीया सागरिके, एहं प्रिय वरन्त आपनार उद्देशे
देवकृतीर सहित आजाप करितेहेन । अण्का करन । आपनार आगमन ईहाक

জানিইতেছি (বাসবদত্তা কর্তৃক শিরঃকম্পনে অনুমতি, রাজার নিকট গমনপূর্বক) ওঃ
বক্সা তোমার উন্নতি হউক । সাগরিকাকে আনিয়াছি ।

র।—(সহর্ষে সহসা উৎসাহপূর্বক) ক'ণের সে, কোথায় সে ?

বি—(জড়মুগ্ধের ন্যায়) এই যে ।

(2) J—(Listening) Respected *Sagarika*, here is the dear friend
muttering anxiously for you. Wait. I announce your arrival. (The
queen nods her assent and he goes to the king). O friend may you
prosper by luck. Here is *Sagarika* fetched by me.

K—Joyfully and rising abruptly) Where is she? Where is she?

J—(Frowning) Well here.

(3) উৎকণ্ঠানির্ভরমুৎকণ্ঠে নিম্নে মন্থয়ং যথা তথা ।

“গগি ত্বলজ্জবিষয়ে বৈদমা মদন্তী তথা ।

সংশোধনী ত মাঝাঝা তামুৎকণ্ঠং বিদুব্বধা” ইতি ।

অতিবিলম্বশাল্যর্থোক্তিমাঝাঝাৎনির্ভরমিত্যমরঃ । = much or
sively.

রাজা—(উপমৃত্যু ।) প্রিয়ে সাগরিকে,

শীতাংশুর্মুখমুত্পলে তব দৃগো পদ্মানুকারী করৌ

রত্নাগর্ভনিভং তবোরুযুগলং বাহু সৃণালীপমৌ ।

ইত্যাঙ্কাদকরাখিলাঙ্গি রমমান্নিঃশঙ্কমালিঙ্গ্য মা-

মঙ্গানি ত্বমনঙ্গতাপবিধুরাণ্যেছোহি নির্বাণয় ॥

(1) রাজা—(নিকটে আগমন পূর্বক) প্রিয়ে সাগরিকে, তোমার মুখ চন্দ্র, চক্ষু-বংশ
দেবপল, কর পদ্মভূজা, উৎকণ্ঠ কলসামরঃসদৃশ, ভুজ সৃণালনিভ । আঙ্কাদকরসমুত্তরোদে
এস, এস, নিঃশঙ্ক ভর্যের ন্যায় আমাকে আলিঙ্গন করিয়া আমার কামসমুত্তর অচ-
লিতকৈশীতন কর ।

(2) K—(Coming near) My dear *Sagarika*, your face is like
the moon, eyes like lilies, hands like lotuses, your thighs are like
the middle parts of the plantain trees, arms as cool as lotus roots.
O, one possessing all delicate limbs, come, come and joyfully
embracing me without any fear, cool my body suffering from
burning love.

(३) तव सुखं शीतांशुः । दृशो उत्पले । करी पद्मानुकारी । तव उरुयुगलं रत्नागर्भनिभम् । बाहू मृणालोपमौ । इति आह्लादकरीखिलाङ्गलम् एहि एहि । रमसात् मां निःशङ्क मालिङ्गा अनङ्गतापविधुराणि अङ्गानि निर्वापय ।

(४) प्रिये सागरिके तव सुख माननं शीता अंशवो यस्य स शीतांशु यन्दः । दृशो नयने उत्पले कुवलये । करी हस्तौ पद्मे अनुकूलत इति कर्मण्यण् । पद्मानुकारी पद्मजतुल्यौ । तव उरुयुगलं उरुद्वयं रत्नागर्भनिभं कदलोमन्थसदृशम् । बाहू भर्जो मृणालोपमौ विमलदृशौ । इति आह्लादकराणि आनन्ददायीनि अखिलाङ्गानि नमस्तशूरीरानि यस्याः सा तथोक्ता तत्सम्बद्धौ । हे प्रीतिकरममलदेहे ! त्वमेवोक्ति आगच्छागच्छ । चापले हे भवत इति वक्तव्यात् मन्थमे हितम् । रमसात् हृषात् । रमसां वेगहृषयो गति हेमचन्द्रः । मां निःशङ्कं निर्भयमालिङ्गाग्रिण्य अनङ्गतापविधुराणि कामदाहविकलानि ममेतिशेषः । अङ्गानि अवयवान् निर्वापय शीतलीकुरु । अङ्गं प्रतीकोऽवयवोऽपघन इत्यमरः ।

(५) उत्तमदेहस्य शीतलवस्तुमयोगः सुरत्राय । त्वच्च सर्वथा शीतलशरीरा । अतो मां निर्भरं निर्भयञ्चालिङ्ग्य मम कामतापप्रीतिं देहं शीतलीकुरु ।

(६) रत्नागर्भनिभम् = रत्नागर्भस्य निभेव प्रभेव निभा यस्य तत् । नि + भा + अङ् । अथवा आतयोपमर्गे इति कः (३।१।१३६) निभातीति निभः । निभादय उत्तरपदे सदृशवचना भवन्ति । रत्नागर्भेण तुल्यमित्यस्यपदविग्रहे तत्पुरुषः । अतएव स्युस्तरपदे त्वमी । निभसङ्काशनीकाशप्रतीकाशोपमादय इत्यमरः । तेन नित्यसमास इति केचित् । निर्वापय = निर् + वा + (पुक्) णिच् + लोट् सिप् । अस्तिङ्गोऽङ्गीरीक्रुथीच्चायातां पुरणाविति णिचि पुगागमः ।

(७) What is the distinction between उत्पल and पद्म ? स्याद्विन्दोवर सुत्पलम् । नीलोत्पलं कुवलय मिति राजीव मरविन्दश्च पद्मं पद्मजमित्यत इतिच हलायुधः । उत्पलं कुलभूरुहे । इन्दोवरे मांसशुद्धेपीति । संख्याजयोः पद्ममि भविन्दारिति च हेमचन्द्रः । Hence according to हलायुध, कुवलय and इन्दोवर appear to be different. But उत्पल and कुवलय, according to अमरमिह, are identical whereas इन्दोवर appears to be different

from कुवलय i. e. स्यादुत्पलं कुवलयमथ नीलाब्जम् च ! इन्दौरश्च नीलिङ्ग-
द्रिति । वा पुंसि पद्मं नलिनं मरविन्दं महीत्पलं मिति चामरः । So according
to some, उत्पल, is a blue lotus and according to others it is
a water lily. Of course पद्म is an ordinary lotus and hence
different from उत्पल । c. f. कुवलयदलनर्गली कांकिला बालचूरी इति ।
“नैलेन्दौरशङ्कया नयनयोर्वन्द्यं बुद्धाधरं” इति च ।

(४) शीतांगना मुखेन । उत्पलाभ्यां दृग्भ्याम् । पद्मातुकाराभ्यां कराभ्याम् ।
...निर्मलं ऊरुयुगलेन । बाहुभ्यां मणालोपमाभ्याम् । ईयतामौयताम् । अङ्गानि
लया निर्वाप्यन्ताम् ।

(५) शार्दूलविकीर्णितं वृत्तम् ।

(१०) उपमासूचकयोः मङ्गरः ।

(१०) क्रमी नाम नाटकीयो गभसन्धिः । प्रायनाखाभङ्गमिति विश्वनाथः ।

वास । (सवाष्पमपवार्य) कञ्चणमाले एवं सश्रं मन्तेदि
अज्जउत्तो, पुणोवि कञ्चं मं आलविस्सदि, त्ति अहो
अच्चरीअं । (क)

काञ्च । (अपवार्य) भट्टिणि एवं गोटं किं उण अवणं
साहसिआणं पूरिमाणं ण दुक्कं सम्भावीअदि । (ख)

विट् । (भोदि साअरिए कीस बोसद्धा भविअ पिअ-
वअस्सं ण आलावेसि, अज्ज वि ताए णिच्चरुद्धाए देवीए
वासवदत्ताए दुव्वअण्हिं कडुइदाईं सोत्ताइं सम्पदं सुहावेदु
तुह मङ्गरवअणोवम्भासो ।) (ग)

(क) काञ्चनमाले, एवं स्वयं मन्दयत आर्यपुत्रः । पुनरपि मां कथमालपिष्य-
तीत्यहो आश्चर्यम् ।

(ख) भवि, एवमिदम् । किं पुनरपर साहसिकानां पुरुषाणां न दुष्करं मभाव्यते ।

(ग) भवति सागरिके काष्ठाद्विग्रहा भूत्वा प्रियवयस्यं नालपसि । अद्यापि तस्या नित्यदृष्टाया देव्या वासवदत्ताया दुर्वचनेः कटुकतानि श्रोत्राणि साम्प्रतं सुखयतु तव मधुरवचनोपन्यासः ।

(1) वा—(सर्वाङ्गं जनान्तिके) काकनमाले अर्वापुत्र निज्जेई एइरूप बलिउत्तेहन ; अ.सुर्वा काबार आमार सःअउ प्रेमालाप हईवे ।

का—(जनान्तिके) उड्डि, तई बटे । साहसिक पुरुषनेर निकट कोन् दुष्कर नीउ कर्ण असुधुव ?

वि—माननीय सागरिके पूर्ण विश्वासे प्रिय वयस्येन सहित आनाप करित्तेहन ना कन ? आपनार मधुर वाक्को, सेई निडाकृष्टो महिनी वासवदत्तार दुर्वचाकापीडित कर्ण कोउले हईक ।

(2) Q—(With tears and aside to the maid) O girl, my husband himself speaks so ! and he will again court me ! O Strange !

M—(Aside to the queen) Just so, mistress. There is nothing so low and difficult that it may not be expected from such impudent daring persons.

J—Respected *Sagarika*, why do you not talk confidently with my dear friend ? Let your melodious utterances now regale my ears always grated with the coarse words of that constantly ill-tempered queen.

(3) अपरम् = अश्रेष्ठं = प्राकृतं = मौचम् । साहसिकानाम् = अविमृश्यकारिणाम् । सहस् + ठक् । सहसा अतर्कितं वर्तन्ते कार्ये निविशन्ते इति साहसिकाः । तयाम् । ओजःसहोऽभसा वर्तन्ते इति ठक् (४।४।२७) । विश्वा = विश्वासवती । वि + श् + भृ + क्तः + टाप् । दन्त्यसकारयुक्तोपि । लुङि अश्रमत् अश्रमिष्ट । द्युता-दित्वात् । विश्वः केलिकलहे विश्वासे प्रणये वधे इति हेमचन्द्रः ।

वास—(अपवार्यं सरोषस्मितम् ।) हृज्जे काञ्चणमाले, अहं ईदिसी कडुअभासिणी । अज्जवसन्तओ उण पिअंवदो । (क)

प्रतिकर्तुमिवोर्ध्वकरः स्थितः पुरस्तान्निशानाथः ॥

ननु प्रिये, किं न दर्शितमनेनोदगच्छता जडत्वम् । कुतः

(1) रा—(निरूपणपूर्वकं सन्पठनाव) प्रिये, देख, देख, इन्द्रपुत्रतकालि-
नक्षत्रं चन्द्रं नैलाग्रे आरोहणं पूर्णकं प्रतिकारार्थं हि येन अग्रे उर्ध्वकर इति । ग्रहिणाहेन ।
प्रिये, समुद्रितं चन्द्रं कर्तुं कडुहं प्रदर्शितं इति चेत्ते न किं ! केनना—

(2) K—(With observation and longing) My dear, see, see, robbed
of all the wealth of beauty by your face, the moon stands in the
front, on the top of the eastern mountain, with his hands (rays)
uplifted as if for revenge. Well my dear, does not this rising
color betray foolishness (snowy state) ? Since—

(3) त्वदनापहतकान्तिसर्वस्वः निशानाथः शैलशिखरमारुह्य प्रतिकर्तुमि-
वोर्ध्वकरः पुरस्तान् स्थितः ।

(4) तव वदनेन मुखेनापहतं कान्तिः शोभायाः सर्वस्वं सकलसम्पत्तिः
अस्य म तर्थाक्तः । त्वदाननापहतसर्वशोभः । निशानाथश्चन्द्रः । शैलशिखरं
पर्वतायमारुह्य प्रतिकर्तुं वैरनिध्यातार्थत्वं । इव ऊर्ध्वकरः ऊर्ध्वबाहुवदमतकिरणश्च ।
पुरस्तादयं स्थितः । जडत्वं मुखत्वं हिमयुक्तत्वञ्च । जडो मुखो हिमाघ्रात इति
हमचन्द्रः ।

(5) तन्मुखहतकान्तिश्चन्द्रः पुनरात्मकान्तिलाभाय इव शैलाग्रे ऊर्ध्वकरः स्थितः ।

(6) आरुह्य = आ + रुह् + ल्यप् । रोहति । आरोह । रोह्यति । अरुह्यत् ।
रुह्यते । अरोहि । रुह्यत् । रुदम् । रो०म् । रुदा ।

(8) सर्वस्वेन...ऊर्ध्वकरणे स्थितं निशानाथेन ।

(9) आय्या ।

(10) उत्प्रेलानुप्राणितकाव्यलिङ्गालङ्कारः ।

किं पद्मस्य रुचिं न हन्ति नयनानन्दं विधत्ते न किं

वृद्धिं वा भूषकेतनस्य कुरुते नालोकमात्रेण किम् ।

वक्त्रेन्दौ तव सत्ययं यदपरः शीतांशुरुज्जृम्भते

दर्पः स्यादमृतेन चेदिह तवाप्यस्येव विम्बाधरे ॥

(১) তোমার মুখচন্দ্র পদ্মের শোভা পরাজয় (বিনাশ) করে নাকি? নয়নানন্দ বিধান করে নাকি? দর্শন মাত্র কামের (সমুদ্রের) বুদ্ধি করে নাকি? অমৃত হেতু যদি দর্প থাকে, তবে তাহাও তোমার এই বিশ্বাসে আছে। অতএব তোমার মুখচন্দ্র বিদ্যমান থাকিতে এই যে অমৃত চন্দ্র উদ্ভিত হইতেছে তাহা জড়ত্বের প্রকাশক মাত্র।

(২) Does not this other moon reveal foolishness (snowy state) by her rise, when your moonlike face is present? Does it not destroy (exceed) the beauty of the lotus? charm the eyes? Does not love (the ocean) grow (swell) by its sight. If there be any boasting of nectar, it is also to be found in your *hime-shi* lips.

(৩) (তব বক্তৃতা:) পদ্মস্য রুচি ন হন্তি কিম? নয়নানন্দং বিধন্তি ন কিম? আলোকমাশ্রিত্য বা ভগ্নকৈতনস্য ব্রজি কুরুতে ন কিম? অমৃতেন দর্পঃ স্যাদ্বেদ ইহ তব বিশ্বাসধর (তদ) অপি অস্ম্যং বা। (অতঃ) তব বক্তৃতা সতি যদপরঃ অর্থঃ শীতাংগয়জ্জৃম্বতে (তদনেন জড়ত্বং দর্শিতম্ভব)।

(৪) পদ্মস্য পদ্মজস্য। রুচি কান্তি ন। হন্তি পরাজয়তে পল নাশয়তি কিম। তব বক্তৃতাশ্রিত্য শিষ্যঃ। ব্রজ্যবেদ্যঃ। তথা নয়নানন্দং চচুঃপ্রীতিং। বিধন্তি দদাতি। ন কিম? বিধন্তি এব। আলোক এব আলোকমাত্রং ময়ূরব্যান্সকাদয়শ্চেতি তত্পুরুষঃ। তেন দর্শনমাশ্রিত্য। বা অথবা। ভগ্না মৌলঃ কৈতনং চিহ্নং যস্য ন তদ্যোক্তস্য কামস্য পলং মসুদ্রস্য। ব্রজি অধিকং পলং স্পীতবৎ। ন কুরুতে বিদধাতি কিম? কুরুতে এব। অমৃতেন সুধয়া দর্পঃ গর্ভঃ। স্যাদ্বেদেদ যদি। তর্জি ইহ অস্মিন তব বিশ্বাসধর। তদ্বিতিশিষ্যঃ। অপি অস্মি বর্তমত এব। অতএব বক্তৃতাশ্রিত্যস্মিন্। সতি বিদ্যমানি। যদপরঃ অন্যঃ অর্থঃ পুরোহিতঃ। শীতাংগয়জ্জৃম্বতে প্রকাশতে। তদনেন জড়ত্বং দর্শিতম্ভবতি পূর্ণগান্ধবঃ। যচ্ছব্দস্যোত্তরবাক্যগতত্বে ন তচ্ছব্দ্যপিত্বম। অতস্তুদনুপাদানপি ন ন্যূনপদত্বদোষঃ।

(৫) চন্দ্রস্য ব্রজি তব মুখং পদ্মকান্ধে বিজয়ং নয়নানন্দস্য বিধানং দর্শনমাশ্রিত্য কামস্য বর্জনং করোতি। অতস্মিন্ বর্তমানে অন্যস্য চন্দ্রস্যোদয়ঃ জড়ত্বস্য দর্শনাযেব। “মুখেন্দ্রী তব সত্যস্মিন্নিতরেণ কিমিন্দুনে”তি ভাবঃ।

(৬) বিধন্তে কুরুতে অ = কথমবাক্যনেপদম্? ক্রিয়াফলস্বাকর্ষমিপ্রায়স্বান্নাব স্বরিতভিতঃ কল্পমিপ্রার্থ্যক্রিয়াফল ইত্যস্য প্রাপ্তিঃ।

“क्रियाप्रवृत्तावाख्याता कैश्चित् स्वार्थपरायता ।

असती वा सती वापि विवक्षितनिवन्धनेति । १५

भर्तृहरिव्यवस्थयाधुना पाणिनीये आत्मनेपदपरस्मैपदयोर्विवक्षापरतन्त्रत्वमेव । तथाहि असती वेत्यनेन कमलवनोदघाटनं कुर्वते य इत्यादयः प्रयोगाः समर्थिताः । तथापि स्वायत्ताविवक्षायाः सम्भवादिति प्रौढमनोरमाशब्दकौस्तुभवीर् भट्टोजिः । अतएव कविषु—यत्तुनाऊदोपरिगं हंसमखटलद्युतिजिष्णु, जिष्णुरभ (धु) तोष्ववारण मिति माघः (११२१) । सन्दर्शनं लोकं गुरोरमोघं तवात्मयोनेरिव किं न धत्तइति भारविः (१७) लक्ष्मीमाकृष्टकामाडव कमलवनोदघाटनं कुर्वते ये इति सूर्यशतके । एकैव भूस्तिर्निभिदे विधा सेति नरपतिकुलभृत्यै गर्भमाधत्त राज्ञीति च कालिदासः । अहमिव निवसामि याहि राधामनुनय महचनेन इति जयदेवः । तथापि जिह्रः स भवज्जिगीषया तनोति गन्धं गुणसम्पदा यश इति च भारविः । काकुत्स्थशब्दं यत उन्नतेच्छाः आध्यं दधत्युत्तरकोशलेन्द्रा इति च कालिदासः । With regard to the परस्मैपद or आत्मनेपद, there is no relaxation any where, of the rule स्वरितजितः कर्त्तृभिर्ग्रथि क्रियाफल (१. ३. ७२), in the statements of कात्यायन or पतञ्जलि । Hence the instances where this Rule is found not to be rigidly followed, appear to smack of inaccuracy. Nevertheless हरि, the commentator of the महाभाष्य who is supposed to be the highest authority below the भाष्य कार, has put a कारिका quoted above, making such uses depend on विवक्षा । This is now accepted as the authority for such cases by the followers of पाणिनि । विव्वाधरे=विन्वसदृशः अधर सखिन् । समानाधिकरणाधिकारे शकपार्थिवादीनामुपसंख्यानमुत्तरपदलोपश्चेति तत्पुरुषः । यदाह वामनः (अलङ्कारवृत्तौ) विव्वाधर इति वृत्तौ मध्यमपदलोपिन्यामिति । विव्वाकारः अधर इति कातन्त्रपरिशिष्टटीकायां गोपीनाथः । केचित्तु विव्वमिवाधर-इति विग्रहमाहुः । तथापि तुल्यार्थकेन इवशब्देन समासः । ततस्तस्य लोपेन शकपार्थिवादित्वम् । न चोपमानानि सामान्यवचनैरित्यनेनात्र समासः । अधरशब्दस्य

सामान्यवचनत्वाभावात् । नाप्युपमितं व्याघ्रादिभिरित्युपमितसमासं कस्मिन् न अक्षरविश्वमिति स्यात् । तथाहि विश्वाधरं स्पृशसि चेद् भ्रमरः प्रियाया इति शाकल-
लम् । सोऽहं तावदयश्च तन्वि तनुतां विश्वाधरो रागवानिति जयदेवः । पक्षे पञ्चमी-
पममिति साम्यसपक्षं दृष्टव्यधरविश्वसभाष्टे इति माघः (१०।५३) । इमां दधाराधर-
विश्वलोलामिति नैपथीय (७।५२) । विश्वं तु प्रतिविश्वे स्यान् मण्डले विश्विकाफल-
इति हेमचन्द्रः । विश्वस्तु प्रतिविश्वे स्यात् मण्डले पंनपुंसकम् । विश्विकायाः फले ज्ञाव-
ककलासं पुनः पुमानिति सिद्धिर्ना । The विश्व is *Bryonia grandis* and
bears a red fruit. In Bengali, it is called तलाकच । In विश्वाधर-
the समास is मध्यपदलोपि तत्पुरुष and not उपमान तत्पुरुष as अधर is
not an adjective word, nor उपमित तत्पुरुष in which case अधर
precedes विश्वः । No doubt सज्जनाय appears to adopt its मयूरव्यस-
कादित्व (vide स्फुरन्तं सुगन्धं मयूरवमालिनम् &c. &c. भारवि 14. 58) ।
but inserts इव in the विश्वे which evidently leads to उपमानार्थ-
घटित उपमानसमास, thereby destroying the मयूरव्यसकादि state. Nor
is इव inserted in the विश्वे of such as मयूरव्यसकः, क्राव्यसकः &c. &c...
वक्त्रेन्दोः=भावे सप्तमी । अथवा सति पदस्य विशेषणत्वमात्रे “पक्षा चानादरे”
इति सप्तमी (१३।३८) । वक्त्रेभ्य इन्दुरिति तस्मिन् । मयूरव्यसकादयेति तत्-
पुरुषः । सच रूपकपुरुषः ।

(7) क्वचिः स्वादीक्षां शोभाशामभिषङ्गाभिलाषयोरिति सिद्धिर्ना ।

(8) क्वचिं हन्यते । ...नयनानन्दो विधीयते । वद्विः क्षियते । अपरेण शोभा-
गुणा उज्जृम्भते । दपेण भुव्यते...भुव्यते ।

(9) शार्दूलविक्रीडितं वृत्तम् ।

(10) रूपकालङ्कारः । एवं हि अलङ्कारसर्वस्वकारादयः । काव्यप्रकाशकारादि-
मते तु प्रतीतिविशेषः । आक्षेप इत्यन्ये ।

(12) “वक्त्रे चन्द्रमसि स्थिते किमपरः श्रोतांशुरुज्जृम्भते” इति रसगङ्गाधर-
धृतःपाठः । मध्यभट्टस्तु “वक्त्रेन्दौ तव सत्यं यदपरः श्रोतांशुरभ्युद्यतः” इति पपाठः ।

ବାସ—(ସରୀଷମବଗୁଣନପଟମପଣୀୟ ।) ଅଞ୍ଜୁତ, ସର୍ବ
ଏବଂ ଅହଂ ସାଗରିକା । ତୁମ୍ଭେ ତୁମ୍ଭେ ସାଗରିକାକ୍ଷିତ୍ତହିତ୍ତ
ସର୍ବ ଏବଂ ସାଗରିକାମତ୍ତମେ ପେକ୍ଷସି । (କ)

ରାଜା—(ହସ୍ତା ସର୍ବେଳକ୍ଷ୍ମ୍ୟ । ଅପବାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ।) ହା ଧିକ୍ କଟ୍ଟମ୍ ।
କଥଂ ଦେବୀ ବାସବଦତ୍ତା । ବୟସ୍ୟ, କିମେତତ୍ ।

ବିଦୁ—(ସବିଷାଦମ୍ ।) ଖୋ ବୟସ୍ୟ, କିଂ ଅବରଂ । ଅଞ୍ଜାଣଂ
ଜୀବିତସଂସନ୍ଧୋ ଜାତୋ ଏତୋ । (କ୍ଷ)

ରାଜା—(ଉପବିଷ୍ଟାଞ୍ଜୁଲିଂ ବହୁ ।) ପ୍ରିୟେ ବାସବଦତ୍ତେ,
ପ୍ରସୀଦ ପ୍ରସୀଦ ।

(କ) ଆର୍ଯ୍ୟପୁତ୍ର, ସତ୍ୟମେବାହଂ ସାଗରିକା । ତ୍ବଂ ପୁନଃ ସାଗରିକୀତ୍ତ୍ବିତ୍ତଦୟଃ ସର୍ବମେବ
ମାଗରିକାମୟଂ ପ୍ରେକ୍ଷେ ।

(କ୍ଷ) ଖୋ ବୟସ୍ୟ, କିମପରମ୍ । ଅଞ୍ଜାଣଂ ଜୀବିତସଂସନ୍ଧୋ ଜାତୋ ଏତୋ ।

(୧) ବା—(ମୁଦ୍ରାୟେ ଅବସ୍ଥାପନ ଅପନୟନ ପୂର୍ବକ) ଆର୍ଯ୍ୟପୁତ୍ର, ଆମି ବ୍ୟାଧିଂ ସାଗରିକା ।
ତୁମି ମାଗରିକାବିଶ୍ବଜ୍ଞାନ ସକଳେ ମାଗରିକାମୟଂ ଦେଖିତେହ ।

୧—(ସବିଷାଦେ ଦର୍ଶନପୂର୍ବକ, ଜନାଞ୍ଜିତେ) ହାୟ ଧିକ୍ କଟ୍ଟ ! ଏହି ସେ ବାସବଦତ୍ତା ?
ବୟସ୍ୟ, ବାପାର କି ?

ବି—(ସବିଷାଦେ) ଖୋ ବୟସ୍ୟ ! ଆମି କି ? ଆମାତ୍ମେର ଜୀବନମଙ୍ଗଳ ଉପସ୍ଥିତ ।

ରା—(ଉପବେଶନ ଓ ଅଞ୍ଜୁଲିବନ୍ଧନ ପୂର୍ବକ) ପ୍ରିୟେ ବାସବଦତ୍ତେ, ପ୍ରମଦା ହେଉ, ପ୍ରମଦା ହେଉ ।

(2) Q—(Throwing the veil with anger) Husband, I am really
Sagarika : fascinated at heart by her you fancy everything identi-
fied with *Sagarika* !

K—(Seeing with wonder and aside to the jester) O fie, pity.—
The queen !—Friend, what is this ?

J—(Sorrowfully) What else, friend, but that our future existence
is doubtful.

K—(Sitting with joined hands) My dear, Pardon, Pardon.

(৩) জীবিতসংশয়ঃ = প্রাণসন্দেহঃ ।

বাস—(তদভিসুখমশ্রুণি নিপাতয়ন্তী ।) অজ্ঞতস, মা
এজ্ঞং ভণ । অসগদাঙ্কং এদাঙ্কং অক্খরাঙ্কং । (ক)

• বিদূ—(আত্মগতম্ ।) কিং দাণি এত্য় বিরম্বস্তং ।
ভোদু । এজ্ঞং দাব । (প্রকাশম্ ।) ভোদি, মহাশুভাভা, ক্তু
তুমং । তা ক্তুমৌশদু দাব এক্কৌ অবরাহৌ পিঅবঅস্সস্স ।
(খ)

বাস—অজ্ঞ বসন্তম্, ণং পঠমসংগমে বিগ্ধং করন্তীএ
মএজ্ঞেজ্ঞ এদস্স অবরঙ্কং ণ অজ্ঞতসেণ । (গ)

(ক) আত্মপুত্র, সৌভাগ্য । অন্তঃসত্ত্বাত্মনঃস্বরাণি ।

(খ) কিমিদানীমব বিরচয়িষ্যামি । ভবতু । এবং তাবত্ । ভবতি, মহানু-
ভাবা খলু ত্বম্ । তত্ চক্ষুতং তাবদেকোপরাধঃ প্রিয়বয়স্যস্ব ।

(গ) আত্ম বসন্তক, নতু প্রথমসংগমে বিগ্ধং কুর্বন্যা ময়েবৈতস্যাপরাঙ্কং মাধ্যপুত্রেণ ।

(১) বা—(ব্রাহ্মণে নশ্বরে অক্ষপাত পূর্বক) আত্মপুত্র, একুপ বলা নিশ্চয়োজন ।
কথা শুনি অশ্রুকে লক্ষ্য করিয়া বলা হইতেছে ।

বি—(স্বগত) এখন কি বলিয়া ঠিক করিব?—হউক,—এই বলি (প্রকাশে) বানানোরে,
আপনি মহাশুভাভা, শ্রিয় বহুশ্রুত এই এক অপরাধ ক্রমা করেন ।

বা—আত্ম বসন্তক, প্রথম সঙ্গের বাধা দিয়া আমিই আত্মপুত্রের নিকট অপরাধ
করিয়াছি ।—ইনি করেন নাহি ।

(২) Q—(Shedding tears near the king) Husband, do not say
thus to me, these words are meant for another.

J—(Aside) What shall I now invent?—let it be.—Thus. (To the
queen) O respected Lady. You are noble-minded. So forgive
this one fault only, of my dear friend.

Q—Respected *Basantaka*. It is I who have given offence by
causing obstruction in the first union and not my husband.

(৩) অন্বগতানি = অন্বা প্রতি উদ্ভিটানি । অন্বা গতানি । দ্বিতীয়া তত্পুরুষঃ ।
 সর্বনাশী ব্রহ্মমাধে পুংস্হাব ইতি ভাষ্যকারেণা পুংস্হাবঃ । *অশ্বরাশি = কথা : ।
 অপরাহম্ = অপরাধঃ কৃতঃ । অপ + রাধ + ক্তঃ । রাধ্যতি । ররাধ । রাহা ।
 রাহস্যতি । অরাহসীত্ । অরাধি । রাহুম্ । রাহা । অথ স্নাদিশ্চ । বিরচয়িষ্যামি
 = উদ্ভাবয়িষ্যামি । রচয়তি । অররচত্ । অরচি ।

রাজা—এবং প্রত্যক্ষদৃষ্টব্যলীকঃ কিং ব্রবীমি । তথাপি
 বিজ্ঞাপয়ামি ।

আতাম্রতামপনয়ামি বিলচ এষ

লাচাক্রতাং চরণয়োস্তব দেবি মূর্ধ্না ।

কোপোপরাগজনিতাং তু মুখেन्दুবিম্বে

হর্ষু চমো যদি পরং করুণা ময়ি স্যাৎ ॥

(ইতি পাদয়োঃ পততি ।)

(১) রা—সৎকৃত অগ্নিয কার্য প্রত্যক্ষ দৃষ্টে ইয়াছে । কি বলিব ? তথাপি বলিতেছি—
 হে মহিষি, বিন্য়াকুল (নিৰ্জঙ্ঘ) আমি নিরোপন দ্বারা তোমার চরণের লাক্ষ্য কর
 করিতেছি । অতঃপর যদি আমার প্রতি দয়া কর তবে তোমার মুখেন্দুবিম্বের কোপোপরাগ-
 জনিত লোহিতাঙ দূর করিতে সমর্থ হইব । (পাদে পতন) ।

(২) K—Thus detected in committing a wicked thing, what can
 I say ? Yet I say, O queen, though surprized (or shameless) I
 am wiping off the red dye of lac, from your feet, with my head. If
 you then favour me, I shall be able to remove, from your moon-
 like face, the flush caused by the disastrous anger (eclipse) (falls at
 her feet).

(৩) দেবি এষ বিলচঃ (বিলজ্যঃ) মূর্ধ্না তব চরণয়ো লাক্ষ্যাক্রতামাতাম্রতামপ-
 নয়ামি । পরন্তু যদি ময়ি করুণা স্যাৎ মুখেন্দুবিম্বে কোপোপরাগজনিতাম্ (আতাম্রতাম্)
 হর্ষু চমঃ ।

(৪) প্রত্যক্ষদৃষ্টব্যলীকঃ = প্রত্যক্ষ যদা তথা দৃষ্ট ব্যলীকঃ অপ্রিয়কার্থে যস্য

सः । व्यलौकं ऋद्धवैलत्त्याप्रियकार्येषु पौडन इति हेमचन्द्रः । व्यलौकमपराधः
 स्वादिति हलायुधः । आतामेति । हे देवि महिषि एष विलक्षः विस्मयान्वितः ।
 विस्मज्ज इति वा पाठः । अहं मूर्धा शिरसा तव चरणयोः पादयोः लाक्षा-
 कृतमलक्तकजनितामातामतां लौहित्यमपनयामि दूरीकरोमि । परन्तु अगन्तरन्
 यदि मयि करुणा दया तवेति शेषः स्यात् तर्हि इन्दोर्विम्बं मण्डलम् इन्दुविम्बम् ।
 मुखमेवेन्दुविम्बमिति मधुरव्यंसकादित्यात् तत्पुरुषः । तस्मिन् मुखचन्द्रमण्डले
 कोप एव उपरागः उपप्रवः पक्षे राजसंस्पर्शः । तेन जनितामुत्पादिताम् । उच्यते
 गद्गसंस्पर्श उपराग उपप्रवइति हलायुधः । रोषोपप्रवघटितामातामतामिति
 जेषः । हर्त्तुं मपनेतुं तमः शक्ता भविष्यामीति शेषः ।

(५) आदौ शिरसा तवालक्तकभूषितौ पादौ रञ्जनशून्यौ करोमि । ततस्तवान्-
 गच्छेण कोपरक्तमागमं प्रकृतिस्यं विधास्ये ।

(६) तमः = तम् + अच् । इज्जिस्मिभ्यां वक्तव्यमिति णप्रत्ययस्तु कर्मोपपदे स्यात् ।
 अयं भ्वादौ आत्मनेपदी । दिवादौ परस्मैपदी । “अपितः चास्यतेः चान्तिः चमूषः
 चमतः तमा ।” चमते । चत्तमे । तमिष्यतं तंस्यते । अचमिष्ट अत्तं । चस्यते
 अत्तमि । चान्तः । तमसाणः । चमित्वा चान्त्वा । चमितुं चतुम् । ऊदित्वाङ् ।
 पक्षे चास्यति । चास्यम् ।

(७) विलक्षो विस्मयान्वित इत्यमरः । कारुण्यं करुणा घृणा कृपा दयानुकरणा
 स्यादित्यमरः ।

(८) आतामता अपनीयते...विलक्षेण एतेन...लाक्षाकृता...चमिष...करुणया
 भूर्यत ।

(९) वसन्ततिलकं उत्तम ।

(१०) रूपकालङ्कारः ।

(११) अत्राभिवर्णनं नाम नाटकीयो गर्भसन्धिः ।

वास । (हस्ते न वारयन्ती) अज्जउत्त उट्ठेहि उट्ठेहि,
 णिक्खज्जो क्खु सो जणो जो अज्जउत्तस्सईदिसं हिअअं

জাণিঅ পুণ্যো বি কুপ্পদি, তা সুহঁ চিহ্ণদু অজ্জত্তো, অহঁ
গমিস্স' (ইতি গম্ভিমিচ্ছতি) । (ক)

কাস্ব । ভদ্রিণি করিহি পসাদং, এল্লং চরণপড়িঅ'
মহারাস্ত' উজ্জম্বিঅ গদাএ অবস্সং পচ্ছাদাবেণ হোদল্লং । (খ)

বাস । অব্বেহি অপণ্ণিডে কিং এয় পচ্ছাদাবস্স কারণং,
তা এহি গচ্ছস্স (ইতি নিষ্কান্তে) । (গ)

(ক) আর্থপুত্র, উত্তিষ্ঠোতিষ্ঠ । নিলঞ্জঃ স্বল্বেষ জনো য আর্থ্যপুত্রস্যেদৃশং হৃদয়ং
জাত্বা পুনরপি কুর্যতি । তন্ সুখং তিষ্ঠত্বার্থপুত্রঃ । অহঁ গমিষ্যামি ।

(খ) ভবিতু কুব প্রসাদম্ । एवं চরণপতितং মহারাজসুজ্জম্বিত্বা মতায়্য অবশ্যং
পশ্চাত্তাপেণ ভবিতব্যম্ ।

(গ) অপেছ্যপচ্ছিত্তি, কিমত্র পশ্চাত্তাপস্য কারণম্ । তদেহি গচ্ছাবঃ । (ইতি
নিষ্কান্তে) ।

(১) বা—(হৃদয়ভার রাজার চরণে পতন নিবারণপূর্বক) আর্থ্যপুত্র, উঠুন, উঠুন ।
আর্থ্যপুত্রের হৃদয় একরূপ জানিয়া আবারও কোপ করা নির্জ্ঞতা বটে । আর্থ্যপুত্র হৃদয়
ধাক্কুন । আমি বাইতেছি । (গমনোদ্ভাভ) ।

ক—ভদ্রি, অনুগ্রহ করুন । চরণপতিত মহারাজকে ছাড়িয়া গেলে অবশ্য পশ্চাত্তাপ
হুটিবে ।

বা—কুব হুর্থী । এতলে পশ্চাত্তাপের কি কারণ আছে ? এস, যাই । (উভ-
য়ের গমন) ।

(২) Q—(Stopping the King from falling at her feet, with her
hands) Rise, rise, husband. It is impudent to be angry when your
heart is known to be such. Stay happily. I depart (Going).

M.—Be kind, mistress. Repentance is sure to ensue if you
forsake the king, thus fallen at your feet.

Q.—Be off, fool, what may be the reason of repentance here ?
Come, let us go. (Exeunt).

(३) अपेहि=दूरीभव । उज्झिता=त्यक्ता । उज्झति । उज्झास-
कार &c. ।

राजा—देवि, प्रसीद प्रसीद । (आताम्रतामपनयामि'
इति पुनः पठति ।)

विदू—भो, उठे हि । गदा सा वासवदत्ता देवी । ता
कौस एव अश्वरुदितं करेसि । (क)

राजा—(मुखमुन्नमय्य ।) कथमकृत्वैव प्रसादं गता देवी ।

विदू—न किदो कहां प्रसादो जं अज्जवि अक्खदस-
रीरा चिट्ठम् । (ख)

(क) भोः, उत्तिष्ठ । गता वासवदत्ता देवी । तत्किमवाश्वरुदितं कराणि :

(ख) न कृतं कथं प्रसादो यदवाप्यन्नतश्चरीरास्तिष्ठामः ।

(१) रा—राज्ञि, असन्ना ३७, असन्ना ३७ । (आताम्रता इत्यादिषु पुनरुक्तिः)

वि—उठे, उठ । सेइ देवी वासवदत्ता चलिशा गिश्वाहेन । आर अरण रोदन कर केन ?

रा—(मुख उन्नम्य) से कि अनुग्रह विनाई ये देवी गेलैन ?

वि—अनुग्रह करे नाई किस ? एहनउ अकउ नरोत्तरे आहि ।

(२) K.—Queen, pardon, pardon. (Speaks again 'the red
dye &c.)

J.—Well, get up. The queen is gone. So why are you crying
in the wilderness ?

K.—(Looking up) Why, the queen is gone and no favour has
been shown ?

J.—Why is no favour shown ? We are still with uninjured
bodies !

(३) अश्वरुदितम्=इथा प्राथेना, निष्कलदुःखनिवेदनम् । अरुण्ये वने
रुदितं रोदनं क्रन्दनम् । सप्तमीसमाप्तः । उन्नमय्य=उत् + नम् + यिष् = त्यप् ।
अमन्त्रत्वात् मित्वम् । अपि लघुपूर्वादिनि (६।४।३।६) शेषादिभ्यः ।

રાજા—ધિહ્ મૂર્ખ, કિમેવસુપહસસિ મામ્ । નનુ
ત્વકૃત ઇવાયમાપતિતોઽસ્માકમનર્થક્રમઃ । યતઃ

સમારૂઢા પ્રીતિઃ પ્રણયબહુમાનાદનુદિનં

વ્યલીકં વીચ્છેદં કૃતમકૃતપૂર્વં ચલુ મયા ।

EXPL.

પ્રિયા મુચ્ચત્યથ સ્ફુટમસહના જીવિતમસૌ

પ્રકૃષ્ટસ્ય પ્રેમ્ણઃ સ્વલિતમવિષદ્યં હિ ભવતિ ॥

(1) રા—ધિઃ મૂર્ખ । આમાકે ઉપહાસ કરિંતુંહ કેને ? તોમાકર્કુકહે ત આમાર
એ સકલ અનર્થ ઉગરિત હૈશાહે । યેહેતુ—

અશુભિન અતિ મનામર પ્રીતિ વર્ધિત હૈશાહિન । અન આમાર એ અકાર્યા વર્મને
અસહિષ્ પ્રિયા નિશ્ચિત પ્રાણતાપ કરિવે । વિતુક પ્રણયર અનન અનહા ।

(2) K—Fie, fool, why are you taunting me? These awkward things befalling me, are of your making; as the love with daily endearments has been firm, detecting me in this first unpleasant work, my beloved wife, unable to bear it, will surely commit suicide today. The slips of deep love are truly unbearable.

(3) અનુદિનં પ્રણયબહુમાનાત્ પ્રીતિઃ સમારૂઢા । અથ ચલુ મયા કૃતમિદમકૃત-
પૂર્વં વ્યલીકં વીચ્છેદં અસૌ પ્રિયા અસહના સ્ફુટં જીવિતં મુચ્ચતિ । પ્રકૃષ્ટસ્ય હિ પ્રેમ્ણઃ
સ્વલિતમવિષદ્યં ભવતિ ।

(4) આપતિતઃ = સમાગતઃ । અનર્થક્રમઃ = વિપત્સમૂહઃ । અનિષ્ટાક્રમણં ચા ।
ક્રમચાનુક્રમે શત્તૌ કમ્પે ચાક્રમણેઽપિ ચેતિ મેદિની । સમેતિ । અનુદિનં પ્રતિદિનં
પ્રણયસ્ય પ્રેમ્ણઃ વજ્રમાનાત્ અત્યત્પારાત્ પ્રીતિઃ સ્નેહઃ સમારૂઢા સમધિકા જાતા ।
અથ ચલુ મયા કૃતમનુષ્ઠિતમિદમકૃતપૂર્વમનુષ્ઠિતપૂર્વં વ્યલીકમકાર્યં વીચ્છેદ હ્રદા
અસૌ પ્રિયા વાસવદત્તા અસહના અન્વમા સતી સ્ફુટં નિશ્ચિતં જીવિતં પ્રાણાન્ મુચ્ચતિ
માંચતિત્થચાતિ । વર્તમાનસામીપ્યે વર્તમાનવહેતિ અવિષ્યતિ હૃદ્ । હિ યતઃ
પ્રકૃષ્ટસ્થોત્તમસ્ય પ્રેમ્ણઃ પ્રણયસ્ય સ્વલિતં પતનં ધ્વંશઙ્કિ યાવત્ । અવિષદ્યં ભવતિ ।

(5) મનીહ્વરેનાકાર્થેણ પ્રિયા પ્રતિદિનં વર્જિતાયાઃ પ્રીતેઃ પતનં મત્વા જૂનં પ્રાણં-
વ્યાત્યતિ । પ્રકૃષ્ટપ્રેમભક્તઃ સર્વથા ન સહનીયઃ ।

(6) अनुदिनम् = दिनं दिनमनु । अव्ययं विभक्तौत्यादिनाव्ययीभावः (२।१।६)
 अकृतपूर्वम् = पूर्वं कृतमिति सुप्सुपेति समासः । न कृतपूर्वमित्यकृतपूर्वम् । प्रिया =
 प्री + कः + टाप् । प्रीणातीति । इगुपधजाप्रौक्तरः क इति कः । प्रीणाति प्रीणीति ।
 पिप्राय पिप्रिये । प्रेष्यति-ते । अप्रैषीत् अप्रेष्ट । प्रीतम् । प्रीणत् प्रीणानम् । प्रेसुम् ।
 प्रीत्वा । प्रीयते । अप्रायि । अयं दिवादिश्यात्मनेपदी । प्रकाममप्रीयत यन्वनां प्रिय इति
 माघः । अविषह्यम् = न विषह्यम् । वि + सह + यत् । परिनिविभ्यः सेवसितसहमिव
 सहसुट्सुखञ्जामिति पत्वम् ।

स्वलितम् = भावे क्तः । स्तलति । अस्तवाल । अस्तवालीत् ।

(8) समारुढया...प्रीत्या...प्रियया मुच्यते...असहनया अमुया स्तलितेन अवि
 षह्येण भूयते ।

(9) शिखरिणीष्ठम् ।

(10) अर्थान्तरन्यासालङ्कारः । भवेत् सार्थान्तरन्यासी वस्तु प्रस्तुत्य किञ्चन । तत्
 साधनसमर्थस्य न्यासी योऽन्यस्य वस्तुन इति लक्षणात् ।

(11) अवानुमानं नाम गभेमभिः ।

विदू—भोः, रुद्धा देवी । दाव ण जाणीअदि किं
 करिस्सदित्ति । साअरिआए उण जोविदं दुक्करंत्ति
 तक्केमि । (क)

राजा—वयस्य, अहमप्येवं चिन्तयामि । हा प्रिये
 सागरिके ।

(ततः प्रविशति वासवदत्ताविषधारिणी सागरिका)

साग—(सोहेगम् ।) दिठ्ठिआ इमिणा विरुद्धेण देवी-
 वेसेण इमादो संगीदसालादो णिक्कमन्ती ण केणाभि लक्खि
 दद्धि । ता दाणिं एत्थ किं करिस्सं । (इति सास्त्रं चिन्त-
 यति ।) (ख)

(क) भो बृष्टा देवी तावन्न शायते किं करिष्यतीति, सागरिकायाः पुनश्चीतितं दुष्करमिति तर्कयामि ।

(ख) दिष्ट्या अनेन विरचितेन देवीवेशेन अस्याः सङ्गीतशालाती निष्क्रामन्ती न केनापि खलित्वास्मि, तदिदानीमत किं करिष्यामि ।

(१) बि—उहे रुष्टा देवी कि करिवेन जानि ना । किन्तु आमार बोध हय सागरिकार जीवन दुष्कर ।

रा—वयस्य, अमिउ ताहाई तारितेहि । हा प्रिये सागरिके ।

(वासवदत्ताऽवशधारिणी सागरिकार प्रवेश)

रा—(उद्देशेन सहित) भागो এই थिरचित-राखीपरिच्छेद सहित सर्वाङ्गशाला हईते निष्क्रमणें पर केशउ आनाके लक्षा करे नाई । এখন कि करि ? (अश्रुपात उ छिन्ना)

(२) J—Well, it is not known what the angry queen will do but I think *Sagarika's* life is not easy.

K—I too think so, friend. Dear *Sagarika*.

(ENTER SAGARIKA DISGUISED AS THE QUEEN.)

S—(Anxiously) Luckily I was not observed by any one while coming away from this music hall with the queen's dress on. What shall I now do here ?

(३) जीवितं=प्राणधारणम् । निष्क्रामन्ती=आगच्छन्ती ।

विदू । भोः किं मूढो बिभ्र चिद्धसि, चिन्तेहि एत पडिचारं । (क)

राजा—वयस्य, तदेव चिन्तयामि । देवीप्रसादं मुक्ता नान्यमुपायं पश्यामि । तदेहि । तत्रैव गच्छावः ।

(इति परिक्रामतः ।)

साग—(सास्त्रं विमृश्य ।)(वरं दाणिं सधं जेव्य असाणधं उव्वन्धिअ उबरदा भविस्सं । ए उण जाणिदसंकेतवुत्तन्ता

সুসংগদা বিপ্র দেবীএ পরিমূঢ়া চিহ্নি। তা জাব অহং
অসৌশপাদবর্ডলে গদুশ জধাসমীহিত করিস্তং । (ইতি
পরিক্রামতি ।) (খ)

বিদূ—(আকর্ষণ) চিহ্ন দাব চিহ্ন । ভোঃ, পদসহো
সুশীশদি । জানামি কদাপি গহিৎপশ্বাদাবা পুশ্বোবি
দেবী আশ্রদা ভবে । (গ)

রাজা—বয়স্য, মহানুভাবা খলু দেবী । কদাচিদেবমপি
স্যাৎ । তত্চরিতং নিরূপয় ।

ক) ভোঃ, কিং মূঢ় ইব তিস্মি । চিন্তয়াত প্রতীকারম্ ।

(খ) বরমিদার্নী স্বয়মেবাখ্যানমুদ্বাখ্যোপরতা ভবিষ্যামি ন পুনরজ্ঞাতসংকেতব্রতানা
সুসংগতেব দেব্যা পরিভূতা তিষ্ঠামি । তদ্যাবদ্রমণীকপাদপতলে ব্রতা যথা সমীহিত
করিষ্যামি ।

(গ) তিস্ত তাবচিহ্ন । ভোঃ, পদশব্দঃ শ্রুয়তে । জানামি কদাপি গৃহীতপশ্বাতাপা
পুনরপি দেব্যাগতা ভবেন্ ।

(১) বি—ওহে মূর্খের জ্ঞান রহিলে যে ? এবিষয়ে অতিকার চিন্তা কর ।

রাজা—বরজ্ঞ তাহাই ভাবিতেছি । মহিষীর অশুগ্রহ বাতীত অস্ত্র উপায় দেখি না ।
এস, সেখানে যাই (পরিক্রমণ) ।

সী—(অক্রপাত ও চিহ্ন) বরং এখন উদ্দকনে প্রাণভাগ করিব । তথাপি জাত-
নরকভুড়াহা মহিষী কর্তৃক অপমানিতা হুমস্রতার জ্ঞান থাকিব না । অতএব অশোক-
বৃকতলে যাইয়া অভিলষিত কার্য সম্পন্ন করি (পরিক্রমণ) ।

বি—(প্রবণ পূর্বক) অপেক্ষা কর । পবনশ শুন্য যাইতেছে । হস্ত প্রাণানুতাপা
রাজ্ঞী আবারও আসিতে পারেন ।

রাজা—বরজ্ঞ, মহিষী মহানুভাবা, তাহা সম্ভব বটে, শীঘ্র নিরূপণ কর ।

(২) J—Well, why do you fumble like a fool? Devise some
remedy.

K—Yes, friend, I am thinking of that. I see no means except
the queen's favour. Come, we shall go to the queen. (Walking).

S—(Thinking with tears) Better I shall now die by committing suicide than live like *Susangata* insulted by the queen, after the matter of assignation was known. So I go under the *Asoka* tree (*Jonesia asoca*) and do what I intend. (Walking.)

I—(Listening) Wait a bit. Treading sounds are heard. The repentant queen may call again.

K—The queen is truly magnanimous. It may perhaps turn so. Find out quickly.

(3) प्रतीकारम् = उपायम् । मुक्ता = वञ्चयित्वा । मुञ्चति-ते । मुनीच मुमुचे । मोक्षयति-ते । असुचत् अमुक्त । मुच्यते । अमोचि । मुक्तम् । मुञ्चत् मुञ्चमाणम् । मोक्तुम् । वरम् = ईषत् प्रियम् । देवाद वते वरः श्रेष्ठे विषु क्षौवे मगाक् प्रिय इत्यमरः । उद्वध्य = उद + वध् + ल्यप् । वध्नाति । वधन् । वध्वा । भजत्स्यति । वध्नातु । अवध्नात् । वध्नीयात् । वध्यात् । अभजत्स्यीत् । अभजत्स्यत् । वध्यते । अवन्धि । वद्धम् । वध्नात् । वध्नुम् । वधा । उपरता = मृता । उप + रम् + क्त + टाप् । विभाषाकर्मकादिति वाक्यनेपथम् । (१।१।८५) । उपरमति उपरमते वा । परिभृता = अवमानिता ।

विदू—जं भवं आसुवेदित्ति । (इति निष्क्रामति । (क)
साग । (उपसृत्य) ता जाए इमाए माहबोलदाए पासं
विरइअ असोअपादवे अप्पाणअं उव्वन्धिअ वावादेइस्सं ।
(इति लतापाशं रचयन्ती) हा ताद हा अम्ब, एसा दाणिं
अहं अणाहा असरणा विवज्जामि मन्दभाइणो (इति कण्ठे
लतापाशमर्पयति) । (ख)

विदू । (विलोक्य) का उण एसा, कहं देवी वासवदत्ता ।
(ससम्भ्रममुच्चैः) भो बभ्रस्स परित्ताहि परित्ताहि, एसा
क्खु देवी वासवदत्ता अप्पाणअं उव्वन्धिअ वावादेदि । (ग)

রাজা । (সসম্মুখমুপস্থিত্য) वयस्य कासौ कासौ ।

विदू । गं ऐसा । (व)

(ক) যত্নবানাতাপয়তীতি ।

(খ) তথাবদনয়া সাধবীলতয়া পাশং বিরচয়্যাশীকপাদপ আত্মানমুদ্বধ্য ব্যাপা-
দয়িষ্যামি । হা তাত, হা অস্ব, এষেদানৌমহমনায়াশরণা বিপদে মন্দভাগিনী ।

(গ) কা পুণরিবা । কথং দেবী বাসবদত্তা । ভো বয়স্য পরিব্রায়স্ব পরিব্রা-
য়স্ব । এষা খলু দেবী বাসবদত্তা আত্মানমুদ্বধ্য ব্যাপাদয়তি ।

(ঘ) ননু এষা ।

(১) বি—বেদপ অস্ব, (শমন) ।

না—(আশ্রয়নপূরক) এই মাধবীলতা দ্বারা বন্ধননিবন্ধীপূরক অশোকবৃক্ষে নিজেকে
উদ্ধৃত করিয়া মরিব (লতা পাশে নিব্ধাব) । হা পিতা । হা মাতা । মনাশা অন্যত্র
মন্দভাগিনী আমি মরিতেছি (কণ্ঠে পাশ প্রদান) ।

বি—(বর্জনপূরক) এ আবার কে ? এই যে দেবী বাসবদত্তা । (সভয়ে উচ্চৈঃস্বরে)
ওহে বয়স, পরিভ্রাণ কর, পরিভ্রাণ কর । দেবী বাসবদত্তা উদ্ধকনে মরিতেছেন !

না—(সবেগে আশ্রয়নপূরক) কোথায়, কোথায় ?

বি—এই যে !

(২) J—As you command (Goes).

S—(Coming) Making a halter of this *jasmin* creeper, I shall
hang myself on this *ashoka* tree (Prepares a halter). O father, O
mother, this helpless, unprotected and unforunate one is dying
(Fastens the noose on her neck).

J—(Looking) Who is this ? Well, the queen ! (With fright and
aloud) Rescue, rescue, O friend. The queen is hanging herself
to death.

K—(Coming quickly) Where is she, where is she ?

J—Well, here.

(৩) ব্যাপাদয়িষ্যামি=বিনাশয়িষ্যামি । বি+আজ্+পদ+শিচ্+লট্
মিप् । বিপদে=মিথি । পথতি । পেদি । পত্‌স্বতি । অপাদি । পথতি । অপাদি । পত্নম্ ।
পদ্যমান পত্নম্ । হা অস্ব ! =অন্ত্যর্থনদ্যোর্ ক্‌স্বত্বতি সম্বন্ধী ক্‌স্বত্বঃ ।

রাজা—(কণ্ঠাত্যাগমপনয়ন্ ।) অগ্নি সাহসকারিণি,
কিমিদমকার্য ক্রিয়তে ।

মম কণ্ঠগতাঃ প্রাণাঃ পাশে কণ্ঠস্থিতে তব ।

অতঃ স্বার্থপ্রযত্ত্বোঃ প্রয্যতাং সাহসং প্রিয়ে ॥

(১) গা—(কণ্ঠ ইহেতে বন্ধন (মাচনপূর্বক) অগ্নি সাহসিকি ! এই অকার্য্য কেন করা হইতেছে ? প্রিয়ে, তোমার কণ্ঠগত এই বন্ধনরহিত দ্বারা আমার প্রাণ কণ্ঠগত ইহেতেছে । অতএব তোমার মরণ নিবারণ চেষ্টা স্বার্থেই বটে । সাহস তাগকর ।

(২) K—(Removing the halter) O daring one ! Why this wrong thing is attempted ? With this halter, O dear, on your neck, my life is about to depart. So this obstruction is for self. Give up the rash attempt.

(৩) প্রিয়ে পাশে তব কণ্ঠস্থিতে মম প্রাণাঃ কণ্ঠগতাঃ । অতঃ অয়ং স্বার্থপ্রযত্বঃ । সাহসং ত্যজ্যতাং ।

(৪) হি প্রিয়ে প্রণয়িণি পাশে বন্ধনে তব কণ্ঠস্থিতে গলস্থিতে সতি মম প্রাণাঃ জীবিতং কণ্ঠগতাঃ গমনীন্মুখা ইত্যর্থঃ । অমুভব্নিতি শ্রেষঃ । অতঃ অয়ং ত্বম্বরণ-বারণায় কণ্ঠবন্ধনমৌচনরূপঃ উদয়ম ইত্যর্থঃ । স্বার্থে নিজার্ধে প্রযত্বঃ আত্মপ্রয়োজন-কানুষ্ঠানমিত্যর্থঃ । সাহসং বলাৎকারকৃতকার্য্যং । সাহসন্ত বলাৎকারকৃতকার্য্যং তমে পিবেতি মেদিনা । ত্যজ্যতাং পরিক্রিয়তাং । (কথ্যম্ অয়ং সাহসং স্বার্থপ্রযত্ব-ত্যাগত্যাগিত্যন্বয়মাহ । সাহসমিতি পদস্য তব সাহসাত্মক ইত্যর্থঃ ।)

(৫) উদ্ববন্ধনযুক্তায়াং ত্বমি মতপ্রাণা নির্গমনীন্মুখাঃ । অতস্তাং বারয়ন্তাত্মহিতা-
ব যতে ।

(৬) কণ্ঠগতৈঃ প্রাণৈঃ...স্বার্থপ্রযত্বেনানেন । ত্যজ... ।

(৭) অনুদৃপ্ ।

(১০) অসঙ্গতির্নামাসঙ্গতিঃ । ভিন্নদেশতথ্যাত্মক কার্য্যকারণভূতयोঃ ।
পূর্ণপদার্থযোঃ খ্যাতিঃ সা সাদৃশ্যসঙ্গতিরिति লক্ষণাত্ ।

রাগ । (রাজানং দৃষ্ট্বা) অগ্নৌ কথং এসৌ ভদ্রা ।

(সহর্ষমাत्मगतम्) जं सच्चं एणं पेक्खिअ पुणो वि मे जीविदाहिलासो संवुत्तो, अथवा एणं पेक्खिअ कदत्था भविअ सुहेण अप्पाणअं उव्वन्धिअ जीविदं परिच्चइस्सं । (प्रकाशम्) मुच्चदु मुच्चदु मं भट्टा, पराहीणो क्खु अअं जणो ण उण ईदिसं अवसरं मरिदुं पावेदि, तुमं पि देवीए मा अप्पाणं अबराहिणं करेसि (इति पुनः कण्ठे पाशं दातु-मिच्छति) । (क)

(क) अहो कथमेव भर्ता । यत् सत्यमेव प्रेत्य पुनरपि मे जीविताभिलाषः संवृत्तः । अथवा एनं प्रेत्य कृतार्थो भूत्वा सुखिनात्मानमुदबध्य जीवितं परित्यज्यामि । मुचतु मुचतु मां भर्ता । पराधीनः खल्वयं जनः न पुनरीदृशमवसरं मर्तुं प्राप्नोति । त्वमपि देव्या मा आत्मानमपराधिनं कुरु ।

(1) मः—(राजाके देखिआ) এই যে মহারাজ ! (সহর্ষে স্বগত) মতাই যে ইহাকে দেখিআ আবারও জীবনে অভিশাপ হইতেছে । অথবা ইহার বর্ণনে কৃতার্থা, ইথে উৎকর্ষে জীবন ভাগ করিব । (প্রকাশে) মহারাজ, আমাকে ছেড়ে দিন, ছেড়ে দিন । আর পরাধীন । মরিতে আর এক্ষণে ইচ্ছা নাই না । আপনি ও রাজার নিকটে নিজকে অপরাধী করিবেন না (পুনর্বার কণ্ঠে পাশবন্ধনের ইচ্ছা) ।

(2) Sa—(Seeing the king) Lo, this is the king. (Joyfully aside) Alas, his sight inspires me again with the love of life. Very well, happy to see him, I shall now hang myself with pleasure. (To the king) Release me, Sire, release me, I am not free and shall get no such opportunity again to die. You too must not make yourself faithless to the queen. (Wishes again to put the halter on her neck.)

(3) संवृत्तः = जातः । परित्यज्यामि = विहास्यामि = मोक्ष्यामि । परि + त्यज् + लट् निप् । त्यजति । तत्याज । अत्याचीत् । त्यज्यते । अत्याजि । त्यक्तः । त्यक्तम् । त्यक्ता । मा कुरु = On such application of खोट, remarks जेवादित्यः—

“কথং মা ভবতু তস্মৈ পাপং মা ভবিষ্যতীত্যসাধুরেবাযম্ । কেচিদাহুরঙ্কিতপরো মা শব্দো বিদ্যতে । তস্মাৎ প্রয়োগ ইতি”—কাশিকা । भट्टोजि also says—“मायं माङ् । किन्तु माङ्शब्दः । cf :—पाणौ मा कुरु चतुसायक मनुं मा चापमारोपयेति जयदेवः । The objection is to the use of लोट्, लृट्, &c...; as with माङ्, only लुङ् shall be used to indicate whatever tense is intended and no other लकार is admissible, माङि लुङ् being the Rule (१।१।१५) which enjoins the व्यवस्था सर्वलकाराणामपवादः । They justify it by considering मा as another निपात and not माङ् ।

राजा—(निरूप्य सहर्षम् ।) कथं प्रिया मे सागरिका ।

(इति कण्ठाव्याशमाबिष्य ।)

अलमलमतिमात्रं साहसेनामुना ते

त्वरितमयि विमुञ्च त्वं लतापाशमेनम् ।

चलितमपि निरोद्धुं जीवितं जीवितेश्च

क्षणमिह मम कण्ठे बाहुपाशं निधेहि । ६३ ॥

(इति बाहुपाशमाबिष্য কণ্ঠে গৃহীত্বা স্পর্শসুখমভিনিযীত বিদূষকং ক্রতি ।)

सखे, हयमनभ्रा वृष्टिः ।

(1) রা—(নিরূপণ পূর্বক সহর্ষে) এই যে আমার প্রিয়! সাগরিকা! (কণ্ঠে হইতে বন্ধন টানিয়া ফেলিয়া) অগ্নি প্রাণেশ্বরিত তোমার অভিযাত্র সাহসের প্রয়োজন নাই। এই লতাবন্ধন সত্ত্বর পরিত্যাগ কর। আমার এই গমনোন্মুখপ্রাণ রোধ করিবার জন্য কণকাল কণ্ঠে বাহুপাশ অর্পণ কর। (বাহুপাশ কণ্ঠে গ্রহণপূর্বক স্পর্শসুখলাভের সহিত বিদূষকের প্রতি) বন্ধো, এ যে মেঘশৃঙ্গ বর্ষণ!

(2) K—(Finding joyfully) Well, this is my dear *Sagarika*, (Snatching the noose away from her neck) O the mistress of my soul, no need of that rash deed on your part. Throw this halter away and fasten your arms on my neck for a short time,

to arrest my fleeting life. (Putting her arms round his neck and feeling pleasure, to the jester) Friend, this is a downpour without a cloud.

(3) अयि जीवितेशे ! अमुना ते साहसनातिमावम् अलमलम् । त्वं त्वरितमेनं लतापाशं मुञ्च । मम चलितमपि जीवितं निरोद्धुमिह कष्टे बाहुपाशं नलं निधेहि । *

(4) अयि जीवितस्य प्राणानामोशे अधीश्वरि ! अमुना पाशवत्स्वरूपेण ते तव साहसं बलान्कारकृतकार्येण अतिमावमत्यर्थमलमलं न प्रयोजनम् । अलं भूयः पयोनिशक्तिवारणवाचकमित्यमरः । चापले हे भवत इति वक्तव्यात् संभवे हितम् । त्वं त्वरितं द्रुतमेनं लतापाशं वज्रवत्स्मनं मुञ्च त्यज । मम चलित गमनोन्मुखमपि जीवितं प्राणान् निरोद्धुं सम्भयितुमिह अस्मिन् मम कष्टे लणं मत्प्रकालं बाहुपाशं भुजवत्स्वनं निधेहि स्थापय । अनन्धा = मेघशृङ्गा ।

(5) अतिमावमविमृश्यकरणं विहाय लतापाशञ्च श्लिष्ट्वा मम प्रस्थानोन्मुखप्राणावलम्बनाय अस्मिन् कष्टे भुजपाशं बध्नाम ।

(6) साहसं...साध्यं नास्तीति गम्यमानक्रियायाः करणे तृतीया । गम्यमानापि क्रिया कारकविभक्ता प्रयोजिकेति नियमात् ।

अतिमावम् = इति निपातः । अथवा अति मात्रा यस्मिन् ।

त्वरितम् = त्वर + क्तः । पक्षे तृणम् ।

चलितम् = अर्धकर्मणि क्तः । आदिकर्मणि निष्ठा वक्तव्येति (३।२।१०२) ।

निरोद्धुम् = नि + रुध् + तुमुन् । रुणञ्जि रुभे । ररोध रुधे । रीतृस्त्विति-ते । अरुधत् अरीतृमात् अरुह । रुधत् रुध्वाणम् । रुद्धम् । रुध्यते अरोधि । कर्मकर्तरि अरुह । रुहा ।

(8) विमुच्यतां त्वया...लतापाशः अयम्...बाहुपाशः निधीयताम् ।

(9) मालिनीवृक्षम् ।

(11) अत्र सन्धुमो नाम भावः । तथाहि आदरातिशयाच्चेतसावेगः सन्धुमो मत इति मरुखतीकच्छाभरणे ।

विदू—भोः, एवं षेटं । जह अञ्जलवादावली भविष्य
ण आञ्जलि देवी वासवदत्ता । (क) (ततः प्रविशति
वासवदत्ता काञ्चनमाला च ।)

वास—हज्जे कञ्चनमाले, तं तहा चरणणिबडिदं अज्ज
उत्तं अवधीरिअ आअकन्तीए मए अदिणिहुरं किदं । ता
दाणिं सअं ज्जेव्व गदुअ अज्जउत्तं अणुणइस्सं । (ख)

काञ्च—को अस्सो देवी वज्जिअ एअं भणिदुं जाणादि ।
वरं सो एव्व देवो दुज्जणो होदु । ण उण देवी । ता एदु
एदु देवी । (ग) (इति परिक्रामतः ।)

राजा—अयि सुधेः, किमद्यापि मध्यस्थतया वयं विफल-
मनोरथाः क्रियामहे ।

काञ्च—(कर्णं दत्वा ।) भट्टिणि, जह समीपे एसो भट्टा
मन्तेदि तह तक्केमि तुमं ज्जेव्व अणुणेदुं आअच्छदि । ता
उवसप्पदु भट्टिणी । (घ)

(क.) भोः, एवं न्विदम् । यद्यकालवातावली भूत्वा नायाति देवो वासवदत्ता ।

(ख) अयि काञ्चनमाले तं तथा चरणनिपतितमार्थ्यपुत्रमवधीरयित्वा आगच्छन्त्या
मया अतिनिष्ठुरं कृतं, तदिदानीं स्वयमेव गत्वा आर्थ्यपुत्रमनुनेष्यामि ।

(ग) कोऽन्यो देवीं वज्जीयित्वा एषं भणितुं जानाति । वरं स एव देवो दुर्ज्जनां
भवतु । न पुनर्देवी । तदेतु एतु देवी ।

(घ) भर्त्ति, यथा समीप एष भर्ता मन्त्रयते तथा तर्कयामि त्वामेवानुनेतुमा-
गच्छति । तदुपसर्पंतु भर्त्ति ।

(1) বি—তা বটে, যদি বাসবদত্তা অকালবাতাবলী হইয়া না আসেন।

। (বাসবদত্তা ও কাননমালার প্রবেশ।)

বা—ওলো কাননমালে, চরণপতিত অর্ধাঙ্গুলকে অবহেলনপূর্বক আসিয়া অর্ধ নিষ্ঠুর কার্য্য করিয়াছি। এখন নিজেই বাইয়া তাঁহাকে অনুন্নয় করিব।

কা—দেবী ভিন্ন আর কে একপ বলিতে জানে? বরং মহারাজই দুর্জয় ইউন, কিন্তু রাজার তাহা হওয়া উচিত নহে। অতএব আইন (উভয়ের পরিক্রমণ)।

র—অয়ি সুন্দরি, এখন পর্যন্তও কেন ঐদাসীজ্ঞ দাবা আমাকে বিকলমনোবশ করিতেছ?

কা—(প্রবণপূর্বক) ভক্তি, মহারাজ নিকটেই কথা বলিতেছেন। বোধ হয় আপনাকে অনুন্নয় করার জন্য অসিত্তেছেন। আপনি আইন।

(2) J—() yes it is; but if the queen does not appear like a sudden squall (Enter the queen and her maid).

Q—() wench, I have acted very cruelly by coming away, after disregarding my husband fallen at my feet. I shall now go back myself and entreat him.

M—Who else but the queen would say this? Rather let the king be wicked, than your majesty. So come mistress. (They proceed)

K—() charming one! why am I still baffled with your indifference.

M—(Listening) Mistress, His majesty is talking by, I think he is coming to entreat you. So go near, Madam.

(3) অকালবাতাবলী = অসাময়িকবাতা। অবধীর্যিত্বা = অবহেলিত্ব ক্রিয়া = উপেক্ষা। অত্র অবধারির্ব ঘাতুঃ। ততঃ ক্রা। অবধীর্য ইতি বা সংকৃতম্। The form অবধীর্য occurs in মাঘ and নবম and in this অব is উপসর্গ and ধারি the root. মধ্যস্থতয়া = ঐদাসীজ্ঞন = with indifference. ক্রিয়ামহি = ক্র কৰ্মণি লট্ মহিড্। সুখে = সুন্দরি, সুদে বা, Beautiful or simple. সুখন্তু সুন্দরী সুদে ইতি মেদিনী।

বাস। (সহর্ষম্) তা অলক্ষিতা এষ্য পুঙদো গদুশ
কণ্ঠে গেহ্মিষ পসাদহ্মম্। (ক)

বিদু। ভোদি সান্নরিএ বোসহা ভবিস্য পিঅবঅক্ষং
আলাবেহি। (খ)

বাস। (আকর্ষণ্য সবিষাদম্) কচ্ছনমালি কথং সা
সান্নরিআ বি এয় এব্ব চিহুদি, তা সুণহ্ম দাব, পচ্ছা
উপসপ্পিস্সং। (ইতি তথা করোতি।) (গ)

সাগ। ভদ্রা কিং এদিণা অলীঅদাকখিস্কেণ, জীব-
দাদো বি অধিঅবল্লহাএ দেবোএ পুণো বি অস্তাণঅং অপর-
হিণং কিং করোসি। (ঘ)

(ক) তদন্তজিতং পৃষ্ঠতাং গৃহ্য কণ্ঠে গৃহ্যত্বা প্রসাদয়িষ্যামি।

(খ) ভবতি সাগরিক, বিষয়া ভূত্বা প্রিয়বয়স্যমালপ।

(গ) কাচ্ছনমালি, কথং সা সাগরিকায্যেব তিহতি। তচ্ছৃণুমসাবত।
দশাদুপসর্পস্বামি।

(ঘ) ভর্ত, কিমন্তেনালৌকটাক্ষিণেন। জাবিতাদ্যধিকবল্লভায়া দেব্যাঃ
পুনরপ্যাত্মানমপরাধিনং কিং করোষি।

(১) বা—(সহর্ষে) অলজিতে পৃষ্ঠের দিকে গাইয়া কণ্ঠে গ্রহণ পূর্বক প্রসন্ন করিব।

বি—মাননীয়া সাগরিকে, অতি বিষাদে প্রিয়বয়স্কের সহিত আলাপ করুন।

বা—(এবং পূর্বক সবিবাদে) কাচ্ছনমালে, সেই সাগরিকাগে এখানেই আছে।
আগে শুনি, পক্ষাৎ নিকটে বাইব (এবং)।

সা—মহারাজ এই বিষাদুরাগ প্রদর্শনের প্রয়োজন কি? প্রাণাপেক্ষা সমধিকপ্রিয়া
মহিষীর নিকট নিজকে অপরাধী করিতেছেন কেন?

(২) Q—(Joyfully) Going unperceived to his back, I shall take
him by the neck and thus please him.

J—Respected *Sagarika*, talk confidently with my dear friend.

Q—(Hearing and sorrowfully) Girl, why, that *Sagarika* too is
here, I shall overhear and then go near. (Overhears).

S—Sire, what is the use of this false affection? Why are you making yourself again faithless to the queen who is dearer to you than your own life?

(3) উপসম্ভাষামি = সমসংগমিষ্যামি। মপৈতি। সমপে। সমা সমা। সমসতি সমসৈতি। মপৈত। অসপত্। মপৈত। সপ্যাৎ। অসপত্। অসপস্বত অসপস্বত্। সৃপ্যতে। অসপি। সপত্। মপৈত। সৃপা। মপ্তম্। সপ্তম্। লুঙি ত একমত্ব রূপম্। গিরিসল্যসৃপদ্রুমো লিপুর্জনকসম্ববামিতি ভটি। সৃশসৃশকপ-
দ্রুপাং চলে। সিজ্জা অকৃত্যমিতি বার্তিকি (৩:২:৪৪) সৃপে: পাঠস্বনাংপেত্বাদুপেত্ব্য:।
অতোস্মাস্মৈন অসার্পাং ইত্যাদিকসপাণিনঃ। “প্রাচ্য ত্বমাশোদসার্মোদিতি
মিজ্জদ্রাডতসত প্রাসাদিকস ক্রমসৃগতি বার্তিকসম্মে সৃপে: প্রলপোপি প্রাসাদিক
পবেত্ববধেয়ম্” ইতি প্রীতসমরসম। “প্রক্রিয়াকৌমুদ্যাল প্রকৃতবার্তিকি সৃপিমপি প্রক্রিয়
অসার্পাংদসার্মোদিত্যপি রূপইয়মুদাহৃতম্। তত্, অপাসাণিকত্বাদুপেত্ব্যম্।” ইতি
গড়কৌলম্। অলোকদালিগুন = মিথ্যাকন্দানুবর্ধনেন = মিথ্যাসমোরজনে
মিথ্যানুরাগপ্রকাশনেন = with false humouring। দলিণো দলিণোহুত
মরলচ্ছন্দবর্তিগ্নিতি মেটন। অলোকসাপ্রিয় ভালং বিতথ ইতি হেমচন্দ্রঃ।
অধিক ইত্তমায়া: = অধিক প্রিয়ায়া:। দৃযিতং বক্তম প্রিয়মিত্যমরঃ।

রাজা—অয়ি, মিথ্যাবাদিনী খল্বসি।। কুত:

স্বাসোল্গম্পিনি কম্পিতং কুচযুগ মৌনে প্রিয়ং ভাষিতং

বক্তেঃস্যা: কুটিলীকৃতভ্রুণি তথা যাতং ময়া পাদযো:।

ইতং ন: মহাজাভিজাত্যজনিতা মেবৈব দেব্যা: পরং

প্রেমাবন্যবিবর্জিতাধিকরসা প্রীতিস্তু যা সা ত্বয়ি ॥

(১) রাজা—অয়ি বিধা বলিউচ্চ, কেন না,—ইহার (বাসবদত্তার) কুচযুগ বাসদত্তার
দেহকম্পিত হইলে অগ্নিও কম্পিত হই। ইনি মৌনে থাকিলে, প্রিয়বাচ্য বলি। ইহার
নব কুটিলীকৃত হইলে অগ্নি পদে পতিত হই। এই প্রকার মহিষীর নবকে আমার
সেবা কেবল স্বাভাবিক সংকলনাবজনিতা। কিন্তু তোমার প্রতি গাঢ়প্রেমবিবর্জিতা অতি
অধিকানুরাগা হইয়াছে।

(2) K—O you are telling fibs, since—if her breasts shake

with breathing, I shake ; if she keeps silent, I talk sweet words ; if she frowns, I fall at her feet and thus my attendance to her is only owing to her natural high birth, but the regard I feel for you, is full of attention produced from deep love.

(3) अस्याः श्रमात्कम्पिनि कुचयुगे मया कम्पितम् । मौने प्रियं भाषितम् । तथा वक्त्रे कुटिलीकृतभ्रूणि पादयो र्यातम् । इत्थं देव्याः नः सेवा परं सहजाभिजात्यर्जनिव । त्वयि तु या प्रीतिः सा प्रेमावन्विवर्द्धिताधिकरसा ।

(4) अस्याः वामवदन्तायाः । श्रमेन उत्कम्पिनि प्रवेदिनि श्वासचले कुचयुगे क्लमश्चेत् । मया कम्पि- विपितम् । तथा तस्या मौने निर्वृत्तभावस्थायां । मया प्रियं मधुरं भाषितम् । तथा अस्या वक्त्रे आनने अकुटिलं कुटिलं सम्पद्यमानं क्लते ते भ्रूवी यस्मिन् तत् तथोक्तं तस्मिन् वक्त्रोक्तभ्रूव । दन्तःश्लिष्टेषु भाषितपङ्क्तं पञ्चदशान्वयस्येति (७।१।७४) विभाषणम् । मति । यस्य भावेन भावलक्षणमिति मतम् । मया गादशोः चरणयोर्यातं गतं पतितमित्यर्थः । इत्यमनेन प्रकरणेन । देव्याः महिष्याः । नः अस्माकम् । उत्तयप्रार्थनां कर्मणीत्यत्र (२।३।६६) शेषे विभाषिति वक्तव्यात् कर्त्तरि प्रज्ञो सेवा श्रद्धा परं केवलं । परः शरीरद्वाराभ्यां क्लौञ्चं केवल इति मेदिनी । अभिजाताया भावः अभिजात्य । गुणवचनब्राह्मणादिभ्यः कर्मणि चेति ष्यञ् । सहजायत इति सहजं स्वाभाविकम् । सहजनाभिजात्येन जनिता । नैसर्गिककौलौन्धात्पादिता एव ध्रुवम् । अभिजातः कुलीनः स्यादिति हलायुधः । त्वयि तु किन्तु । या प्रीतिः स्नेहः मन्त्रोपो वा सा प्रेम्नः प्रणयस्य आवर्त्येन गादतया विवर्धित उपचितः अधिकः रसः अनुगमः यस्यां सा तथोक्ता । प्रणयगादलोपचिताधिकानुगमा । भवतीति शेषः । रसः स्वादे बले वीर्ये शङ्करादी विषे द्रवे । बोले रागे दृग्धर्मात् तिक्तादौ पारदेपि चेति हेमचन्द्रः ।

(5) श्रमकम्पितस्त्रिणायां मौनावलम्बिण्यां कृद्धायाश्च देव्यां वासवदन्तायां मया यानि कम्पनप्रियभाषणपादपतनानि अनुष्ठीयन्ते तानि तस्याः सत्कुलसम्भवत्वात् पादितानि । त्वयि प्रीतिस्तु प्रकृतप्रणयोपचितभावा ।

(6) कम्पितम् = कम्प + क्तः । कम्पते । चकम्पे । कम्पिष्यते । अकम्पिष्ट ।

(7) मौने = मुनि + अण् । तस्मिन् । इगताच्च लङ्पूर्वादित्यर्थः (५।१।१११)

मुने भावः कर्म वेति । गुणवाचक words ending in इक् which is preceded by a लघु vowel, takes अण् instead of छञ्, in the sense of भाव or कर्म ।

कुटिलीकृतधृणि = पक्षे कुटिलीकृतधृवि ।

(8) कम्पितवान्...भाषितवान्...यातवान् अहम्...जनितया...सेवया...रसय प्रेत्या यया तया... ।

(9) शट्लविक्रैर्दितं वृत्तम् ।

वास—(उपहृत्य सरोषम् ।) अज्जउत्त, जुत्तं एदम् । सरिसं एदम् । (क)

राजा—(दृष्ट्वा सर्वैलक्ष्यम् ।) देवि, न खल्वकारणे मामु-
पालब्धुमर्हसि । त्वामेव मत्वा वेषसादृश्याद् विप्रलब्धा वय-
मिहागताः । तत् क्षम्यताम् । (इति पादयोः पतति ।)

वाम—(सरोषम् ।) अज्जउत्त, उट्ठेहि उट्ठेहि । किं
अज्जवि महजाभिजादाए मेवाए दुक्खं अणुभवीअदि । (ख)

राजा—(स्वगतम् ।) किमेतदपि श्रुतं देव्या । तत् सर्वथा
देवीप्रसादनोपायं प्रति निराशीभूताः स्मः । (इत्यधोमुख-
स्तिष्ठति ।)

विदू—(भोदि, तुभं किल अत्ताणअं उब्बन्धिअ वावा-
देमि त्ति वेससारिस्समोहिदेण मए पिअवअस्सो एत्थ
आणोदो । जइ मम वअणं ण पत्तिआअसि ता पेक्ख इमं
लदापामम् । (इति लतापाशं दर्शयति ।) (ग) \

(क) आर्यपुत्र, युक्तमेतत् । सदृशमेतत् ।

(খ) আর্থ্যপুত্র উত্তিষ্ঠ উত্তিষ্ঠ, কিমবাপি সহজাভিজাতয়া সেবয়া দুঃখ-
মনুভূযতে ।

(গ) भवति त्वं किल आत्मानमुदबध्य व्यापादयसीति वेशमादृश्येन मोहितेन
मया प्रियवयस्योऽस्वानীतः, इति मम वचनं न प्रत्येयि तत्प्रत्येख इमं लतापाशम् ।

(১) বা—(নিকটে আগমন পূর্বক সরোবে) অর্থাপুত্র, ইহা মুক্ত বটে,
সদৃশ বটে ।

বা—(দর্শন পূর্বক বিশ্বাস্বিতভাবে) মহিষি, অকারণে আমাকে তিরস্কার করিও না ।
বেশ মাদৃশে প্রভাবিত হইয়া তোমাকে মনে করিয়াই আমি এখানে আসিয়াছি । ক্ষমা কর ।
(পর পড়ুন ।)

বা—(সরোবে) আর্থ পুত্র উঠুন উঠুন । সহজাভিজাত সেবা দ্বারা এখনও কষ্ট অনুভব
করিতেছেন কেন ?

বা—(পগত) এই যে, ইহাও দেবী শুনিয়াছে : ইহার প্রসাদনের একবারেই আর আশ-
না হইবে (অধোবদন) ।

বা—মাননীয়ে, আপনি উদ্বন্ধনে নিজকে বিনাশ করিতেছেন বুঝিয়া বেশমাদৃশমোহিত
আমি প্রিয় বয়সকে এখানে আনিয়াছি । আমার বাক্য বিশ্বাস না হইলে এই লতাপাশ
যেমন (লতাপাশ প্রদর্শন) ।

(২) Q—(Coming near angrily) Husband, this is proper,
this is just indeed !

K—(Looking with wonder) Queen, do not censure me without
any cause. Deceived by the dress, I mistook you and came here.
Pardon (Falls at her feet).

Q—(Angrily) Husband, rise, rise, why are you still aggrieved
with attendance naturally proper ?

K—(Aside) This too has been overheard. So I am thoroughly
hopeless in reobtaining her favour (Hangs down his head).

J—O respected lady, having mistaken by the similarity of dress
that you were dying by hanging yourself, I brought my dear friend
here. If you do not trust my words, just see the halter. (Shows
the same).

(৩) उपाखम्भम् = दुर्बदितम् = तिरस्कर्तुम् = निन्दितम् । विप्रखम्भाः = वञ्चिताः ।
विधेयविशेषकत्वादिकल्पे च अदो बद्धत्वं न दोषाय । सहजाभिजातया = स्वभावव्याप्यया ।

अभिजातः कुलीनः स्याद् व्याप्यपण्डितयोगीति मदिना । व्यापादयसि = निहंसि = मारयसि । मोहितेन = जगितभ्रमेण । प्रत्येपि = विश्वमिषि । प्रति + इण + लट् मिप् ।

वास । (सकोपम्) । हञ्जे कञ्चनमाले एदेण एब्ब लदापासेण बन्धिय गेह्ण एणं बह्मणं । दुब्बणीदकम्पयां अ अगदो करेहि । (क)

काञ्च—जं देवी आम्भवेदिस्ति । (लतापाशेन वसन्तकं गले बद्धा ताडयति ।) हटास । अणुभव दाव अत्तणो अविणअस्स फलं । देवीए दुब्बअण्ण कडुइदाइं सोत्ताइंस्ति सुमरेहि तं वअणं । साअरिए, तुमंपि अगदो होहि । (ख)

साग—(स्वगतम् । अकिटण्णाए मए मरिदुंवि अत्तणो इच्छाए ण पारिटं ।) ग)

विदू—(मविपाटम् । भो वअस्स, सुमरेहि मं अणाधं देवीए बन्धणादो विवज्जन्तं । (इति राजानमालोकयति । वासवदत्ता राजानमालोकयन्तीं सागरिकं वसन्तकं च गृहीत्वा काञ्चनमालया सह निष्क्रान्ता ।) (घ)

(क) अयि काञ्चनमालं एमेनेव लतापाशेन बद्धा गृह्णाणेन ब्राह्मणं दर्शितात् कन्यकाञ्च अयतः कुरु ।

(ख) यद्वेद्यान्नापयतीति । अताण, अणुभव तावदात्मनोऽविनयस्य फलम् । देव्या दुर्वचनेन कटुकतानि श्रावणानि कर तद्वचनम् । सागरिके, स्वमप्ययती भव ।

(ग) अकृतपुण्यया मया मर्तुमप्यात्मन इच्छया न पारितम् ।

(घ) भा वयस्व, अर सामनायं देव्या बन्धनादिपथमानम् ।

(1) বা—(সকোপে) ওলো কাঞ্চনমালা, এই ব্রাহ্মণকে লতাপাশে বন্ধন করিয়া নেও—
আর এই দুর্বিনীত কন্ঠাটাকেও অগ্রে কর ।

কা—দেবীর বেল্লপ আজ্ঞা (লতাপাশে বিদ্ধবন্ধে বন্ধন ও তীড়ন) চতঃ, নিজের
অবিনয়ের ফল অনুভব কর । “দেবীর বাক্যে কর্ণ জলিয়াছে” কথা মনে কর । সাগরিকে,
ভ্রমিও চল ।

সা—(স্বগত) অকৃতপুণা! আমি নিজের ইচ্ছায় মরিতেও পারিলাম না ।

বি—(সবিবাদে) ওহে বন্ধো, রাজ্যের বন্ধনে ব্রহ্মমাণ অনাথ আমাকে মনে করিও ।
‘রাজাকে দর্শন । রাজাকে দর্শনকারিণী সাগরিকা, বিদ্ধবন্ধ ও কাঞ্চনমালার সহিত বাসবদত্তা
নিসংক্রান্তা)

(2) Q—(Angryly) O *Kanchanamala*, secure this *Brahmin* with
his creeper noose and take him away. And make this hussy go
on before you.

M—As the queen directs. (Ties down the jester and beats him).
Wretch, bear the consequence of your impertinence. Remember
‘your ears were tingling with the queen’s coarse words?’ You too
Sagarika, move on.

S—(Aside) Impious as I am I cannot die, even, of my own
accord.

J—(Sorrowfully) O friend, remember me who am helpless and
dying as bound down under the queen’s orders. (Looks at the king).
Exit the queen with the maid, jester and *Sagarika* eyeing the
king.)

(3) দুর্বিনীতকন্ঠকাম্ = দুর্বিনীতা কৃত্‌সিতা কন্যা তাম্ । কৃত্‌সিত ইতি কন্ ।
কণ্ণ ইতি ক্ৰত্বঃ । কন্যা + কন্ + টাৎ । অশ্রোজিমতে কন্যাশব্দঃ চিপকাদী পঠিতঃ ।
শ্রোপতিমতে ন । মাথ্যকাশিকথ্যোপি ন দৃষ্টঃ । কটুকৃতানি = কটু + চ্চি + ক্ত + ক্তঃ ।
তানি । শ্চীচেতি দীর্ঘঃ (৩৪.২৫৬) । মর্টম্ = মৃ + তৃমুন্ । ম্রিয়তে । সমার । মত্তো ।
মরিষ্যতি । ম্রিয়তাম্ । অম্রিয়ত । ম্রিয়েত । মৃণোষ্ট । অমৃত । অমরিষ্যত্ । ম্রিয়তে ।
অমারি । মৃতঃ । ম্রিয়মাণঃ । মৃত্বা । বিপদ্যমানম্ = ম্রিয়মাণম্ । বি + পদ +
শানচ্ । তম্ ।

রাজা—(সখেদম্ ।) কষ্টং ভোঃ কষ্টম্ ।

কিং দেব্যাঃ কৃতদীর্ঘরোষমুপিতস্নিগ্ধম্মিতং তন্মুখং

तस्मां सागरिकां सुसंभृतरूपा संतर्ज्यमानां तथा । ।
 बद्धा नीतमिति वसन्तकमहं किं चिन्तयामीत्यहो
 सर्वाकारकृतव्यथः क्षणमपि प्राप्नोमि नो निर्हतिम् ॥
 तत्किमिदानीमिह स्थितेन प्रयोजनम् । देवीमेव
 प्रसादयितुमभ्यन्तरं प्रविशामि ।
 (इति निष्क्रान्ताः सर्वे ।)
 इति संकेतो नाम तृतीयोऽङ्कः ।

१। २.—(सन्धरे) हाय कहे । अहो, वस्त्रां अलंकारांप्रभृति मित्र मूढ, ऊढां
 कलहोऽहो किं कहे ! भोता नागरिका एव मरुत ७ नीत वसन्तक, प्रतापकडे आचार
 कृत्या विषय इहेतुह एव सकलव्रते अकुटिल नाशित इहेहा कणकनो मुखनाड करितो
 २। ३। एव एवमन प्रकारे वार प्रयोजन नाहे । देवीकडे प्रसन्न करिवार कळ अहो
 ३। ४। एव कहे । (निव काय ।)

इति मः ३३ नमः कृते ३३

(2) K—(Sorrowfully, Q pity. Alas, the queen's sweetly smiling face now flushed with anger, the rebuked and frightened *Saraswati*, as well as the restrained and removed *Basantika*, are now the objects of my thought. Pained by their looks, I am unable to get any comfort even for a short time. So what is the good of staying here : I go to the inner apartment to regain the queen's favour. (Exit) The end of Act III.

(3) किं देव्याः तत् क्रतुदोषराशमुपितस्त्रिभुक्तं सुखं सुसंभृतरूपा तथा
 संतर्ज्यमानां तस्मां सागरिकां किं बद्धा इतो नीतं वसन्तकं चिन्तयामीत्यहं सर्वाकार
 कृतव्यथः अहो क्षणमपि निर्हतिं नो प्राप्नोमि ।

(4) किमिति वितर्कं । देव्या महिष्या वासवदत्तायास्तत् प्राक्दृष्टं कृतेन दीर्घेन
 प्रवर्त्तनं रोषेण क्रोधेन मुपितमपहृतं स्त्रिभुं मनीहरं क्षितमौषधसनं यस्मात् तत्
 तथोक्तम् । विहितप्रवर्त्तकोपहृतमनीहरमृदुहास्यम् । सुखमाननम् । अथवा सुसंभृता

मय्यक्सञ्चिता दट् क्रोधी यया सा तथोक्ता तथा विवर्धितक्षोपया । (क्रमोद्धतरथेति पाठे क्रमेण आनुपूर्व्येण उद्धता उद्धौपिता दट् यस्यास्तथा क्रमोद्धौपितक्रोधया) मन्तव्यमानां भर्तृस्त्वमानां अतएव वक्तां भीतां सागरिकामुत किं बद्धा मय्य इता-
स्मात् स्थानात् नीतां वसन्तकं चिन्तयामि मनसि करोमि इति अहं सर्वेषां देवे-
सागरिकावसन्तकानाम् आकारै राक्षसिभिः कृता व्यथा कष्टं यस्य स तथोक्तः सकलः-
कृतिजनितकष्टः । अहो चणं स्वल्पमपि निर्वृतिं स्वस्थितिं सुखमिति यावत् । निर्वृतिः
स्वस्थितावसंगमने च सुखेस्त्रियामिति मेदिनी । नो न प्राप्नोमि लभे ।

(5)° कोपकृतकृतं र्वैमुखं तिरस्कृता भीता सागरिका पाशबद्धो नीतां वसन्-
कथं मम चिन्तानिषयः । सर्वेषामाकृतिभिर्दुःखाहं चणं न किञ्चिदपि शर्म लभे ।

(6) सुपितम् = सुप + णः । सुप सेये इति क्रादिः । सेट् च । कथन्तर्हि सुष्ट
पतिगाहयता समथ पश्वीकृतो दस्युरिवासि येनेति शाकुन्तलम् । चिन्त्यमेव । अथवा
आदितथेति सूत्रे (७।२।१६) काशिका—“चकारानुक्तसमुच्चयार्थः । आश्रयः । बालः
इति” । तथाहि सैन्यरेणुसुपिताकंदौघितिरिति रघौ । निरङ्कुशं हि कवयः ।

मन्तव्यमानाम् = सम् + तर्ज् + णिच् + कर्मणि शानच् । ताम् । तर्जयते ।
अतर्जनेन । चौरादिकः । आकुक्षीयत्वादात्मनेपदो । तर्जयन्निव केतुभिरिति रघौ
राक्षसां तर्जयत् सतमिति भट्टौ च (१७।१६) कथं परस्मैपदम् ? भादे हेतुमन्त्रिचौति
भट्टाक्षिः ।

(8) मुखं...वक्ता सागरिका मन्तव्यमाना...नीतां वसन्तकः...मया चिन्त्यते...
अथेन प्राप्यते निर्वृतिः ।

(9) शार्दूलविज्रीडितं वृत्तम् ।

इति सङ्केतो नाम तृतीयोऽङ्कः ।

चतुर्थोऽङ्कः ।

प्रवेशकः ।

(ततः प्रतिशति रत्नमालामादाय साया दृमेरता ।)

सुसं—(सकरुणे निश्चस्य ।) हा पिअमहि साअरिए,
हा लज्जालुए, हा सहीएणवच्छले, हा उदारसोले, हा
मोम्मदंसणे, कहिं गटासि । देहि मे पडिवअणं । इति
रोटिति । ऊर्द्धमवलोक्य निश्चस्य च । हंहो देव्वहदअ,
अकरुण, असामन्सरूवसोहा ताटिसी तुए जइ णिम्मिटा ता
कीम उण ईटिमं अवत्थन्तरं पाविटा । इयं च रत्नमाला
जीविटणिरामाए ताए कस्सवि बह्मणस्स हत्थे पडिवादेएत्ति
भणिअ मम हत्थे समप्पिटा । ता जाव कं पि बह्मणं
अस्सेमामि । (नेपथ्याभिमुखमवलोक्य ।) अए, कहं एसो क्खु
बह्मणो वसन्तओ इध एव्व आअच्छदि । ता इमस्सि एव्व
पडिवादइस्सं । (क)

(क) हा प्रियसखि मागरिके, हा लज्जालुके, हा मरुत्तगणवत्सले, हा उदारशोले
हा मोक्षदर्शने, क गतासि । देहि मे प्रतिवचनम् । हंहो देवदत्तक, अकरुण ।
असामान्य रूपशोभा तादृशी त्वया यदि निर्मिता तत्कस्यान्यनरौदृशमवस्थान्तरं प्रापिता ।
इयं च रत्नमाला जीवितनिराशया तथा कस्यापि ब्राह्मणस्य हस्तं प्रतिपादयति भणित्वा
मम हस्तं समर्पिता । तथावत्कमपि ब्राह्मणमन्विष्यामि । अये, कथमेष खलु ब्राह्मणो
वसन्तक इहैवागच्छति तदस्या एव प्रतिपादयिष्यामि ।

চতুর্থ অঙ্ক । প্রবেশক (অন্তঃপুর)

(রত্নমালা হস্তে অশ্রুযুক্তা অসম্মতীর প্রবেশ)

(১) স্ত্রী—(সকরণ নিঃশ্বাসের সহিত)—হায় প্রিয় সখি সাংগরিকে, হায় লজ্জাশীলে সখাঞ্জনবৎসলে, সরলচরিত্রে, হায় সৌম্যদর্শনে কোথায় গেলে ? বল । (রোদন, উর্ধ্বে অবলোকন ও নিঃশ্বাস ত্যাগ) রে নষ্ট দেব ! নিদর ! এই অসামান্যরূপশালিনী অঙ্গন নিঃশ্রিতা হইয়া কেন অশ্রুদশ প্রাপিতা হইল ? প্রাণধারণে নিরাশ হইয়া সে আমার হাতে এত রত্নমালা প্রদান পূর্বক বলিয়াছে একজন ব্রাহ্মণকে ইহা দিও । অতএব কোন ব্রাহ্মণকে দিতে হইবে : (নেপথ্যে দৃষ্টি) এত যে বসন্তকই আসিতেছে । ইহাকেই রত্নমালা পদান করিল ।

ACT IV. PRELUDE. SCENE—HAREM.

(ENTER *Sousungata* WITH A PEARL NECKLACE, SHEDDING TEARS)

২) Soo—(Sighing pitifully) O my dear friend *Sagarika*, So coy and affectionate to your companions, so frank and beautiful, where are you ? respond to me ? (Weeping, looking up and sighing) O cruel, wicked fate ! why have you created such an extra-ordinary beauty and then reduced her to such a state ? She gave this necklace to me with a request that it was to be presented to a *Brahmin*. So I shall have to get none. (Looking within). Here comes *Besantala*. I shall hand it over to him.

(১) লজ্জালক = লজ্জাশীলী । কেচিৎ লজ্জাশীলী ইত্যেব মস্কৃতমাত্রঃ For its derivation, some give লম্জ্ + আলুচ্ and others লজ্জা + আলু । But to support this, no Rule in the অষ্টাঙ্গ্যায়ী or in the উণাদিসূত্র commented on by উজ্জ্বলদত্ত is to be found. Others take it under মৃগয়াদ্যয় (উণ. ১।১৩) i.e লজ্জা + লা + কৃ : । Then কন্ । হঁহো = আমন্ত্রণ নিপাত্তাঃসম্ । অষ্টাঙ্গ্যামন্ত্রণে হঁহো ভী ভী ইতি চ কথ্যত ইতি হলাযুগঃ । প্রতি-পাদয় = দাঁড় ।

(ততঃ প্রবিশতি দৃষ্টী বসন্তকঃ ।)

(বস—হী হো । ভী ভীঃ, অজ্ঞ কলু পিঙ্গবদ্যস্তেণ পসাদিদাণ তত্তভোদীএ বাসবদন্তাএ বম্বণাদো ভোচিঅ সহ্যদিষেহি মোদঅলজ্জাভাছি উদং মে সুপূরিদং কিদং ।

অসং' চ। এতং পদং সুভজুঅলং কল্লাভরণং অ দিসং'। তা
জাব দাণি পিঅবঅসং পেকিসং'। (ইতি পরিক্রামতি।) (ক)

সুসং—(বদন্তী মহসোপসৃত্য।) অজ্ঞ বসন্তাশ্চ, চিহ্ন
দাব তুমং সুভুজুঅ'। (খ)

বিদু—(বৃদ্ধা।) কধং সুসংগদা। সুসংগদে, এত্ব কিং
নিমিত্তং রোদিঅতি। য় কথু সাঅরিঅএ অস্বাছিতং কিংপি
সংবুজুঅ'। (গ)

(ক) 'কং' হে'। 'ভো' ভোঃ। 'অ' প্রদত্তবস্তু কথুং প্রসারিত মহিমো বাসবদত্ত
বন্ধনঃ'। 'সুভজুঅলং' 'কল্লাভরণং' 'অ দিসং' 'সুভজুঅলং' 'কল্লাভরণং' 'অ দিসং'
'সুভজুঅলং' 'কল্লাভরণং' 'অ দিসং' 'সুভজুঅলং' 'কল্লাভরণং' 'অ দিসং'।

(খ) 'অজ্ঞ বসন্তাশ্চ, চিহ্ন দাব তুমং সুভুজুঅ'।

(গ) 'কথু সাঅরিঅএ অস্বাছিতং কিংপি সংবুজুঅ'।

(অষ্টম দিবসের প্রবেশ।)

(১) বি—(বদন্তী হে'। ভো ভোঃ। 'অ' প্রদত্তবস্তু কথুং প্রসারিত মহিমো বাসবদত্ত
বন্ধনঃ'। 'সুভজুঅলং' 'কল্লাভরণং' 'অ দিসং' 'সুভজুঅলং' 'কল্লাভরণং' 'অ দিসং'।

সু—(বদন্তী ও মহিমা নিকটে গমন) অর্থঃ বসন্তাশ্চ, চিহ্নদাব তুমং সুভুজুঅ'।

বি—(বদন্তী নিকটে গমন) 'অ' প্রদত্তবস্তু কথুং প্রসারিত মহিমো বাসবদত্ত
বন্ধনঃ'। 'সুভজুঅলং' 'কল্লাভরণং' 'অ দিসং' 'সুভজুঅলং' 'কল্লাভরণং' 'অ দিসং'।

(ENTER THE JESTER FULL OF GLEE.)

(২) J—O, O, having me released from custody, the respected
queen appeased by my royal friend, has regaled me with all sorts
of sweetmeats from her own fair hands and presented me also
with silk cloths and ear-rings. So I shall now see my friend
(Moving).

Soo—(Weeping and coming near) Respected *Basantaka*, wait a little.

J—(Looking) It is *Soosangata*. *Soosangata*, why do you weep ? Has anything disastrous happened to *Sagarika* ?

(३) अत्याहितम् = जीवनपेचकर्म = some deed depending on life or death. अत्याहितं महाभीतौ जीवनापेचकर्मणीति मेदिनी ।

सुसं । अज्ज वसन्तअ, अहं ज्जेव्व णिवेदइस्सं । सा क्खु तवस्सिणी देवीए उज्जइणिं पेअिदेस्सि जणप्पवादं कदुअ उबल्लिदे अहरत्ते ण जाणीअदि कहिं णीदेस्सि । (क)

विदू । (सोद्वेगम्) भोदि साअरिए, हा असामण्यरूप-मोहे, हा मिदुभासिणि, कहिं सिं दाणिं देहि मे पडिब-अणं, अदिणिगघिणं देवीए किदं । (घ)

सुसं । अज्ज वसन्तअ, एसा क्खु रअणमाला ताए जीविदणिरासाए अज्जवसन्तअस्स हत्थे पडिवादेहि स्सि भणिअ मम इत्थ समप्पिदा, ता णं गेह्मदु अज्जो एदम् । (ग)

विदू । (सास्त्रं सकरणं कर्णौ पिधाय) भोदि, कधं मम इदिसे पत्थावे एदं गेह्मिदुं हत्थो पसरदि (इत्युभौ रुदितः) । (घ)

(क) आर्य वसन्तक, अहमेव निवेदयिष्यामि । सा खलु तपस्विनी देव्या उज्जयिनीं प्रेषितेति जनप्रवादं कृत्वा उपस्थितेऽईरात्रे न श्रयते क नीतेति ।

(ख) भवति सागरिके, हा असामान्यरूपशोभे, हा मृदुभाषिणि, कासीदानौम् । देहि मे प्रतिवचनम् । अतिनिष्ठं देव्या कृतम् ।

(গ) আর্থ্য বসন্তক, এষা খলু রত্নমালা তথা জীবিতনিরায়ণা আর্থ্যবসন্তকস্য
হস্তং প্রতিপাদ্যেতি ভণিত্বা মম হস্তে সমর্পিতা, তন্ননু গৃহ্যতু আর্থ্য এনাম্।

(ঘ) भवति, कथं मम ईदृशे प्रस्तावे इमां ग्रहीतुं हस्तः प्रसरति।

১। হ—আর্থ্য বসন্তক, আমি বলিতেছি। নিরুপায় সাগরিকা 'উজ্জ্বলিনীতে প্রেরিতঃ
ইদং হস্তঃ' এই জননব রত্নমালা রাজ্যে অকরাগ্রে তাহাকে কোথায় নিয়াছেন জানি না।

২। ব—(উৎসর্গের সহিত) হায় মাননীয়ে, অনাম্যাক্ষরপদার্থনি, ব্রহ্মভাষিণি সাগরিকে
কি সাগরিকা? উত্তর নাও। রাজ্যের কাব্য অতিনিশ্চয় হইয়াছে।

৩। হ—আর্থ্য বসন্তক, এই রত্নমালা জীবিতনিরায় সাগরিক কর্তৃক আপনাকে প্রদান
করার জন্য আমার হস্তে অর্পিত হইয়াছে। অতএব গ্রহণ করুন।

৪। ব—(সীতা ও সনয়ন্যেব কর্ণচ্ছিন্নপুংসক) একপ বাগে রে ইহা গ্রহণের জন্য আমি
'কলপে হস্তে প্রসারণ করিব (উভয়ের প্রেরণ)।'

৫.—Soo—Sir, I shall tell you. That poor *Sagarika* was spirited
away in the midnight, nobody knows where, by the queen, circula-
ting a rumour of her despatch to Ujjain.

৬.—Anxiously) O *Sagarika*, so fair, so sweet-tongued, where
are you? respond to me. The queen has acted very cruelly indeed.

Soo—Sir, despaired of life, *Sagarika* gave this necklace
to me to present you with. So accept it, Sir.

৭.—(With tears and pitifully closing his eyes) O good one, how
can I extend my hand to receive it under such circumstances—
(both weep).

(৩) तपस्विना = दोना = अनुकम्पनीया। अद्वैत = निशोथे। अद्वैतनिशोथी
शिविल्यमरः। रावेरहं तस्मिन्नित्येकदेशिततपुरुषः। अहं नपुंसकमिति। अहः
सर्व्वेकदेशमंख्यातपुण्याच्च रावेरित्यच् प्रत्ययः समामानः। रावाक्राहः पुंसौति पुंस्त्वम्।

जनप्रवादः = किंवदन्तीम्। कृत्वा = उद्भास्य। अतिनिघृणं = अतिनिघुरम्।
अनुक्रांशः कृपा श्लोकं दया च करुणा वृणोति हलायुधः।

सुसं—(अञ्जलिं बद्धा।) ताए एब्ब अणुगाहं करन्तो
अङ्गीकरेदु एदं अञ्जो। (क)

বিদু।* (বিচিন্থ্য) অথবা উবণেহি । জেণ ইমাণ
জ্জিব্ব সাঅরিআবিরহ্ণক্কাণিহঁদং পিঅবঅস্স' বিণেদেমি ।

(সুসংগতা বসন্তকস্য হস্তে রবমাল্যং দদাতি ।)

(গৃহীত্বা নিরুপ্য সবিষ্ময়ম্) ভোদি, কুদো উণী' ইদিসস্স
অলংকারস্স সমাগমো । (খ)

সুসং । অজ্জ মএবি কোদুহলেণ সা পুচ্ছিদাএব্বআসী । (গ)

বিদু । তদো তাএ কিং ভণিদম্ । (ঘ)

(ক) তস্যা এবানুয়হঁ কুর্বন্নগ্নীকরৌতিমামাথ্যঃ ।

(খ) অথবা উপনয় । যেনৈতয়ৈব সাগরিকাবিরহীল্কণ্ঠিতং প্রিয়বয়স্য
বিনীদয়ামি । ভবতি, কুতঃ পুনরীহ্রস্মালাংকারস্য সমাগমঃ ।

(গ) আর্থ ময়াপি কৌতুহলেণ সা পৃষ্টবাসীত্ ।

(ঘ) ততস্তয়া কিং ভণিতম্ ।

(১) সু—(কৃতকরপুটে) তাহাকেই অনুগ্রহ করিবার জন্য আপনি ইহা গ্রহণ
করুন ।

নি—(চিঠিপূর্বক) অথবা দেও । সাগরিকাবিরহোৎকণ্ঠিত প্রিয়বয়সকে ইহা
দ্বারা শান্ত করিব । (অনুগ্রহতা ইহাতে রত্নমোলা গ্রহণ পূর্বক নিরূপণ করিয়া বিশ্বয়ের
সহিত) মাননীয়ে, ঐদৃশ অলঙ্কারের কোথা ইহাতে প্রাপ্তি সম্ভব ?

সু—আর্থ, আমিও ইহা কৌতুহলহেতু তাহাকে জিজ্ঞাসা করিরাছিলাম ।

বি—সে কি বলিয়াছে ?

(২) Soo.—(With joined palms) Sir, accept it as a favour to her.

J.—(Thinking) Or bring it. I shall console with it my dear
friend the king, suffering from her separation. (Taking and
looking at it with surprize) ? O good one, whence could such an
ornament be procured ?

Soo.—I too, sir, asked her, as 'it excited my curiosity.

J.—What did she reply ?

(৩) অঙ্গীকরোতু = স্ত্রীকরোতু । শ্রেণি প্রথম ইতি প্রথম: পুরুষ: ।

সুসং । তদৌ সা উহং পেক্সিঅ দৌহং নিস্সসিঅ,
সুসঙ্গদে কিং দাণিং তব ইমাএ কধাএ ন্তি অণিঅ, রৌদিদুং
পউত্তা । (ক)

বিদু । ণং কধিৎ এষ্ব তাএ সামস্সজণদুস্সহেণ ইমিষা
পরিচ্ছদেণ সষ্বধা মহাভিজণসমুপ্পাএ তাএ হৌদব্বং ।
সুসঙ্গদে, পিঅবঅস্সৌ দাণিং কহিৎ । (খ)

সুসং । অজ্জ এমৌ কলু ভট্টা দেবৌভবণাদৌ ণিক্কমিঅ
ফট্টিঅসিলামণ্ণবং গদৌ, তা গচ্ছদু অজ্জৌ, অহং বি দেবৌএ
বাসবদত্তাএ পরিচারিণী ভবিস্সং । (ইতি নিষ্কান্তৌ) (গ)

ইতি প্রবেশক: ।

(ক) তত: সা জহং প্রেত্যে দৌহং নিশ্চয়্য, মসঙ্গতে কিমিদানৌ তবানযা কথয়া
ইতি ভণিত্বা রৌদিদুং প্রহত্যা ।

(খ) ননু কথিতম্বে তথা সামান্যজনদুর্লভমানেন পরিচ্ছদেন সষ্বথা মহাভি-
জনসমুত্পন্নয়া তথা ভবিতব্যম্ । মসঙ্গতে, প্রিয়বয়স্য ইদানৌ ক ।

(গ) আর্থ্য ষষ খলু ভবাং দেবৌভবনান্নিক্কম্য স্ফটিকশিলামণ্ডপং গত:,
তদ্রক্ষত্বার্থ:, অহমপি দেব্যা বাসবদত্তায়া: পরিচারিণী ভবিষ্যামি ।

(১) স্—তখন সে উর্ধ্বে দৃষ্টিপূর্বক দীর্ঘনিবাস ত্যাগ করিয়া "সুসঙ্গতে, তোমার
এই কথায় প্রয়োজন কি?" বলিয়া রোদনে প্রবৃত্ত হইয়াছিল ।

বি—তবে বলাই হইয়াছে যে ইতরজনদুর্লভ এই অলঙ্কারের অধিকারিণী সে
উৎকৃষ্টকুলসম্ভূতা । সুসঙ্গতে, প্রিয় বরস্ব এখন কোথায় ?

স্—আর্থা, এইমাত্র মহারাজ রাজ্যের গৃহ হইতে স্ফটিকশিলাগৃহে গেলেন । আপনি
মান । আমিও দেবী বাসবদত্তার পরিচারিণী হইব । (উভয়ে নিষ্কান্ত)

ইতি প্রবেশক: ।

(2) Soo.--She then looked up and sighed and began to weep, saying "O *Soosangata*, what will you do now with that story?"

J.—So she had in fact indicated her noble birth, being the owner of this ornament rare to any ordinary people. *Soosangata*, where is now my dear friend?

Soo.—Sir, the king has just left the queen's house and gone to the crystal palace. So go, sir. I too shall be a servant to the queen (exeunt).

THE END OF THE PRELUDE TO ACT IV.

(3) মহাভিজনঃসসুতময়া = উত্কৃষ্টকুলজাতয়া । সন্ততির্গোচরজনকুলান্ব-
ভিজনান্বয়ী ইত্যমরঃ । ভিজনে = কুলম্ = race or lineage.

इति प्रवेशकः ।

चतुर्थोऽङ्कः

(ततः प्रविशत्यासनस्थो राजा ।)

राजा । (विचिन्त्य)

सव्याजैः शपथैः प्रियेण वचसा चित्तानुवृत्त्याधिकं

वैलक्ष्येण परेण पादपतनैर्वाक्यैः सखीनां मुहुः ।

प्रत्यासत्तिमुपागता न हि तथा देवी रुदत्या यथा

प्रक्षाल्येव तयैव वाष्पसलिलैः कोपोऽपनीतः स्वयम् ॥

(আসনস্থ রাজার প্রবেশ)

(1) রাজা—(চিন্তাপূর্বক) রোদনপরায়ণ। রাজী নিজেই চক্ষুর্জলে যেমন কোপ প্রকাশন করিয়াছে; সবাজ শপথ, প্রিয়বাণী, অত্যন্ত চিন্তামূৰ্ছন, বিশ্রমবিহীন পাদপতন অথবা পুনঃপুনঃ সখীবাণী দ্বারা কিঞ্চিৎ ভেদন প্রসন্নতা লাভ করে নাই ।

(2) K.—(Thinking) Deceitful vows, sweet speeches, extreme humourings, fallings at her feet with full wonder, or repeated recommendations of her companions, could not relieve the queen of her anger as her own weeping did.

(3) सव्याजैः शपथैः, प्रियेण वचसा अधिकं चित्तानुवृत्त्या, परेण वेलङ्घ्येण पादपतनेः, मुहुः सखीणां वाक्यैर्दंबी तथा न हि प्रत्यासत्तिमुपगता यथा रुदत्या तथैव स्वयं वाष्पसलिलैः प्रक्षाल्य कोपः अपनोतः ।

(4) सव्याजैश्चल्युक्तैः । शपथैः शपथैः । प्रियेण मधुरेण । वचसा वाक्येन । तथा अधिकं पूर्णं यथा तथा चित्तानुवृत्त्या मनोऽनुसरणेन । तथा परेण अन्यत्वेन । वेलङ्घ्येण विस्मयेन सह । पादपतनैः । मुहुः पुनः पुनः । सखीणां सहचरीणां । वाक्यैर्वचनैश्च । दंबी महिषी वानवदत्ता । न हि तथा । प्रत्यासत्तिं सामीप्यं मन्त्राग्निश्च मयि अनुग्रहमित्यर्थः । उपागता प्राप्ता । यथा रुदत्या क्रन्दत्या तथैव । स्वयमात्मना । वाष्पसलिलैर्नैवजलैः । प्रक्षाल्य प्रमथ्य इव । कोपः क्रोधः । अपनोतः दूरीकृतः ।

(5) कञ्जशपथादिभिर्महिषी न प्रमत्ता एव । स्वयमेव तु रोदनात् परं निष्कीपा जाता ।

(6) वेलङ्घ्येण = सह युक्तोऽप्रधाने इति तृतीया । प्रत्यासत्तिम् = प्रति + आ + सद + क्तिन् । ताम् सोदति । ममाद । मत्स्यति । असदत् । सद्यते । असादि । सत्सुम् । सन्नम् । सोदत् । सत्ता । रुदत्या = रुद + श्ल + डौप् । तथा । भृशं रुदन्ती मकरन्दविन्दुनेत्यादिकन्वमाश्वेव । अथवा गणकार्यमनित्यमिति क्षमूषी घटादित्वेऽपि षित्वात् इति सोदव्यम् । रोदिति । रूरोद । रोदिष्यति । अरुदत् अरोदीत् । रुदितम् । रुदित्वा । रोदितुम् । रुद्यते । अरोदि ।

(8) उपगतया...देव्या...रुदती...मा...कोपमपनीतवती ।

(9) शार्दूलविक्रीडितं वृक्षम् ।

(10) अथ समाधिर्नामालङ्कारः । रुदितरूपेण साधनानुरेण देव्याः कोपक्षान्या प्रसादनात् । स च प्रक्षाल्यैवेत्युत्प्रेक्षानुजीविता । तथाहि समाधिः मुक्तं कार्यं कारणान्तरयोगत इति लक्षणम् ।

(১১) বিরোধশমনং শক্তিরিতি লক্ষণাদেব শক্তির্নাম নাটকীয়াবশাঙ্কবিশেষঃ ।
বিরোধশ মনোহরঃ । স্ত্রীণামীর্ষাক্রান্তো মানঃ ক্রোধীনাংসঙ্কিনি প্রিয় ইতি দশরূপকৈঃ ।
তন্নিরাসোপায়ায় প্রসঙ্গতঃ কথিতাঃ । তে চ ষড়্ যথা তথৈব ।

সাম্বা মেদেন দানেন নন্য পেচ্চা রসান্তরৈঃ ।
তব প্রিয়বচঃ সাম মেদস্তৎ সন্ধ্যুপার্জনম্ ।
দানং ব্যাজেন ভূষাদৈঃ পাদর্যোঃ পতনং নতিঃ ।
সামাদৌ তু পরিচ্ছীর্ণং স্যাদুপেচ্চাঃবধোরণম্ ।
রভসতাসহসাদৈঃ ক্রোধশাং রসান্তরমিতি ।

(১২) প্রত্যাপত্তিমুপাগতেতি দশরূপকস্বয়ঃ পাঠঃ । শান্তিসম্বন্ধঃ ।

(সৌকণ্ড্যে নিশ্চয়) তাবদিদানীং দেব্যাং প্রসাদিতায়াং
মাগরিকাচিন্ত্যৈব কেবলং মাং বাধতে । কুতঃ

অম্বোজগর্ভসুকুমারতনুস্তদাসৌ
কণ্ঠগ্রহে প্রথমরাগধনে বিলীয় ।

সদ্যঃপতম্বদনমার্গণরত্নমার্গে-

র্মণ্যে মম প্রিয়তমা হৃদয়ং প্রবিষ্টা ॥

(বিচিন্ত্য) যোঃপি মে বিশ্বান্তিস্থানং বসন্তকঃ সোঃপি
দেব্যা সংযতঃ । তত্কস্যাগ্রতো বাণ্যমোচ্চং করিষ্যে । (ইতি
নিশ্চয়সিতি)

(১) (উৎকর্ষার সহিত নিবাসভাগপূর্বক)—দেবীপ্রসাদনের পর এখন কেবল
মাগরিকার চিন্তাই আমাকে কষ্টে দিতেছে । যে হেতু—পঙ্কজগর্ভকোমলদেহা আমার
সেই অগ্রতম্বা বোধ হয় প্রেমের প্রথম গাঢ়ানিগ্ধনে বিলীন হইয়া সন্তঃপ্রবিষ্টপুষ্পশর-
বন্ধুপথে সে সময়ে রূপে প্রবেশ করিয়াছে ।—(চিন্তাপূর্বক) আমার বিশ্রান্তিহীন
বসন্তকও দেবীকর্তৃক আবদ্ধ । কাহার নিকট কঁদিব ? (নিবাসভাগ)

(২) (Anxiously sighing) Now that the queen is conciliated, I
am pained with the thought of *Sagarika*; since,—it seems that

my beloved *Sagarika*, with a body as soft as the interior of a lotus, melting while first embraced with deep love, entered into my heart, through the openings made by the arrows of the god of love, all falling at once.—(Thinking)—My only confidant *Basantaka* too, is confined by the queen. So before whom shall I shed tears? (Sighs)

(3) अश्वीजगर्भसुकुमारतनुरसौ मम प्रियतमा प्रथमरागघने कण्ठयष्टे विलीय सद्यः पतन्मदनमार्गणरन्ध्रमार्गैर्लला हृदयं प्रविष्टा मन्ये ।

(4) अश्वीजस्य पद्मस्य गर्भं इव सुकुमारा कीमला तन् गंध्याः सा तथीज्ञा पद्माभ्यन्तरपेलवदेहा । असौ मम प्रियतमा सागरिका । प्रथमरागघने आदि-प्रेमगाढे । कण्ठयष्टे कण्ठालिङ्गने विलीय दवीभय सद्यः सपदि । सद्यः सपदि तत्क्षय इत्यमरः । पततां प्रविशतां मदनमार्गणानां कामगराणां रन्ध्राणि छिद्राणि एव मार्गाः प्रत्यानन्तैः सदा तस्मिन् काले हृदयं चित्तं प्रविष्टा गता इति मन्ये गणयामि । वाच्यमोक्षम् अश्वमोचनम् ।

(5) पङ्कजकीमला प्रियतमा प्रथमप्रणयगाढालिङ्गनेन विलीना सती तदा कामशरप्रवेगपथेन मम चित्तं प्रविवर्तति मन्ये ।

(6) विलीय = वि + ली + ल्यप् । विभाषा लीयतेरिति ल्यप् वा आत्वम् (६।१।५१) । पक्षे विल्लाय । सद्यः = समानेऽङ्गि । सद्यः परुदित्यादिना (५।३।२२) समानशब्दात् द्यःप्रत्ययेन निपातने सिद्धम् ।

विश्रान्तिस्थानं = क्लान्तिहरणधारः इति यावत् । क्वचित् विश्रामस्थानम् इति पाठः । तत्र कथं विश्रामः ? विपुर्वात् ग्राम्यतेर्घञि तु विश्रम एव स्यात् । नोदात्तोपदेशस्य मान्त्रस्थानाच्चेरिति (अ३।७४) जित्युपधाद्विर्गं । विश्रमार्थमुपगूढमजस्रमिति माघः । (१०।८८) व्यतरन्नरुणाय विश्रममिति नैषधीये (१।८०) । अविश्रमं यावदित् शरीरं पतत्यवश्यं परिणामदुर्बलमिति (कातन्वटीकायां विलोचनधृतम्) । कथन्तर्हि—विश्रामं लभतामिदं च शिथिलज्याबन्धमस्मद्गुणरिति शाकुन्तली । नीचैराख्यं गिरि-मधिवसे स्तव विश्रामहेतीरिति मेघदूते—विश्रामी हृदयस्य यत्र जरसा यस्मिन्नार्थ्यैरस

इत्युत्तरचरिते—यज्जीवति तन्मरणं यन्मरणं सीस्य विश्राम इति हितोपदेशः ? अपाणिनीयमेव । मन्वट-हरदत्त-भट्टोजि-प्रभृतयस्तु विश्रान्तिं लभतामिति पाठं कल्पयन्ति । एवञ्च हितोपदेशे सास्य विश्रान्ति रिति पठनीयम् । तथाच काशिका—
“सूर्यविश्रामा भूमिरितेऽवसादिकं प्रयोगमन्याथ्यमेव मन्यन्ते इति ।” The word विश्राम cannot be formed against the Rule 7. 3. 74 which means that the सकारान्त roots that are asserted as उदात्त in the धातुपाठ, shall not have their अकार in the उपधा lengthened under जित् or शित् affix in कृत् or चिच् । विश्राम is to be therefore replaced by विश्रान्ति ।

(7) रागोऽदुरक्तैः मात्सर्यं लेशादौ लोहितादिष्विति श्रावतः ।

(8) ...तन्वया...अमुया...मन्यते...प्रियतमया...प्रविष्टया...

(9) वसन्ततिलकं वृत्तम् ।

(10) उत्प्रेक्षा ।

(ततः प्रविशति विदूषकः ।)

विदू । (परिक्लम्यावलोक्य च सविस्मयम्) (एसो क्लु
गिरन्तक्कक्कण्ठापरिक्लामं पि सलाहणिज्ज तणुं समुब्बहन्तो
उदिदो दुदिआचन्दो विअ अहिअदरं सोहदि प्पिअवअस्सो ।
ता जाव णं उपसप्पामि ।) (उपसृत्य) सोत्थि भवदे । भोः,
दिट्ठिआ वड्ढसे । देवीहत्थगदेणावि मए पुणोवि एदेहिं
अप्पहीहिं जं दिट्ठोसि । (क)

राजा । (दृष्ट्वा सहर्षम्) अये, वसन्तकः प्राप्तः । सखे,
परिष्वजस्व माम् ।

विदू—(परिष्वज्य ।) भो वसन्त, देवीए अणुमही-
दोस्मि । (ख)

(ক) एष खलु निरन्तरीत्कण्ठापरिचामामपि श्रावणीयां तनुं समुद्ভবত্বাদিতী
 द्वितीयाचन्द्र इवाधिकतरं शोभते प्रियवयस्यः । तस्यावदेनमुपसर्पामि । खल्वि भवते ।
 भोः, दिष्ट्या वर्धसे । 'देवीहस्तगतेनापि मया पुनरपेयताभ्यामभिध्यां यदृष्टीऽसि ।

(ख) भो वयस्य, देव्यानुगृहीतोऽसि ।

(विदूषকের প্রবেশ)

(1) বি—(পরিক্রমণ, অবলোকন ও বিস্ময়ের সহিত) নিরন্তরোৎকণ্ঠাকৃশ তথাপি
 শ্রাবণীয় শরীর ধারণপূর্বক এই আমার প্রিয় বসন্ত সমুদিত দ্বিতীয়াচন্দের স্থায় শোভা
 পাইতেছেন, ইহার নিকটে যাই । (নিকটে গমন) তোমার উভ । ওহে তোমার অভ্রাঙ্গ
 হউক । রাজ্যের হস্তগত হইয়াও আবার তোমাকে এই চক্ষে দেখিলাম ।

রা—(দর্শনপূর্বক সহর্ষে) এই যে বসন্তক উপস্থিত । সখে, আমাকে আলিঙ্গন কর ।

বি—(আলিঙ্গনপূর্বক) ওহে রাজ্যী দয়া করিগাছেন ।

(ENTER THE JESTER.)

(2)—J.—(Moving and looking with wonder) Yonder is my dear friend with a graceful body though emaciated from dejection. He looks like the rising moon of the second lunar day. I approach him. (Approaching) Blessings to you. O friend, may you prosper ! These eyes have again the pleasure of beholding you, though I fell into the queen's clutches—

K.—(Looking with joy) O, *Basantaka* is come! Friend, embrace me.

J.—(Embracing) Well friend, the queen has been kind to me.

(3) निरन्तरीत्कण्ठापरिचामाम् = सततरेगचीणाम् । निरन्तरमुत्कण्ठया
 परिचामाम् । परि + च + क्तः । ताम् । चायति । चची । चास्यति । अचासीत् ।
 चात् । चातुम् । चायत् । चाभम् । “चायां मः” इति निष्ठातकारस्य नकारः ।
 (८।१।५३) । अचिभ्याम्—in प्राकृत, there is no dual number, hence
 अचि gets plural number in it.

भवते = नमः । खल्विस्त्राङ्गखधालवषड्भीगाद्येति चतुर्थी । परिष्वजस्व = आलिङ्ग ।
 परिनिविध्यः सेवसितसयसिबुसङ्गसुट्स्वस्त्रामिति पत्वम् । खजते । सखजि
 सखजे । खङ्क्ता । खङ्क्यते । खजताम् । अखजत । खजित । खङ्कीट ।

অসংকট । অসংকট । স্বন্যতে । অসংকট । স্বকৃত । স্বকৃতম্ । স্বকৃত
স্বকৃত । স্বজনমান ।

রাজা । 'বেশেষৈব নিবেদিতস্তে দেব্যাঃ প্রসাদঃ । তত্কাথ্য-
তামিদানীং সাগরিকায়াঃ কা বার্তেতি । (বিদূষকঃ সবেলচ্ছ-
মধোমুখস্থিষ্ঠতি ।)—বয়স্য, কিং ন কথয়সি ।

বিদূ । অপ্‌পিঅং দে নিবেদিদুং ণ পারেমি । (ক)

রাজা । (সৌহেগং সসংভ্রমম্) । বয়স্য, কথমপ্রিয়ম্ ।
কিং ব্যক্তমেবোক্ষৃষ্টং জীবিতং তয়া । হা প্রিয়ে সাগরিকে । (ইতি
মোহং নাটয়তি) ।

বিদূ । (সসংভ্রমম্) । সমস্সসদু সমস্সসদু পিঅব-
অস্সো । (খ)

(ক) অপ্রিয়ং তে নিবেদয়িতুং ন পারয়ামি ।

(খ) সমাস্তসিতু সমাস্তসিতু প্রিয়বয়স্যঃ ।

(১) রা—পরিচ্ছদ ছাত্রাই দেবীর অনুগ্রহ বুঝা যাইতেছে । এখন সাগরিকার
সংবাদ কি বল । (বিন্দবকেয় অধোমুখে অবস্থান) কথা বল না যে ?

বি—তোমাকে অপ্রিয় বলিতে পারিতেছি না ।

রা—(উদ্বেগ ও ভয়ের সহিত) অপ্রিয় কিরূপ ? সত্যই কি তৎকর্তৃক জীবন
পরিভাঙ হইয়াছে ? হায় প্রিয়ে সাগরিকে ! (মোহ)

বি—(সভয়ে) আশু হও, প্রিয়বয়স্, আশু হও ।

(২) K.—It is perceived from the dress. Tell me now the
news of *Sagarika*. (The jester bends down his head) Why do
you not speak ?

J.—I cannot inform you of any unpleasant tidings.

K.—(With anxiety and fear) Why unpleasant ? Has she
committed suicide ? O beloved *Sagarika* ! (Swoons) ~

J.—(With fear) Be calm, my friend, be calm.

(3) पारयामि=शक्तीमि । व्यक्तम्=स्फुटम् । उत्कृष्टम्=त्यक्तम् ।

राजा । (समाश्वस्य साक्षम्)

प्राणाः परित्यजत काममदक्षिणं मां '

रे दक्षिणा भवतं महचनं कुरुध्वम् ।

शीघ्रं न यात यदि तन्मुषिताः स्य मूढा

याता सुदूरमधुना गजगामिनौ सा ॥

(1) रा—(समाश्वस्य इहेषा अक्षरं महिष्ठ) रे प्राण ! कूटिल आत्माके त्याग कर । मरन (वा नक्षिणदिग्बद्धौ) इव । यानां वाक्का अश्रुधान कर । रे मूढ ! शीघ्रगामी न इहेने वक्षित इहेने । मेहे गजगामिनौ बहूदुरे गिग्राहे ।

(2) K.—(Recovering and shedding tears) O life, leave me who am not frank. Be candid and act to my words. O fool, if you linger, you will be deceived. That lady with the gait of an elephant, has gone far enough.

(3) रे प्राणाः । अदक्षिणं मां कामं परित्यजत । दक्षिणा भवत । महचनं कुरुध्वम् । रे मूढाः । शीघ्रं यदि न यात तत् मुषिताः स्य । सा गजगामिन्यधुना सुदूरं याता ।

(4) रे प्राणाः जीवनम् अदक्षिणमसरलं मां कामं निश्चितं परित्यजत मुञ्चत । दक्षिणाः सरला मयि प्रसन्ना इत्यर्थः (अथवा दक्षिणदिग्वायिनौ) भवत वर्तध्वम् । यमभवनस्य दक्षिणदिग्वर्त्तित्वात् । महचनं ममादेशं कुरुध्वम् अनुतिष्ठत । श्रुण्व-मित्यपपाठः । श्रुयतिः परस्मैभाषत्वात् । (आत्मनेपदमिच्छन्ति परस्मैपदिनां क्वचिदित्यादि व्यवस्था त्वमाप्तत्वाद्देया ।) रे मूढा मुख्याः प्राणाः ! यदि शीघ्रं द्रुतं न यात गच्छत । तत् तर्हि मुषिताः वक्षिताः स्य भवथ । यती गजइव गच्छतीति गज-गामिनौ । कर्त्तव्यं प्रमाण इति शिनिः हिरदगामिनी । सा सागरिका । अधुना-स्मिन् काले । सुदूरमतिदूरं । याता गता । अतः परं विलम्बने तत्सहचारिण-मचिरात्त्वया दुर्लभं भविष्यतीति भावः ।

(5) રે પ્રાણાઃ કુટિલં માં વિદ્વાય દક્ષિણા ભૂત્વા મહત્વનાનુસારિણ દ્રુતં તામ-
નુસરત । અન્યથા દૂરવર્તિન્યા સસ્યા આસાદનસ્ય દુર્લભત્વાદ યૂયં, વચ્ચિતા ભવિષ્યથ ।

(8) ...પરિત્યજ્યૈ અદક્ષિણઃ અહમ્ । દક્ષિણૈર્ભૂયતામ્.. ક્રિયતામ્ । યાઘતામ્ ।
મુષિતૈઃ...સ્થીયતે । યાતયા ગજગામિન્યા તથા ।

(9) વસન્તતિલકં વ્રજમ્ ।

(10) દીપકકાવ્યભિજ્ઞયોઃ મહારઃ ।

વિદૂ । ભો મા અસધા સન્ધાવેહિ, સાં ક્ષુ તવન્સિણી
દેવીં ઉજ્જવિણિં પેસિદેત્તિ સુણીં અદિ, અદો મણ અપ્પિઅં
ત્તિ મણિદમ્ । (ક)

રાજા । કથમુજ્જયિનીં પ્રેષિતા । અહો નિરનુરોધિતા
મયિ દેવ્યાઃ । વયસ્ય કેન તવૈતદાહ્યાતમ્ ।

વિદૂ । ભો, સુસંગદાણ । અસં ચ । મમ હસ્તે તાણ
કેણાવિ કલ્લેણ દુઅં રત્નમાલા પેસિદા । (ઘ)

(ક) ભો મા અન્યથા સન્ધાવથ । સા રૂલ તપસ્વિની દેવ્યોજ્જયિનીં પ્રેષિતેતિ
શ્રુયતે । અતો મયાપ્રિયમિતિ મણિતમ્ ।

(ઘ) ભોઃ, સુસંગતયા । અન્યથા । મમ હસ્તે તયા કેનાપિ કાર્યંણેયં રત્નમાલા
પ્રેષિતા ।

(1) વિ—ઉઠે, અશ્વરૂપ મને કરિઉ ના । મેહે નિરૂપાણા સાગરિકાકે રાજ્ઞી
ઉજ્જવિનીંતે પાઠાઈગાહેન, શુના યાગ ; તાઈ આમિ અપ્રિય વનિગાહિ ।

રા—કિ ? ઉજ્જવિનીંતે પ્રેરિતા હૈગાહે ? શાગ, આમાર અતિ રાજ્ઞીર
અનિષ્ટોચરણ ? વગ્ગ, કે તોમાકે હૈશ વનિગાહે ?

વિ—હમજતા ! આગ, મે કોન કાર્થેગ અશ્વ આમાર હોતે એઈ રત્નમાલા પ્રેરણ
કરિગાહે ।

(2) J.—Well, do not think otherwise. It is heard that, that
poor lady has been sent to Ujjein. So I said unpleasant.

K.—What, sent to Ujjein? O the queen's opposition to me! Who has told you so, friend?

J.—*Soosangari*. Besides, she has sent to my hand this pearl necklace for some purpose.

(3) নিরনুরোধিতা = অনুরোধন্যতা = अनिष्टाचरणम् = want of regard.

রাজা । কিমপরং । মামাশ্বাসয়িতুন্ম । তদ্ব্যস্য উপনয় ।

(বিদূষক উপনয়তি ।)

—(গৃহীত্বা রত্নমালাং নিर्वर्ण्य हृदये निधाय ।) अहह

कण्ठाश्लेषं समासाद्य तस्याः प्रभ्रष्टयानया ।

तुल्यावस्था सखीवेयं तनुराश্বাস्यते मम ॥ ৪ ॥

ব্যস্য, ত্বং পরিধ্বস্তু্যে নাম্ । যেন ব্যমেনামপি তাবদ্দৃষ্টা
ধৃতিং করিষ্যামঃ ।

(1) রা—আমাকে আশ্বাসিত কর। বাতীত আর যত কাশ্য কি? বরন্তু, আনমন
কর। (বিদূষক কর্তৃক আনমন. রাজার গৃহণ ও দর্শন এবং রত্নমালা হৃদয়ে স্থাপন)
অহো—তাঁহার কণ্ঠসংসর্গে পাইয়া অশ্রদ্ধা এই রত্নমালা তুল্যাবস্থা সখীর স্থায় আমার
তনুকে আশ্বাসিতা করিতেছে। বন্ধো, তুমি ইহা ধারণ কর। ইহাকে দেখিয়াই ক্রীতি
(বা দৈশ্য) লাভ করিব।

(2) K.—What else except to console me? Fetch it friend. (The jester brings in the necklace, receiving and putting it on the breast) Oh?—My body is consoled, like a companion under equal circumstances, by this necklace, also fallen away from her body, having been once attached to it. Wear this, friend, and by observing it, I shall be contented (or patient).

(3) তस्याঃ কণ্ঠাশ্লেষং সমাসাদ্য প্রভ্রষ্টয়ানয়া ইয়ং মম তনু তুল্যাবস্থা সখী
ব্যাশ্বস্যতে ।

(4) তম্বাঃ সাগরিকায়াঃ কণ্ঠাশ্লেষং গলসংসর্গে সমাসাদ্য তম্বা প্রভ্রষ্টয়া
পতিতয়া অনয়া রত্নমালায়া ইয়ং মম তনুঃ শরীরং তুল্যা সমানা অবস্থা যस्याঃ সা

तथोक्ता समानदशा । आदौ सागरिकायाः आलिङ्गनं लब्ध्वा पश्चाच्छ्रुतेत्यर्थः । सखीव
सहचरीव आश्रास्यते स्थिरौक्रियते ।

(5) उभे एव सागरिकाकण्ठमन्त्रिलिते । ततस्तथोरिकतरया अन्यतरां मन
ततः स्थिरौक्रियते ।

(8) प्रभृष्टा इयं तुल्यावस्थां सखीमिव इमां तनुमाश्रास्यति ।

(9) अनुष्टुप् ।

(10) उपमा ।

बिदू । जं भवं आसवेदि (इति कण्ठे परिदधाति) (क)

राजा । (सात्वत् निखस्य) वयस्य दुर्लभं पुनर्दर्शनं प्रियायाः ।

विदू । (सभयम् दिशोऽवलोक्य) भो मा एवं उच्चं
मन्तेहि, कदापि कीचि देवोऽप्यमश्नरेदि । (ख)

ततः प्रविशति वेतहस्ता वसुन्धरा ।

वसुं । (अपस्तम्भ) जअदु जअदु भट्टा । एसो क्खु रुमसुदो
भाइणेओ विजअवम्मा किं पि निवेदिदुं दुआरे चिट्ठदि । (ग)

राजा । वसुन्धरे अविलम्बितं प्रवेशय ।

वसुं । जं देवो आसवेदि (इति निष्क्रम्य विजयवर्म्माणा
सह पुनः प्रविश्य च) विजअवम्मा एसो क्खु भट्टा, ता
उपसप्पदु अज्जो रां । (घ)

(क) यज्ञवानाज्ञापयति ।

(ख) भो मा एवमुच्चैर्मन्त्रयस्व, कदापि कोऽपि देव्या अत्र सञ्चरति ।

(ग) जयति जयति भर्ता । एष खलु रुमसुतो भागिनैर्यो विजयवर्म्मा किमपि
निवेदयितुं द्वारे तिष्ठति ।

(घ) यद्देव आज्ञापयति । विजयवर्म्मा एष खलु भर्ता । तदुपसर्पतु आर्य एनम् ।

(1) वि—वेत्तुगं तोगात्र अमूत्रि (कण्ठे धारण) ।

রা—(অশ্রুর সহিত নিখাস ভাগ পূর্বক) বকো, প্রিয়ানু পুনর্দর্শন দুর্লভ বটে ।

বি—(সম্মুখে, সকলদিক্ দর্শন পূর্বক) ওহে একুপ উচ্চৈঃস্বরে বলিও না । হয়ত দেবীর কোনও পরিজন এতলে সন্ধান করিতে পারে ।

(বেজহন্তে দৌবারিকীর প্রবেশ)

দৌ—(আগমন পূর্বক) মহারাজের জয় । রুমণানের ভাগিনেয় বিজয়বর্মা কিছু নিবেদন করার জন্ত দ্বারে উপস্থিত ।

রা—বহুকরে, শীঘ্র তাহাকে প্রেরণ কর ।

দৌ—যে আজ্ঞা মহারাজ । (গমন ও বিজয়বর্মার সহিত পুনঃপ্রবেশ ।) বিজয়-বর্মন, এই মহারাজ । নিকটে গমন করুন, মহাশয় ।

(2) J.—I obey you. (Puts on his neck.)

K.—(With tears sighing) Friend, it is hard to see my beloved again.

J.—(Looking round with fear) Do not talk so loud. There may be some creature of the queen here.

(ENTER THE WARDER BEARING A CANE.)

W.—(Coming near) Victory to the king. *Bejoy Barman Roomunnaf's* sister's son, is at the door, wishing to submit something.

K.—Send him in, soon.

W.—As your Majesty commands. (Going and reentering with *Bejoy Barman*) *Bejoy Barman*, this is the king. Go to him, sir.

(3) সম্ভরতি = ভ্রমতি । ভাগিনেয় = ভগিনীপুত্র । স্বীকৃত্য দগতি ভগিনী-প্রজাদৃষ্টক ।

বিজ । (উপস্থিত্য) জয়তু জয়তু দেব । দেব, দিষ্টয়া বর্ধসে
রুমণন্তো বিজয়িন ।

রাজা । (সম্পরিতোষম্) বিজয়বর্মেন, অপি জিতাঃ কৌসলাঃ ।

বিজ । দেবস্য প্রভাবেণ ।

রাজা । সাধু রুমণন্ত, সাধু । অচিরান্মহত্ময়োজন-

मनुष्ठितम् । विजयवर्मन्, तत्कथय कथाम् । अतिविस्तरतः
श्रोतुमिच्छामि ।

विज । देव, श्रूयताम् । वयमिन्तो देवादेशात्कतिपयै-
रेवाहोभिरनेककरितुरगपत्तिदुर्निवारणं महता बलसमूहेन
गत्वा विन्ध्यदुर्गावस्थितस्य कोसलनृपतेर्द्वारमवष्टभ्य सेनाः
समावेशयितुमारब्धवन्तः ।

(१) विजयवर्मा—(आगमनपूर्वक) महाराजের জয় । 'মহারাজ, কুমণানের বিজয়
হইয়াছে । আপনাদেই অভ্যাস ।

রা—(পরিতোষের সহিত) বিজয়বর্মান, কোশলজয় হইয়াছে ?

বিজ—মহারাজের প্রভাবেই বটে ।

রা—ভাল, কুমণান, ভাল । অবিন্দেই বিপুল কায সম্পাদিত হইয়াছে ।
বিজয়বর্মান, সব বল, সবিস্তর শুনিতে চাই ।

বিজ—মহারাজ, শুনুন । আমরা এখান হইতে মহারাজের আদেশে কয়েকদিনের
মধ্যেই বহুগজাবগদাতিহুর্নিবার প্রবল সৈন্যসহ গমন করিয়া বিষ্ণুদুর্গ কোশলরাজের
দ্বার প্রাধপূর্বক সেনাসমাবেশ করিতে প্রবৃত্ত হই ।

(2) Bejoy—(Coming near) Victory to the King. Prosperity
to your Majesty through the conquest of your general.

K.—(Joyfully) *Bejoy Barman*, is *Kosol* conquered ?

Be.—Yes, through your Majesty's power.

K.—Well done, *Roomanwan*, well done. A great deed has been
achieved, within a short time. Tell me the news. I wish to hear
it fully.

Be.—Please to listen your Majesty. Marching from hence
under your orders, we commenced, within a few days, to encamp
our force and besiege the King of *Kosola*, in the *Bindhya* fort,
with a grand invincible force, composed of many elephants, horse
and foot.

(3) 'कोशलाः—तदधिपे' संज्ञाप्रमाणात्वादिति (१।२।५३) जनपदवाचिनां
लिङ्गवचनयोः स्वभावसिद्धत्वादवहुत्वम् । The ancient Rules लपियुक्तवद्भक्ति-

वचने and जनपदे लृप् are rejected by 1.2.53 asserting that the words indicating जनपद get, by nature, plural number and fixed gender and no rule is necessary for the purpose. कोशल is modern Oude.

अतिविस्तारतः=ल्यप् लीप् कर्मण्यधिकरणे चेति वाच्यात् पञ्चम्यासंसिप् । अति विस्तारमधिकृत्येत्यर्थः=अति + वि + लृ + अप् । प्रथमे वाच्यश्चे इति न घञ् । i.e., the root लृच् preceded by वि takes घञ् in the sense of प्रथम (i.e., extension) provided it be not of words e. g. पटस्त्र विस्तारः । पचे विस्तरी वचसाम् । अहोभिः=अपवर्गे इति तृतीया ।

अनेककरितुरगपत्तिर्दुर्निवारिण=बहुगजाश्चपदातिदुर्जयेन । न एकमनेकम् । नञ्त्तत्पुरुषः । करिणश्च तुरगाय पत्तियेति करितुरगपत्ति । इन्धश्च प्राणितूर्य-सेनाङ्गानामिति क्रीवैकवचनम् । पातितैरथनागाञ्चैरमुरैश्च वसुन्धरेति त्वार्धः प्रयोगः । अनेकश्च करितुरगपत्ति च तेन दुर्निवारिणेन ।

वलसमूहेन=सैन्यसमूहेन । अवष्टभ्य=आश्रित्य अवलुभ्येत्यर्थः । अवष्टभ्यः सुवर्णं च सन्धप्रारम्भयोरपीति विश्वः । अव + लभ् + ल्यप् । अवाञ्चालम्बनाविदूर्ययोरिति षत्वम् । सन्धनाति सन्धनीति । तत्सन्ध । सन्धिष्यन्ति । असन्धत् असन्धीत् । सन्धते । असन्धि । सन्धम् । सन्धुवत् सन्धन्त् । सन्धित्वा सन्ध्याः सन्धितुम् ।

राजा । ततस्ततः ।

विज । ततः कोसलेखरोऽप्यतिदर्पात्परिभवमसहमानो हास्तिकप्रायमशेषमात्मसैन्यं सज्जीकृतवान् ।

विदू । भो, लङ् लङ् आचक्ष्व । वेवदि मे हिअ-अम् । (क)

राजा । ततस्ततः ।

(क) भो लङ् लङ् आचक्ष्व, वेपते मे हृदयम् ।

(1) ग्रा—तात्र पत्र, तत्र पत्र ।

বিজ—তারপর কোশলেবরও অগমান সহ না করিয়া অভিদর্পে হস্তিবহন বহ
সৈন্ত সজ্জিত করেন ।

বি—ওহে, নীচ নীচ বল, আমার রূপের কাঁপিতেছে ।

রা—তার পর, তার পর ?

(2) K.—Proceed.

Be.—Then the king of *Kosal* too, in extreme pride, unable to bear the insult, prepared a great force full of elephants.

J.—Well, finish quickly. My heart trembles !

K.—Then, then ?

(3) হাসিকপ্রায়ম = গজসমূহবহুলম্ । হসিন্ + ঠক্ = হাসিকম্ । অশ্বিন-
হসিধেনীভগিতি ঠক্ (৪।২।৪৩) । তেন প্রায় বহুলম্ । প্রায়ী বয়স্যনশনে মৃতী
বাহুল্যতুল্যবীরিতি উনচন্দ্রঃ ।

সম্মৌল্লতবান্ = সম্মূল্ গতাবিতি ভাদিরশ্ সম্মঃ ক্রতীভ্যমঃ । ততঃ সম্ম + ষ্টি +
ক্র + ক্রবতৃঃ । সম্মতি সম্মতে । সম্ম সম্মতে । অসম্মৌত্ অসম্মিষ্ট । মাষকার-
প্রয়োগপ্রামাণ্যাদাত্মনেপদমপি । “উতুমতি চেতি সূত্রে যদমিপ্রায়ী সম্মতে ইতি মাষ-
প্রয়োগাদয়মাশ্রয়িতব্যমপি । অশীষ্যাত্মনেপদং দৃশ্যন্তী বর্জমানবীরসাম্যাদয় এব
দৃষ্টা” ইতি ধাতুতত্ত্বী মাধবঃ (সাধনাধ্যায়ঃ) ।

আশ্বত্থ = বৃহি । আশ্ + অশ্ + ষ্টীঢ় সিপ্ ।

বিজয় । ক্রতনিশ্চয়স্বাসৌ

যোহুঁ নির্গত্য বিম্ব্যাদভবদভিমুখস্বত্বশ্চণ্ণং দিগ্বিভাগান্
বিম্ব্যেনেবাপরেণ দ্বিপপতিপ্লুতনাপীড়বম্ব্যেন কন্মন্ ।

বেগাছাণাম্বিমুখস্বত্ব সমদগজৌত্বিষ্টপত্তির্নিপত্ব

প্রত্যায়াছাষ্টিতামিহিগুণিতরভসস্তুং কমলান্ অশ্বেন ॥

(1) বিজ—কৃতনিশ্চর সেই কোশলেবর বিজা দুর্গ হইতে নির্গত হইয়া দ্বিতীয়
বিক্রোর জায় প্রধান প্রধান গজ ও সৈন্যগণের নিরোহাণ্য হাণনপূর্বক স্নিগ্ধাগ রোধ
করিয়া যুদ্ধার্থ অগ্রবর্তী হইলেন । সপর্বগজনিহতসৈনিক ক্রমশঃ বাণবিমোচন-
পূর্বক সবেগে আগমন করিয়া অভিলবিতলাভে বিভূষিত বলের সহিত ক্রমকাল মধ্যে
ঔহার নিকটস্থ হইল ।

(2) Be—The king of *Kosal* coming out from his fort in the *Bindhya* and covering the quarter, like another *Bindhya* hill, with the positions of the head-dresses of his soldiers and elephants, advanced to fight. Then our general too, whose soldiers were being crushed by proud elephants, throwing his arrows, swiftly overtook him with doubled motion, on finding what he had wanted.

(3) कृतनिश्चयोसौ विन्ध्याद् निर्गत्य तत्क्षणमपरेण विन्धेन इव क्षिपपतिपृतना-
पौडवन्धेन दिग्विभागान् रुन्धन् योद्धुमभिमुखोऽभवत् । अथ बाणान् विमुञ्चन्
समदगजोत्पिष्टपत्तिः रुमग्नान् वेगाद् निपत्य वाञ्छितानिद्विगुणितरभसः चर्गन्
तं प्रत्यायात् ।

(4) कृतनिश्चयः स्थिरमंकाव्यः असौ कौशलेश्वरः विन्ध्याद् विन्ध्यस्थादात्मदुर्गा-
दित्यर्थः । निर्गत्य बद्धिर्यात्वा । तत्क्षणं तदानीमपरेण द्वितीयेन विन्धेन इव
तन्नामधेयेन पर्वतेनेव क्षिपानां हस्तिनां पत्तीनां श्रेष्ठानां पृतनानां सेनानाञ्च ।
आपौडानां शंखराणां शिरःस्थितमाल्यानामिति यावत् । आपौडशंखरोत्तंसाः
शिरसि सज्ज इति हलायुधः । बन्धेन धारणेन । दिग्विभागान् दिगंशान् । रुन्धन्
प्रच्छादयन् योद्धुं संयामयितुं रणायेत्यर्थः । अभिमुखः अगवर्त्ती । अभवत्
अतिष्ठत् । अथ तदनन्तरं बाणान् शरान् विमुञ्चन् निक्षिपन् समदैः सर्गवर्गेजै
र्हस्तिभिरुत्पिष्टा विनाशिता पत्तिः सेना यस्य स तथोक्तः । गर्वयुक्तनागनिहतसेनः ।
रुमग्नान् वेगाज्जगत् । निपत्यागम्य । वाञ्छितस्याभिलषितस्य कौशलेपतेरित्यर्थः
आप्त्या लाभेन द्विगुणितो रभसो वेगो यस्य स तथोक्तः । इष्टलाभद्विगुणितवेगः
चर्गन् स्वल्पकालेन । तं कौशलेपतिं । प्रत्यायात् प्रागच्छत् ।

(5) कौशलेश्वरः आत्मगजसैन्यशिरसूडासन्निवेशेन दिङ्मुखस्तत्तमावृत्य युद्धाया-
यतः संसारः । रुमग्नानपि तत्प्राप्तिवर्द्धितवेगः शरान् निक्षिपन् जवेन तं प्राप ।

(6) उत्पिष्टा = उत् + पिप् + क्तः + टाप् । पिनष्टि । पिपेव । पेष्टा ।
पेक्ष्यति । पिनष्टु । अपिणट् । पिंथात् । पिथ्यात् । अपिषत् । अपेक्ष्यत् । पिथ्यते ।
अपेक्षि । पिष्टा । पेष्टुम् । पिंषत् ।

पत्तिः = पट् + क्तः । औषादिकः । पदातिरित्यर्थः । प्रत्यायात् = प्रति + आ +
या + लङ् तिप् ।

(7) अजिनी वाहिनी सेना प्रतनानीकिनी चमूरित्यमरः ।

(8) अभूयत....अभिमुखिन....दन्धता....त्रिमुखता....पङ्क्तिना...प्रत्यायायत...
रभसेन सः...दन्धता ।

(9) सन्धरावृत्तम् ।

(10) उपमा ।

(12) द्विपपतिप्रतनापीडबन्धेनेति द्विपपतीनां हस्तिपतीनां प्रतनानां पत्नीनाम्
आ सम्यक् पीडा परस्परसङ्घर्षो यस्मिन् तादृशेन बन्धेन निवेशनेनेति केचित् ।
अन्ये च द्विरदपतिघटापीडबन्धेनेति पठन्ति । तत्र द्विरदानां पत्नीनां घटानां
समूहानाम् आपीडबन्धेनेत्यर्थः । वेगादवासान् विमुञ्चन् समदगजघटोत्पिष्टपत्ति-
निपत्य प्रत्येच्छन्ति च पाठः । तत्र प्रत्येच्छत् प्रत्यगृह्णादित्यर्थः । करिषां घटना
घटेत्यमरः । घटा=गजयूथम्=troop of elephants.

अपिच ।

अस्तव्यस्ताशिरस्त्रशस्त्रकषणैः कृत्तौत्तमाङ्गे क्षणं

व्यूढासृक्सारिति स्वनम्रहरणे वम्भीदुबलद्विह्वलि ।

आह्वयाजिमुखे स कोशलपतिर्भग्ने प्रधाने बले—

राजा । कथमस्मद्दौयान्यपि बलानि भन्तानि ।

विजय । एकेनैव रुमखता शरशतैर्महाद्विपस्थो हतः ॥

विदू । जेदु जेदु भवं, जिदं अज्जोहिं (इति नृत्यति) । (क)

(क) जयतु जयतु भवान् । जितमन्त्राभिः ।

(1) आश्रय—निकुञ्जविहारीकिन्नोत्तमाङ्गादे हिम्राजमान, कणकालेन अञ्ज
विनाशकधिरनज्जीक, अन्धाराशानाञ्ज, कवचनिर्गतानन, युद्धयुक्थे अश्वान वन विनाशित इहेन,
मेहे—

रा—मेकि ? आशानेन सैन्याञ्च विनाशित इहेशाहे ?

विज—महगजहित कोशलपति एक रुमगान् कर्तुं वाणशत द्वारा इत इहेन ।

वि—महाराजेन अत्र, आशानेन अत्र (नृत्य) ।

(2) Besides, when the superior force was destroyed in the battle, in which fire flashed from the armours, the weapon clashed, torrents of blood ran for a time, and deranging the helmets the heads were cut off by the weapons which were scattered,—

K.—Well, our forces too were demolished ?

Be.—Our general alone, challenging the king of *Kosal* on a maddened elephant, killed him with hundreds of arrows.

J.—Victory to the king, we have conquered. (Dances)

(3) असव्यसशिरस्त्रशस्त्रकवचैः कृत्वाचमाङ्गे खणं व्यूढासुक्करिति खनप्रहरणी
वर्मोद्दलवक्रिणि आग्निमुखे प्रधाने बलि भये एकेन एव हनन्वता आह्वय शरशतैर्मत्त-
दिपथ्यः स कीदृशपतिर्हन्तः ।

(4) व्यसनि विपरीतानि शिरस्त्राणि किरीटाणि यैः तानि व्यसशिरस्त्राणि ।
असनि च व्यसशिरस्त्राणि च असव्यसशिरस्त्राणि । तानि च शस्त्राणि चेति तेषां
कवचैः आघातैः कृत्वाचमाङ्गानि शिरांसि यस्मिन् तत् तथोक्तं तस्मिन् ।
किन्नशिरस्त्रे । खणं स्वल्पकालं व्यूढा विन्यस्ता । व्यूढौ विन्यस्तसङ्घतावित्यमरः ।
असृजा रुधिराणां सरिद्रदौ यस्मिन् तत् तथोक्तं तत्र । सञ्चालितरक्तखीतीवहे ।
खनन्ति ध्वनन्ति प्रहरणानि अस्त्राणि यस्मिन् तत् तथोक्तं । तस्मिन् । शब्दाय-
मानास्त्रे । वर्मभ्यः कवचभ्यः उद्दलमुद्गच्छन् वक्रिरनलः यस्मिन् तत् तथोक्तं तस्मिन् ।
कवचनिर्गच्छदनले । आग्निमुखे युद्धारम्भे । मुखं तु वदने मुन्यारम्भे दाराम्भुपाययो-
रिति यादवः । प्रधाने गेहे । बलि सैन्ये । भये निहते सति । एकेनासङ्घातेनैव
हनन्वता । आह्वय स्पष्टित्वा । शरशतैर्बाणशतैर्मत्तदिपथ्यः । सः कीदृशपतिः ।
हन्तः विनाशितः ।

(5) अस्त्राघातविष्कम्भशिरस्त्रे रक्तनदीप्रवाहसमन्विते कवचोद्गतानले समर-
मुखे श्रेष्ठसैन्यविनिपातात् परमेक एव हनन्त्वान् भगवज्जखं कीदृशपतिं जघाम ।

(6) कवचैः—कच्+क्यट् । तैः । कवचैःसार्धे भादिः । कवति । अकवीत्
अकावीत् । कृत्वाच=कृत्+क्तः । तानि । Vide note (12) under कच्छे
कृत्वावशेषम् &c....Act II. उद्दलन्=vide note (6) under the stanza
परिद्वानं पीनसमजघनेति Act II. व्यूढा=वि+वृद्ध+क्तः+टाप् ।

अष्टक् = देवादिकादस्यतेरीयादिक सञ्जप्रत्ययः । अष्टक् अष्टजी अष्टस्रि प्रथमायाम् । अष्टस्रि अष्टानि वा अस्ति । पद्मदिवादिना (६।१।६३) असादी वा असदादेशः । तृतीयायाम् अष्टका अष्टा असृग्भ्याम् असभ्यामित्यादि ।

सप्तमाङ्गानि = सप्तमाणि अङ्गानि । सन्महत्परमीसमीत्कटाः पूज्यमानैरिति तत्पुरुषः ।

आह्वय = आङ् + ह्वञ् + ल्यप् । स्पर्धाधामाङ् इति आह्वयते । अन्वव पुत्रमाह्वयति । जुहाव जुहुवे । ज्ञाता । ज्ञास्यति-ते । हुयतु-ताम् । अह्वयत्-त । ह्वयेत्-त । हुयात् ज्ञासीष्ट । अह्वत् अह्वत अह्वासा । अह्वास्यत्-त । ह्वयते । अह्वायि । हत्वा । हुतुम् । ह्वतम् । हुयत् हुयमानम् ।

(७) रणेऽप्याग्निरित्यमरः ।

(८) तं कीञ्चलपतिमेकः...रुमन्वान् मत्तद्विपस्य' इतवान् ।

(९) शार्दूलविक्रीडितं उक्तम् ।

(१०) अनुप्रासः ।

राजा । साधु कोसलपते, साधु । मृत्युरपि ते ज्ञाञ्चः । यस्य हि रिपवोऽपि पुरुषकारमेवं वर्णयन्ति । ततस्ततः ।

विज । देव, ततो रुमन्वानपि कोसलेषु मदभ्रातरं ज्यायांसं जयवर्माणं स्थापयित्वा प्रह्वारव्रणितहास्तिकप्रायमशेष-सैन्यमनुवर्त्तमानः शनैःशनैरागच्छत्येव ।

राजा । वसुंधरे, उच्यतां यौगन्धरायणः । प्रहर्ष्यतां मत्-प्रसादस्य विभव इति ।

वसु । जं देवो आसुवेदिति । (इति विजयवर्मणा सह निष्क्रान्ता) (क)

(क) यद्देव आशपयतीति ।

(১) রা—সাদু, কোশলপতে, সাদু। মৃত্যুও তোমার সাদ্য। শত্রুরাও তোমার পুরুষকার বর্ণনা করিতেছে। তার পর, তার পর ?

বিজ্ঞ—মহারাজ, তারপর কুশল কোশল দেশে আমার অগ্রজ ভ্রাতা কন্যবর্গকে স্থাপন করিয়া, প্রহারকৃত হস্তিসমূহবহল অশেব সৈন্তসহ ধীরে ধীরে আসিতেছেন।

রা—বহু করে, যৌগন্ধরারণকে বল, আমার অনুগ্রহের বিস্তার প্রদর্শিত হউক।

দো—মহারাজের বেক্রপ আজ্ঞা (বিজয়বর্গীর সহিত প্রস্থান)

(২) K.—Excellent, O *Kosal*, excellent, your death even is glorious as your enemies too applaud your prowess. What then?

Be.—O King, then the general, quartering my elder brother *Joy Barman* in *Kosal*, is slowly returning, following the large army with many wounded elephants.

K.—Warder, tell the minister to show him the wealth of my favour.

W.—As your Majesty commands (Exit with *Bejoy Barman*).

(৩) পুঙ্খকারম্ = বীরত্বম্। জ্যায়াসম্ = বহু + ইয়সম্। তম্। অয়মনয়ী-
রতিশয়েন বহুঃ। বহুস্য চেতি (১।৬।৬২) জ্যাদিহঃ। জ্যাযান্। পশ্চৈ বর্ষীয়ান্।
স্বিয়া জ্যাযসী। বিম্বরঃ = শক্তিঃ। The statement of the king, সাধু
কোশলপতে &c. made here, has been much admired by
some scholars.

(ততঃ প্রবিশতি কাশ্যনমালী) ।

কাশ্য। আশ্বত্থা দেবীএ। জহ গচ্ছ হচ্ছৈ কশ্বণ-
মালী, এদং এন্দ্রজালিন্ অজ্জত্তস্স দংসেহি। (ইতি পরিক্র-
ম্যাवलোক্য চ) এসো ক্বু ভদ্রা। তা জাব থং উবসম্পামি।
(উপসৃত্য) জেদু জেদু ভদ্রা। ভদ্রা, দেবী বিম্ববেদি। এসো
ক্বু, উজ্জয়িনীদো সম্বরসিহি ণাম এন্দ্রজালিনো আশ্বদো
তা পেস্বদু ভদ্রা। (ক)

রাজা। অস্টি নঃ কৌতুকমৈন্দ্রজালিনে। ততঃ শীঘ্রং
প্রবেশয়।

কাশ্য । জ ভট্টা আশ্ববেদিত্তি । (ইতি নিষ্কাম্য পিচ্ছি-
কাহস্টেনৈন্দ্ৰজালিকেন সহ প্রবিষতি ।) এদু এদু অক্ষৌ ।
(ঐন্দ্ৰজালিকঃ পরিক্রামতি ।) এসৌ ভট্টা । তা উপসপ্যদু
অক্ষৌ ।

(ক) আশ্বপাশি দিত্বা যথা গচ্ছ কাশ্যনমাসি ইমমৈন্দ্ৰজালিকমার্থ্যপুত্রস্য
দর্শয়তি । এষ খলু ভট্টা । তদযাবদেনমুপসপানি । জয়তু জয়তু ভট্টা ।
ভট্টা দৈবী বিদ্রোপয়তি, এষ খলু চক্ষয়িনীতঃ সৎবরসিদ্ধির্নাম ঐন্দ্ৰজালিক
আগতঃ, তত্ প্রেচতা ভট্টা ।

(খ) যদ্বর্চা আশ্রোপয়তি । এতু এতু আর্থ্যঃ । এষ ভট্টা, তদুপসর্পতু আর্থ্যঃ ।

(কাঞ্চনমালার প্রবেশ)

(১) কাঞ্চ—রাজ্ঞী আদেশ করিয়াছেন যে ওলো কাঞ্চনমালে, এই ঐন্দ্ৰজালিককে
আশ্বপুত্রের সমীপে বাইরা দেখাও । (পরিক্রমণ ও অবলোকন) এই যে মহারাজ ! নিকটে
বাই (নিকটে গমন) । মহারাজের জয় হউক । মহারাজ, রাজ্ঞী নিবেদন করিতেছেন
উজ্জয়িনী হইতে সৎবরসিদ্ধি নামক ঐন্দ্ৰজালিক আসিয়াছে । তাহাকে মহারাজ দেখুন ।

রা—ঐন্দ্ৰজালিকে কোতুল আছ বটে, সৎবর আনয়ন কর ।

কাঞ্চ—যে আচ্ছা মহারাজ (প্রস্থান ও পিচ্ছিকাহস্ত ঐন্দ্ৰজালিকসহ পুনঃ প্রবেশ)
আহন মহানর । (ঐন্দ্ৰজালিকের আগমন) এই মহারাজ ! নিকটে আহন, মহানর !

৯

(ENTER A MAID)

(২) Maid—I am directed by the queen to show a magician to
the king. (Moving and looking) Here is the king. I go to him.
(Coming near) Victory to the king. Your majesty, the queen
submits—‘here is a magician named *sambarsiddhi* come from
Ujjein. May your majesty be pleased to see him.’

K.—I have some curiosity for a magician. So bring him
soon.

Maid—As the king commands. (Goes and re-enters with a
magician bearing a bundle of peacock feathers.) Here, here, sir
(The magician moves.) This is the king. Go to him, sir.

(३) ऐन्द्रजालिकः=इन्द्रजालेन दीव्यतीति इन्द्रजाल + ठक् । तेन दीव्यति खनति जयति जितमिति ठक् (३।३।२) । यथा इन्द्रजालं शिष्यमस्येति शिष्यमिति ठक् (३।३।३३) । पिच्छिका - पिच्छ + क + टाप् । चक्ष इति कः । प्रत्ययस्यात् कातपूर्वस्यात् इदाय्यसुपइतीत् । पिच्छवर्हे नपुंसकमित्यमरः । मयूरपुच्छसमूहइत्यर्थः ।

ऐन्द्र । (उपसृत्य) जञ्जदु जञ्जदु भट्टा ।

(पिच्छिकां भ्रमयित्वा बहुधा हास्यं कृत्वा)—

पणमत चलने इन्द्रस्य इन्द्रजालेति लक्ष्णामस्य ।

तच्च एवञ्च अञ्ज असुरस्य संवरस्य सुप्रतिष्ठितजसस्य ॥

देव किं—

(धरणीं मिश्रयित्वा आभासे महिषरो जले जलणी ।

मज्झहमि पञ्चोसो सिज्जउ तच्च देहि आसत्ति ॥)

अथवा—

किं जप्पिदेण बहुणा जं जं हिअएण महसि संदिट्ठं ।

तं तं दंसेमि अहं गुरुणो मन्तप्पहावेण ॥ (क)

(क) जयति जयति भर्ता ।

प्रणमत चरणे इन्द्रस्य इन्द्रजालेति लक्ष्णान्नः ।

तथैवाद्य असुरस्य संवरस्य सुप्रतिष्ठितजसस्य ॥

देव, किं

धरण्यां समाह आकाशे महिषरो जले जलनः ।

मज्झां प्रदीपस्तावत् सिद्ध्यतु दीक्षासत्तिम् ॥

अथवा—

किं जप्तितेन बहुणा यत् यत् इदयेन वाञ्छसि संद्रष्टुम् ।

तत् तत् दर्शयामि अहं गुरोर्नम्रप्रभावेण ॥

(1) ऐ—(निकटे आगमनपूर्वक) महाराजेश्वर उग्र । (पिच्छिका सकलान् उ हस्त) ईन्द्रकाल शके बाह्यार नाम पाण्डवा वार, সেই ইन्द्रের চরণে প্রণাম কর । তরুণ যুগতিষ্ঠিত-
যশাঃ সমরাত্মের চরণেও অস্ত্র প্রণাম কর । মহারাজ,—পৃথিবীতেই চন্দ্র, আকাশে পর্বত,
জলে অনল, যথাক্রমে এসেছে যেভাবে কি ? আজ্ঞা করুন । অথবা অনেক কথার প্রয়োজন
কি, মনে মনে বাহ্য দেখিতে ইচ্ছা করেন, গুরুশ্রবণে তাহা সকলই দেখাইতেছি ।

(2) M.—(Coming near) Victory to the king. (Moving the bundle of feathers and laughing) Bow to the feet of Indra whose name occurs in the word meaning Indra's net, and so also of the demon *Sambar* of the established fame. O king, pass orders if the moon on the earth, mountain in the sky, fire in the water, or twilight in the noon, is to happen ;—or it is useless to talk much, whatever you wish at heart to see, I will show in the name of the power of my preceptor.

(3) इन्द्रजालिति = अत्र वर्षसमवायमात्रविवक्षितत्वादथाभावेन प्रतिपदिकत्वा-
भावान्न निपातयोगे प्रथमा । अथवा इन्द्रजालमिति संस्कृतम् । संवरी = माया-
शीलोऽसुरविशेषः । कृष्णपुष्पेण प्रदुग्धेन इत इति भागवती कथा । तथाहि
संवरादिर्मनसिज इत्यमरः ।

मध्याह्ने = मध्यमह्नः इति सर्वोपि कदेशः अत्रा समस्यते । संख्याविधाय-
पूर्वसाहस्यह्नन्त्यतरस्यां ऊधिति (६।१।११०) प्रापकात् । एकदेशितत्पुष्पः ।
अत्रोक्त एतेष्व इत्यह्नादेशः (४।४।८८) । रात्राह्नाह्नाः पुंस्त्रीति पुंस्त्वम् । तजिन् । कर्म-
धारये तु मध्याह्ने इति स्यात् । The Rule (2.2.1) for एकदेशि समास does
not contain मध्यः Still by the Rule 6.3.11.0, in हि optionally
the forms सायाह्ने, सायाह्नि, सायाह्नि are obtained. This is an
indication that the word अह्न् can be compounded in एकदेशि
तत्पुष्प with any of its parts. So मध्य, when a part, can also
be compounded with it, as the word साय, meaning अन्वभाग,
is. अत्रः साय इति ।

विदू । भो वषट्सा अवहिदो होहि । भो ईदिसो से
अवट्ठो जेण एव्वं सम्भावीअदि । (क)

রাজা । ভদ্র তিষ্ঠ তাবৎ । কাঞ্চনমালী উচ্যতাং দেবী,
যুগ্মদীয় এবামৈন্দ্রজালিকঃ, বিজনীকৃতস্বায়মুদেষস্বদাগচ্ছ
সহিতাবিব পশ্যাবঃ ।

চেটী । জং মহা আণবোদি (ইতি নিষ্কুম্য বাসবদন্তয়া
সহ প্রবিশতি) । (খ)

বাস । কাঞ্চনমালী উজ্জয়িনীদৌ আশ্রিতৌ তি অতি মে
তচ্ছিন্নং ইন্দ্রজালিণ বক্সবাদৌ । (গ)

(ক) মৌ বয়স্য অবহিতৌ ভব । মৌ ইন্দ্রজালিণবদন্ত্যঃ যেন এব সন্ধ্যাব্যতি ।

(খ) যদ্বর্ণা আশ্রিতায়াতি ।

(গ) কাঞ্চনমালী উজ্জয়িনীত আগত ইতি অসি মে তচ্ছিন্নইন্দ্রজালিক
পশ্যপাতঃ ।

(১) বি—ওহে বন্ধো, অবধান কর । যেরূপ আরম্ভ করিতেছে তাহাতে সকলই
সম্ভব বটে ।

রা—ভদ্র, একটু অপেক্ষা কর । কাঞ্চনমালে, দেবীকে বল, ঐন্দ্রজালিক তাহারই ।
এই স্থানও জনশূন্য, অতএব একসঙ্গেই দেখিব !

কাঞ্চ—মহারাজের বেক্সপ আজ্ঞা । (গমন ও বাসবদন্তার সহিত পুনঃপ্রবেশ ।)

বাস—কাঞ্চনমালে, উজ্জয়িনী হইতে আগত, অতএব এই ঐন্দ্রজালিকে আমার
পক্ষপাত হইতেছে ।

(২) J.—Be attentive, friend. His commencement shows all
possible.

K.—Good man, wait a bit. *Kanchanamala*, tell the queen
that the magician is hers. This place is also lonely. So she may
come and we shall see together.

Maid—As your majesty commands. (Goes and re-enters with
the queen.)

Q.—*Kanchanamala*, I feel some partiality for this magician as
he comes from Ujjein.

(৩) অবহিতঃ=অভিনিবিষ্টঃ । অবষ্টমঃ=আরম্ভঃ । অবষ্টমস্তু কাশ্মিনে ।
সংস্কারম্ভযোঃ সান্থে ইতি হেমচন্দ্রঃ । সৌচবং বা । সৌচবং স্যাৎকটম্ভ ইতি হলায়ুধঃ ।
অবষ্টমঃ সুবর্ণেণ সান্থপ্রারম্ভযোরপীতি বিশ্বমেদিনী । কেচিশৌর্জিত্যর্থং কেচিস
দম্ভার্থমাहुঃ । বস্তুতস্তু “অবাস্তালম্ভনাবিদূর্য্যযৌ” রিত্যেব বস্তু নির্দিষ্টে তথৌরিক-
তরমবলম্ভৌবাস্তার্থস্য নির্ণয়ঃ । অন্যথা বস্তুং দুর্ঘটম্ । যুগ্মদীযঃ=যুগ্মদ+ক্ ।
পশ্যে যৌশাকঃ ধৌশাকৌশঃ । উজ্জয়িনীনিবাসিণা সম্ভবৌ । উদ্যেঃ=স্থানম্ ।
পশ্যপাতঃ=দযৌদ্রেকঃ ।

কাশ্ম । স্মাদিউলবহুমাণৌ কস্তু এসৌ দেবীপ । তা এদু
এদু ভট্টিণী । (ইতি পরিক্রামতঃ ।) ভট্টিণি, এসৌ মদ্রা ।
তা উপসপ্পদু দেবৌ । (ক)

বাস । (উপসৃত্য) জেদু জেদু অজ্জউত্তৌ । (খ)

রাজা । দেবি বহুতরমেনে গর্জিতম্ । তাদিহস্থাবেব
পশ্যাবস্তাবত্ । (বাসবদত্তৌপবিশতি)—মদ্র, প্রস্তুয়তাং
বহুবিসমিদ্ভজালম্ ।

(ক) জাতিকুলবহুমানঃ খলু এষ দিব্যাঃ, তদিতু এতু ভবিন্, এষ ভর্তা । তদুপ-
সর্পতু দেবী ।

(খ) জয়তু জয়তু আর্থ্যপুত্রঃ ।

(১) কাশ্ম—ইহা দেবীর পিতৃকুলের জন্য যথেষ্ট আশ্রয় । ভট্টি, আশ্রয় (পরি-
ক্রমণ) এই মহারাজ । নিকটে গমন করুন ।

বাস—(নিকটে গমন) আর্থ্যপুত্রের জন্ম ।

রাজা—রাজি, এই ঐলজালিক অনেক গর্জন করিয়াছে । এখানে থাকিয়াই দেখিব ।
(রাজীর উপবেশন) ভদ্র, বহুবিস ঐলজাল আশ্রয় কর ।

(২) Maid.—This is the queen's great regard for her father's
people. Come, mistress. (Moving) Here is the king, go to him.

Q.—(Coming near) Victory to my husband.

K.—This man has boasted much, queen. Let us see now and here. (The queen sits) Sir, begin the different sorts of magic.

(৩) জ্ঞাতিকুলবহুমানঃ = পিতৃবংশাধিকাধরঃ । জ্ঞাতিঃ পিতৃসমীপযীরিত
ইমমন্দ্রঃ । জ্ঞাতিকুলে বহুমান ইতি সমসীসমাসঃ । কৰ্ম্মণি চেতি ষষ্ঠীসমাস-
(২।২।১৪) নিবেধাত্ । প্রসূয়তাম্ = প্রাবৃত্ততাম্ । চতুর্থাৎ উক্তঃ প্রস্রাব ইতি
জলায়ুধঃ । স্তীতি স্তুতে স্তুবীতি সত্বীতি । তুটাব তুটুবে । স্তোষন্তি-তে । অস্তাবীত্
অস্তুট । স্তুয়তে । অস্তাবি । স্তুতম্ । স্তুবত্ স্তুবানম্ । স্তুত্বা । স্তীতুম্ ।

গর্জিতম্ = গর্বেণ ব্যক্তম্ । মর্জতি । অগর্জ । গর্জিষ্যতি । অগর্জীত্ ।
গজ্যতে । অগর্জি । cf. :—গজ্জং গজ্জং চণং মূঢ় ! মধু যাবত্ পিবাম্যহম্ । ময়া
ত্বয়ি হতেঽনৈব গর্জিষ্যত্যাশ্চ দেবতা ইতি দেবীমাঙ্কায়াম্ ।

এন্দ্র । জং দেবো আশ্ববেদিত্তি । (বহুবিশং নাত্ব্য' ক্ত্বা
পিচ্ছিকাং ভ্রময়ন্ ।)

হরিহরবজ্রাপমুহং দেবং দংসেমি দেবরাজং চ ।

গগ্নগ্নে বি সিদ্ধচারণসুরবহুসত্যং চ যশস্কন্তং ॥ (ক)

(সর্বো সবিষয়ং পশ্যন্তি ।)

রাজা । (অর্ধং দৃষ্টাসনাদবতরন্) আশ্বর্য্যমাশ্বর্য্যম্ ।

বিদুঃ । অশ্বরিশ্রং অশ্বরিশ্রম্ । (খ)

(ক) যদেব আশ্রয়পয়তীতি ।

হরিহরবজ্রাপমুখান্দেবান্দর্শয়ামি দেবরাজং চ ।

গগনেপি সিদ্ধচারণসুরবহুসত্যং চ ব্রহ্মলক্ষম্ ॥ (১)

(খ) আশ্বর্য্যমাশ্বর্য্যম্ ।

(১) ঐল্য—বহুরাজের বেকরণ আশ্রয় । (বহুবিশ নাট্য ও শিক্ষিকা পূর্ণন) হরিহর-
ব্রহ্মপ্রবৃত্ত দেবগণ, দেবরাজ ও আকাশে নর্তনকারী সিদ্ধচারণদেববহুগণকে দেখাইতেছি ।
(সকলের বিষয়ে বর্ণন) ।

রা—(উর্ধ্বে বর্ণনপূর্বক আগমনতাগ করিয়া) আনন্দ্য, আনন্দ্য !

বি—আনন্দ্য, আনন্দ্য ।

(2) M.—As the king commands. (Acting differently and moving the feather bundle) I shall show the gods with the Creator, Preserver and Destroyer, and the celestial king and also the wives of the gods and demigods dancing in the sky. (All look with wonder.)

K.—(Looking up and descending from his seat) Strange, strange !

J.—Strange, strange !

(3) টবরাজম্ = ইন্দ্রম্ । টবানী রাজা । রাজাহঃসখিব্যটজিতি টচ্ সমাসান্তঃ । চারুণাঃ = কবীলবা মটা ইত্যর্থঃ । Dancers, mimics, strolling actors or hards. সার্থম্ = সমূহম্ । ঐন্দ্রজালিকবাক্যে হী শ্লোকী উদগায়া-কন্দসা হী চ গাথাশ্চন্দসা যথিতী । লবণে চ যথা—“পূর্ব্বেহে যতহে মতা তৌ সতি স্তম্ভে সম্ভাষিতা । সৌ উগ্গাহী মুখী পিঙ্গলক ইদৃদ্বি সঙ্ঘি মতাকৌ ।” ইতি তথা—“পদম্ বাহুদ্বমতা বৌপ চদ্বাচদ্বিষ সংজুতা । অহ পদম্ তহ তৌচ দহ পঞ্চ বিমুসিতা গাছা ॥” ইতি । অতঃ প্রাক্কতে যা গাথা সংকৃতে সাখ্য্য ।

রাজা । দেবি, পশ্য ।

এষ ব্রহ্মা সরোজে রজনিকরকলামেশ্বরঃ শংকরোঃ

দৌর্ভির্দৈত্যান্তকৌঃসৌ সধনুরসিগদাচক্রচিহ্নৈস্তুর্ভিঃ । ৪৭

এষোঃপ্যৈরাবতস্থস্থিদ্ধদ্রপতিরমৌ দেবি দেবাস্তথান্যে

নৃত্যন্তি ব্যোম্নি শ্বেতাশ্বলচরণাৱণম্পুরা দিব্যনায়ঃ ॥

(1) রা—হে রাজি, আকাশে এই পদ্মহ ব্রহ্মা, এই চক্রেশ্বর শঙ্কর, এই অশিনাক্র-গদাচক্রধর দেবতানুগন বিষ্ণু, এই ত্রৈলোক্য ইন্দ্র ও অন্যান্য দেবগণ দেখ । এবং এই চলচরণশোভনান-নুপূর বিবাজনাতাও নৃত্য করিতেছে, দেখ ।

K.—O queen, see here in the sky, this is the Creator on a lotus, this is the moon-crested God, this is the Preserver, the destroyer of demons, with his four arms with a bow, sword, mace and a disc. This is the heavenly king on his elephant, with other gods.

And here are the celestial maids dancing with noise from anklets on their moving feet.

(3) देवि पश्य व्योम्नि सरोजे एष ब्रह्मा अयं रजनिकरकलाशेखरः शंकरः असौ सधनुरसिगदाचक्रचिह्नैश्चतुर्भिर्दोर्भिर्देल्यान्तकः । एषोपि ऐरावतस्थः त्रिदशपतिसाथा अमी अन्ये देवाः एताश्च चलेचरणरथगुपुरा दिव्यनार्यः नृत्यन्ति ।

(4) हे देवि महिषि पश्य अवलीकय व्योम्नि आकाशे सरोजे पद्मे एष ब्रह्मा खटा आविर्भवतीति शेषः । अयं रजनिकरस्य चन्द्रस्य कला खण्डं शंखरे चूडायां यस्य स तथोक्तश्चन्द्रकलाचूडः शंकरः शिवः । असौ धनुश्च असिश्च धनुरसि इन्द्रश्च प्राणितूर्यसेनाङ्गानामिति क्लीबैकत्वम् । तेन सह वर्तमानं सधनुरसि । तथा गदा च चक्रश्च गदाचक्रम् इति च इन्द्रः । सधनुरसि च गदाचक्रश्चेति कर्मधारयः । सधनुरसिगदाचक्रम् । तत् च चिह्नं मङ्गो येषु ते तथोक्ताः । तैः धनुषश्छद्मगदाचक्राङ्गैश्चतुर्भिः दोर्भिर्बाहुभिर्देल्यान्तकः असुरमृदनः विष्णुरित्यर्थः । एषोपि ऐरावतस्थः त्रिदशपतिरिन्द्रसाथा अमी अन्ये अपरे देवाः सुराः । एताश्च चलेषु गमनशीलेषु चरणेषु रणतः स्वनन्तः नूपुरा मञ्जीरा यासां ताः तथोक्ताः । गमनशीलपादध्वन्यञ्जीराः दिव्याः स्वर्गवासिन्यो नार्यः स्त्रियः सुराङ्गना इत्यर्थः नृत्यन्ति गावविचेपं कुर्वन्ति ।

(5) ऐन्द्रजालिकमाहात्म्येऽनं ब्रह्मादीनामाकाशेऽवस्थानं सुराङ्गनानां नर्तनञ्च दृश्यते ।

(6) रजनौकरकलाशेखरः = सप्तमीविशेषणे बहुव्रीहविति ज्ञापकाद् व्यधिकरणपदो बहुव्रीहिः । कमण्डलुपाणिं ह्यक्षमद्राक्षीदिति भाष्यकारप्रयोगग्रामाख्यात् सप्तम्यन्तस्य परनिपाताऽपि साधुः । तस्य गङ्गादित्वं वा । दोर्भिः = इत्यभूतलक्षण इति तृतीया । भुजबाहु प्रवेष्टो दीरित्यमरः । साङ्गचर्यात् पुंस्त्वम् । तथाच नैषधे—दोषं तस्य तथाविधस्य भजतयापस्य गृह्णन् गुणमिति (११।८७) । ककुद्दीपणी इति भाष्यकारप्रयोगात् क्लीबत्वमपि । तमुपाद्रवदुद्यम्य दक्षिणं दोर्निशाचर इति रघौ (१५।२१) । पद्मदित्यादिना (६।१।६१) शंखादौ वा दोषन्नादिशः । पक्षे दोषभिः । अश्विथिलपरिरन्ध्रव्यापृतेकैकदोषीरित्युत्तरचरिते ।

सधनुरसिगदाचक्रचिह्नैः = केचिच्च धनुषा सह वर्तमानमिति विगृह्यन्ति । तत्र धनुषधेत्युनङ् प्राप्तिः स्यात् (५।४।१३२) । अथवा सभासामस्यानित्यत्वं शरणीकर्तव्यम् ।

स्वसावय्याग्रंसाधुतधनुषमक्राय दणवदिति पुष्पदन्तप्रयोगे (महिम्नः स्तवे) यथा । एतच्च स्निग्धपूतबीजाधीध्वकुचिसीरनामनाम चेत्यत्र (६।२।१८०) अध्वन्मध्यदृष्ट्याद् आप-
कादिति वृत्तिकारसीरदेवौ । प्रतेरंश्चादयस्तत्पुरुष इत्यत्र (६।२।१८१) राजन्मध्यदृष्ट्याद्
आपकादिति भट्टाजिः । विदशपतिः = तिस्रो दश बाल्यकौमारयौवनानि येषामिति
विदशासेषां पतिः । अथवा त्रिराहता दश परिमाणमेषामिति चिदशा । उक्तानां
बहुव्रीहिः (२।२।२५, ५।४।७३) । समासेनैव सजयंस्थामिधानात् पुनर्न सुम् ।

दिव्यनार्यः = दिव इमा दिव्याः । द्युप्रागपागुदक्प्रतीचो यदिति (४।२।१०१) यत् ।
ताय नार्यय । शार्ङ्गरवाद्यञो ङीन्निति स्मरयोरु वृद्धयेति वक्तव्याद् । वृ + ङीन् = नारी ।

(४) एतेन... ब्रह्मणा... शिखरेण शंकरेणानेन... दैत्यान्तकिनामुना... एतेन... ऐरा-
वतस्येन... विदशपतिना.... अमौभिर् देवै रन्यैः नृत्यते.... एताभिः... नूपुराभिः....
नारीभिः ।

(५) खण्डराहतम् ।

वास । अञ्चरौञ्चं अञ्चरौञ्चं । (क)

विदू । (अपवार्य्य) हा दासीए पुत्त इन्द्रजालिअ किं
एदेहिं देवेहिं अच्छराहिं च दंसिदाहिं । जइ दे इमिणा
परितुट्ठेण कज्जं, ता दंसेहि सागरिअं । (ख)

ततः प्रविशति वसुधरा ।

वसुं । (राजानमुपसृत्य) जेदु जेदु भट्टा । अमञ्चो
जोअम्भूराअणो बिसुवेदि, एसो कस्सु बिक्कमबाहुणा पधा-
नमञ्चो वसुभूदो अनुप्पेसिदो, ता अरिहसि देव इमस्मिं एव्व
सुन्दरमहुत्तए पेत्तिदुं, अहं पि कज्जसेसं समाप्पिअ आअदो
ज्जेव्व त्ति । (ग)

(क) आश्चर्य्यसाश्चर्य्यम् ।

(ख) हा दास्याः पुत्र ऐन्द्रजालिक किमेतैर्देवैरञ्चरौभिश्च दर्शितैः । यदि ते
अनेन परितुष्टेन कार्य्यं, तत् दर्शय सागरिकाम् ।

(ग) जयतु जयतु भर्ता । अमात्यो यौगन्धरायणो विज्ञापयति, एष खलु
विक्रमबाहुना प्रधानात्मात्मी बसुभूतिरनुप्रेषितः । तदर्हसि देवः अजिज्ञेय सुन्दरमुहूर्त्तं
प्रेषितुम् । अहमपि कार्यशेषं समाप्य आगत एव इति ।

(१) वास—आन्ध्र्य, आन्ध्र्य ।

वि—(जनास्तिके) हा वासीर बेटा ऐल्लजालिक, देवता ओ अप्सरा देखाईया कल
कि । यदि ईहाके ठुष्ट करिंते हय, सागरिकाके देखा ।

(दोवारिकीर प्रवेश)

दो—(राज्यार समीपे आगमन पूर्वक) महाराज्जेर जय हडक । अमाता योयक-
रायण निवेदन करिंतेहैन विक्रमबाह कर्तुक तदीय प्रधान अमाता बसुभूति प्रेरित
हईयाहैन । এই উৎকৃষ্ট সময়েই মহারাজ তাঁহার সহিত সাক্ষাৎকার সম্পন্ন করুন ।
তিনিও অবশিষ্টকাৰ্য্য সমাপ্ত হইলেই আসিবেন ।

(२) Q.—Strange, Strange !

J.—(Aside) O bastardly magician, what is the use of showing
these gods and nymphs? If you wish to gratify him, show
Sagarika.

(ENTER THE WARDER)

W.—(Coming to the King) Victory to the king. The minister
submits that the king of Ceylon has sent his prime minister.
May he be interviewed in this auspicious moment. The minister
too is almost come after finishing his works at hand.

(३) एतैः=प्राधान्याद्देवैरित्यस्य विशेषणम् । पुमान् स्त्रियेति एकशेषो वा ।
अप्सरीभिः=स्त्रियां बहुवचनस्य इत्यमरः । नादिन्याक्रीडि पुत्रस्येति (८।४।८८)
नृत्वे अप्सरस्यैकवचने भाष्यकाररुत्तिकारादिभिः प्रयोगार्दकवचनमपि साधु ।
तथाचोक्तम् “आपः सुमनसी वर्षा अपसराः सिकताः समाः । एते स्त्रियां बहुवच-
नस्येति तत्परविक्रमिति । सुन्दरमुहूर्त्तं=निर्द्दोषसमयः । शुभवचन इति यावत् ।

वास । अज्जउत्त चिट्ठदु दाब इन्द्रजालं, मातुलकुलादो
अज्जो अमच्चप्पधानो बसुभूदी आअदो ता एदं दाब पेक्खदु
अज्जउत्तो । (क)

রাজা । যথাহ দেবী । (এন্দ্ৰজালিকং প্রতি) ভদ্র
বিশ্রম্যতামিদানীম্ ।

এন্দ্ৰ । (পুনঃ পিচ্ছিকাং ভ্রময়িত্বা) জং দেবী আণবেদি
(ইতি নিষ্কামন্) এককো উণ মহ খেলণম্বী অবস্সং দেবেণ
পেক্খিদম্বী । (খ)

রাজা । ভদ্র দ্রক্ষ্যামঃ ।

বাস । কচ্ছনমালে গচ্ছ তুমং দেহি সে পারিতোসিঞ্চং । (গ)
চেটী । জং দেবী আণবেদি (ইতি এন্দ্ৰজালিকেণ সহ
নিষ্কামতা) । (ঘ)

(ক) আর্থ্যপুত্র তিষ্ঠতু তাবদিন্দ্ৰজালং, মাতুলকুলান্ আর্থ্যঃ অমাত্যপ্রধানো
বসুভূতিরাগতস্তদিমং তাবত্ প্রেচ্ছতামার্থ্যপুত্রঃ ।

(খ) যদেবআশাপয়তি । একং পুনর্মম খেলনকমবশ্যং দেবেণ প্রেচ্ছিতব্যম্ ।

(গ) কাঞ্চনমালং, গচ্ছ তম্ । দৈহস্য পারিতোষিকম্ ।

(ঘ) যদেবআশাপয়তি ।

(১) বাস—আর্থ্যপুত্র, এখন ইন্দ্ৰজাল কাণ্ড হউক । মাতুলকুল হইতে অমাত্য-
প্রধান আর্থ্য বসুভূতি আসিরাছেন । তাঁহাকেই দর্শন করুন ।

রাজা—রাজ্যের যেরূপ ইচ্ছা । (এন্দ্ৰজালিকের প্রতি) তদ্র এখন বিজ্ঞাপ্তি লাভ কর ।

এন্দ্ৰ—(পিচ্ছিকা ঘূর্ণনপূর্বক) যে আজ্ঞা মহারাজ ! (গমন সময়ে) কিয় আমার
অরও একটা কীড়া মহারাজকে দেখিতে হইবে ।

রাজা—তদ্র, দেখিব ।

বাস—কাঞ্চনমালে, ইহাকে পারিতোষিক দাও ।

কাঞ্চ—যেরূপ রাজ্যের আদেশ (এন্দ্ৰজালিকের সহিত নিজাঙ্ক) ।

(২) Q.—Husband, let magic stop. My maternal uncle's prime
minister has come. Please to recieve him.

K.—As the queen says. (To the magician) My good man, take
rest for a while.

M.—(Turning the feather bundle) I obey the king. (Going)
But one more play of mine must be seen by the king.

K.—Yes, I shall see.

Q.—*Kanchanmala*, go and give him rewards.

M.—As the queen directs. (Exit with the magician.)

(৩) বিলম্বকং = ক্রৌড়া । সংশয়া কন্ ।

রাজা—বসন্তক, প্রত্যুদগম্য প্রবেশ্যতাং বসুভূতিঃ ।

বিদু—জং মদ্যে আস্থবেদিত্তি । (ইতি নিষ্কান্তঃ ।)

(ততঃ প্রবিষতি বসন্তকেন প্রত্যুদগম্যমামি বসুভূতির্বাভবতঃ ।)

এদু এদু অমম্বো । (ক)

বসু । (সমস্তাদবলোক্য) অহো বসুশ্বরস্যানুভাবঃ ।

তথ্যাহি ।

আচ্চিসো জয়কুশ্মরেণ তুরগান্নির্বর্ণয়ম্বলভান্

সংগীতধ্বনিনা দ্বতঃ স্তিতিভূতাং গোষ্ঠীষু তিষ্ঠন্মণম্ ।

মখ্যোবিস্মৃতসিংহলেগবিভবঃ কচ্চাপ্রদেশেঃপ্যহো

হাঃস্বেনৈব কুতূহলেন মহতা গ্রাম্যো যথাহং স্ততঃ ॥

(ক) যদ্বর্তাশাপয়তীতি । এতু এতু অমাত্যঃ ।

(১) রা—বসন্তক, প্রত্যুদগম্য পূর্বক বসুভূতিকে আনয়ন কর ।

বি—বেশপ মহারাজের আদেশ । (গমন ও প্রত্যুদগম্যে বসুভূতি ও রাজবোয় সহিত পুনঃ প্রবেশ) আশ্বন, অমাত্য, আশ্বন ।

বসু—(চরিত্রিক অবলোকন পূর্বক) অহো বৎসবরের কি অপূর্ণ প্রভাব ! বেহেতু জয়হন্তী কর্তৃক আকৃষ্ট ও সঙ্গীতধ্বনিতে মোহিত হইয়া, প্রিয় অশ্বগণিকে দর্শন ও কত্রিয়দের সভাতে কিছুকাল অগেফা করিয়া, সদাঃ সিংহলেগরের সম্পদ বিনয়পূর্বক আনি একান্তে হারগাল কর্তৃক কুতূহলের সহিত (অথবা হারাগত কুতূহলবারা) গ্রাম্য হিরীকৃত হইয়াহি ।

(২) K.—Friend, go to welcome the Ceylon minister and bring him here.

J.—I obey the king. (Goes and re-enters in company with the Chamberlain and the Ceylon minister) The minister may please to come here.

Ceylon minister—(Looking round) O the power of the king of *Ratsha*,—since,—attracted by the grand elephant, inspecting the stately steeds, charmed with songs and staying for a short time in the assembly of the kings his vassals, I forgot for the moment the wealth of the king of Ceylon and was made a rustic, while in the entrance room, through curiosity, by the sentry (or through the curiosity which came to me when at the gate.)

(3) जयकुञ्जरेण आश्रितः वल्लभान् तुरगान् निर्वर्णयन् सङ्गीतध्वनिना हतः
चित्तिभ्रतां गोंडीन् चणं तिष्ठन् सद्योविस्मृतसिंहलीशरविभवः अहं कक्षाप्रदेशेपि
वाःस्थेनैव महता कुतूहलेन अहो गाम्यो यथा कृतः ।

(4) प्रतुदगम्य = प्रत्युदयाय = अयती गत्वा । अनुभावः = तेजः । अनुभावः
प्रभावः स्यादित्यमरः । आश्रितेति । जयस्य प्राधान्यद्योतनार्थं रचितस्य कुञ्जरेण
गजेन आश्रित आकृतः । आशेपी भर्तृसनाकृष्टिकाव्यालकृतिषु कृत इति मेदिनी ।
वल्लभान् प्रियान् तुरगान् अश्वान् निर्वर्णयन् पश्यन् । निर्वर्णयन् निर्द्धान् दर्शना-
लोकनेषणमित्यमरः । सङ्गीतध्वनिना गानशब्देन हतः मोहितः । चित्तिभ्रतां राज्ञां
गोंडीषु सभासु चणं स्वस्वकालं तिष्ठन् दृष्टायमानः । सद्योविस्मृतसिंहलीशरविभवः
तत्क्षणाविस्मृतसिंहलनाथैश्वर्यः । अहं कक्षायाः प्रकोष्ठस्य प्रदेशे एकस्थानेपि
वाःस्थेनैव दीवारिकेष्वेव । महता विपुलेन । कुतूहलेन हर्षेण । (अथवा वाःस्थेनैव
वारसमागत्यैव महता कुतूहलेन अनुसन्वितसया) अहो गाम्योऽदृष्टनगरादिकः
अनभिज्ञः इत्यर्थेन यथा इव । कृतः विहितः ।

(5) वत्सराजस्य वत्ससम्पर्शनेन विस्मृतसिंहलपतिसम्पर्कं वाःस्थितेन
कौतुकेनैव अनभिज्ञः कृतः ।

(6) वाःस्थेन = वार् + स्था + कः । तेन । सुपि स्थ इति कः । खरपरं
अरि वा विसर्गलोपो वल्लभ इति पक्षे वास्थेन वास् स्थेन इति वा । गाम्यः = गामाद्
यत् खञ्जी इति (४।१।८४) यत् । गामे भवी गाम्यः । पक्षे गामीश्वः ।

- (7) समन्या परिषद् गाँधी समेत्यमरः । कथा प्रकीर्ते हर्षादिरित्यमरः ।
 (8) आचिप्तम्...निर्वर्ण्यन्तम्...हृतम्...तिष्ठन्तम्.....विभवं मां वाःस्थः
 (महान्...कुतूहल इति वा) याम्यं कृतवान् ।
 (9) शार्दूलविकीर्णितं वृत्तम् ।
 (10) गजतुरगादिवस्तुसम्पद्वर्णमादत्त उदात्तालङ्कारः । उदात्तां वस्तुनः सम्पदिति
 नञ्चयात् ।

बाभ्रव्यः—वसुभूते, अद्य खलु चिरात् स्वामिनं द्रष्टव्यमिति
 यत्नत्यमानन्दातिशयेन किमप्यवस्थान्तरमनुभवामि । कुतः ?

विहङ्गिं कम्पस्य प्रथयति तरां साध्वसवशा-

“दविस्मृष्टां दृष्टिं तिरयति पुनर्वाप्यसलिलः ।

खलद्वर्णां वाणीं जडयति तरां गद्गदतया

जरायाः साहाय्यं मम हि परितोषोऽप्य कुरुते ॥

(1) ककूकौ—वृक्षाग्रे पर अथा प्रडूके स्थित, अतएव यथार्थं अत्राद्य
 आश्रये अवशान्तर अनुभव करितेहि । येहेतु—अन्ना आनार महोव, भयजनित
 कम्पनेन वृक्किविधान, अशच्छादित दृष्टि तिराधान ओ गद्गदतारुक् पतनकर वाक्येन
 अन्नेष्टा सम्मानन करिषा आमार उक्तावहार महान् इहेष्टाहे ।

(2) I feel a change through pleasure as after a long time, I
 shall see again my master today ; it is causing a fearful trembling
 and is covering my weak sight with tears. So my old state is
 helped,—my words being inarticulate through the choking voice.

(3) परितोषो हि अद्य साध्वसवशात् कम्पस्य विहङ्गिं प्रथयति तरां पुनः वाप्य-
 सलिलैरविस्मृष्टां दृष्टिं तिरयति । गद्गदतया खलद्वर्णां वाणीं जडयति तरां ।
 मम जरायाः साहाय्यं कुरुते ।

(4) परितोषः आनन्दः हि यस्मात् साध्वसवशाद् भयङ्करीः भयभावीचितादि-
 न्यर्थः । कम्पस्य बाङ्गकल्लतस्य चेति भावः । विहङ्गिमाधिक्यं प्रथयति तरां मतिशयेन
 प्रकटयति । पुनर्भूयः वाप्यसलिलैः नेत्रजलैरविस्मृष्टा मप्रच्छादां दृष्टिं तिरयति
 प्रच्छादयति । गद्गदतया स्वररोधतया खलद्वर्णां गलद्वर्णां वाणीं वाक्चं जडयति तरा-

मतिशयेनास्पष्टीकरोति । इत्थं मम जराया बाहुकस्य साहाय्यं सहायतां कुर्वते विदधाति ।

(5) मम सन्तीषः अथ कम्पवर्द्धनेन दृष्टिच्छादनेन बाक्वास्पष्टत्वसम्पादनेन च ब्रह्मत्वस्य साहाय्यं विधत्ते ।

(6) यदिति = सत्यमवस्थान्तरमनुभवामि यदथ खलु द्रव्यामीति विपरिणामेनान्ययादुत्तरपदे स्थितत्वात् तत्पदीपादानम् । अथवा इति यत् तस्यादित्याध्याहार्यम् ।

गद्गदतया = गद्गदस्य भावः । तथा । गद्गद वाक्मूत्रलन इति कश्चादिः । कश्चादर्थस्तु विधा । धातवः प्रातिपदिकानि च ।

प्रथयति तन्नाम् = प्रथ् + णिच् + लट् तिप् + तरप् + आम् । णिजने लुङि अपप्रथत् । (७४।२५) तिरयति = तिरस् + णिच् + लट् तिप् ।

(8) विवृज्जिः प्रथ्यते तन्नाम् । अविस्पष्टा दृष्टिः तिथ्यते । खलदवस्थां बाष्पीकृत्यते तन्नाम् । परितोषेण क्रियते ।

(9) त्रिखरिणी वृत्तम् ।

(10) दीपकः लङ्कारः ।

विदू । (अग्रे भूत्वा) एदु एदु अमञ्चो । (क).

वसु । (विदूषकस्य कण्ठे रत्नमालां दृष्ट्वापवार्थं) बाभ्रव्य, जाने सैवेयं रत्नमाला या देवेन राजपुत्रैः प्रस्थानसमये दत्तेति ।

बाभ्र । अमाल्य, अस्ति सादृश्यम् । तत्किं वसन्तकादवगच्छामि प्रभवमस्याः ।

वसु । बाभ्रव्य मा मैवं, महति राजकुले रत्नबाहुल्यात् दुर्लभो भूषणानां संवादः (इति परिक्रामति) ।

विदू । (राजानमुद्दिश्य) एसो बच्छाधिबो ता उबसपपदु अमञ्चो । (ख)

বসু । (উপস্থিত্য) জয়তি জয়তি দেবঃ ।

রাজা । (উত্থায়) अभिवादये ।

বসু । अतिश्रेयांस्त्वं भूयाः ।

রাজা । आसनमासनमार्याय ।

বিদুঃ । (आसनमादाय) भो, एदमासनम् । उदविसदु
अमच्चो । (ग) (वसुभूतिरूपविद्यति ।)

(ক) एत्वेत्वमात्यः ।

(ख) एष बत्साधिपः । तदुपसर्पत्वमात्यः ।

(ग) भोः, एतदासनम् । उपविश्यत्वमात्यः ।

(১) বি—(অঃ গমনপূর্বক) আসুন, অমাত্য, আসুন ।

বসু—(বিশুবকের কণ্ঠে রত্নমালা দেখিয়া জনান্তিকে) বাজবা, প্রস্থানকালে রাজ-
পুত্রীকে মহারাজ যাত্রা দিয়াছিলেন এই ত সেই রত্নমালা !

ককু—অমাত্য, সাদৃশ্য আছে বটে, বসন্তক হইতে ইহার আগম-বৃত্তান্ত জানিব কি ?

বসু—কখনও নহে । প্রধান রাজকুলে রত্নবাহনানিবন্ধন ভূষণসাদৃশ্য দ্রুত নহে ।
(পরিক্রমণ) ।

বি—(রাজাকে দেখাইয়া) এই বৎসরাজ । অমাত্য নিকটে গমন করুন ।

বসু—(নিকটে গমনপূর্বক) মহারাজের জয় !

রা—(উত্থানপূর্বক) অভিবাদন করিতেছি ।

বসু—আগনি মঙ্গলযুক্ত হউন ।

রা—মহাশয়ের জন্য আসন, আসন ?

বি—(আসন গ্রহণপূর্বক) এই আসন, অমাত্য উপবেশন করুন । (বসুভূতির
উপবেশন) ।

(২) J.—(Going in the front) Please to come this way, sir.

C. M.—(Seeing the necklace on the jester's neck, aside to the Chamberlain) Chamberlain, I know this necklace was given by our king to the princess on her departure.

Chamberlain—Minister, it is similar ; shall I know its origin from the jester ?

C. M.—Oh no, no. In this great palace, there are many gems and the similiarity of jewels cannot be unusual. (Moving)

J.—(Showing the king) This is the king of *Batsha*. Please approach, Sir.

C. M.—(Coming near) Victory to the king.

K.—(Rising) I salute.

C. M.—Be highly prosperous.

K.—A seat, a seat for the respected minister.

J.—(Taking a seat) Here is the seat. May the minister be pleased to sit. (The minister sits.)

(३) संवादः=सादृश्यम् । अभिवादी = वन्दे । अतिशेयान् = अत्युन्नतः । अतिगतं श्रेयां यस्य इति बहुव्रीहिः । ईयस्येति न कप् समासान्तः (५।४।१५६) । भयाः=आसिद्धौघाः । आशिवि लिङ् ।

कञ्चु । देव, बाभ्रव्यः प्रणमति ।

राजा । (पृष्ठे हस्तं दत्वा) बाभ्रव्य, इत आस्यताम् ।

कञ्चु । (उपविश्यन्) देवि, बाभ्रव्यः प्रणमति ।

विदू । अमञ्च, एसा देवी वासवदत्ती पणमदि । (क)

वास । अञ्ज, पणमामि । (ख)

वसु । आयुअति, वत्सराजसदृशं पुत्रमाप्नुहि ।

राजा । आर्य्य वसुभूते, अपि कुशलं तत्रभवतः सिंहले-
श्वरस्य ।

वसु । (ऊर्ध्वमवलोक्य निःश्वस्य च) देव, न जाने किं
विज्ञापयामि मन्दभाग्यः । (अधोमुखस्तिष्ठति ।)

वास । (सविषादमात्मगतम्) हृष्टी हृष्टी । किं दासिं
वसुभूदी कथयस्सदि । (ग)

(ক) অমাত্য, এষা দ্বী বাসবদত্তা প্রণমতি :

(খ) আর্য, প্রণমামি।

(গ) হা ধিক্। হা ধিক্। কিমিদানীং বসুমতি: কথয়িষ্যতি।

(১) কঞ্চ—মহারাজ, বাজবা প্রণাম করিতেছে।

রা—(পুণ্ডে হস্তপ্রদানপূর্বক) বাজবা এখানে বস।

কঞ্চ—(উপবেশন পূর্বক) রাজি, বাজবা প্রণাম করিতেছে।

বি—অমাত্য, মহিষে বাসবদত্তা প্রণাম করিতেছেন।

বান—আব, প্রণাম করিতেছি।

বয়ু—আশ্চর্য! বৎসরাজের হুলা পুত্র প্রাপ্ত হও

বা—আমি বহুভূতে, পৃথকীয় সিংহলেশ্বরের মতল ত

বয়ু—(উর্ধ্বে দৃষ্ট ও নিখাস ভাগ করিয়া) মহারাজ, মন্ত্ৰাঙ্গা আমি কি বালিন জানি না। (অধোমুখে অবস্থান।)

বাস—(সবিবাহে যগত) হায় ধিক্, এখন বহুভূতি না জানি কি বলিবে

(২) Cham.—O king, your, Chamberlain salutes you.

K.—(Patting) Chamberlain, sit here.

Ch. —(Sitting) O queen, the Chamberlain bows

J.—Minisier, the queen salutes you.

Q —I salute, Sir.

C. M.—O long-living one, may you get a son like the king of *Batsha*

K.—Is the king of Ceylon all right, sir?

C. M.—(Looking up and sighing) O king, I do not know what to say, unfortunate as I am. (Hangs down his head).

Q.—(Sorrowfully aside) Alas, alas, what will now the minister say?

(৩) আয়তাম্=স্বীয়তাম্। আয়ুশ্চতি=দীর্ঘায়ুশ্চ। আয়ুস্+মতুপ্+ভীপ্। তত্ সন্মুদ্রী। তসৌ মত্বং ইতি ভত্বা (১৪।১৫) ত্ (অপদান্যত্বাৎ) ঘত্বম্। আশ্রুচি=লমস্ব। আশ্রিষি লীট্। কুশলং=রাজী মঙ্গলভাবত্বাৎ বাশ্রিত্বাৎ কুশল-শব্দেন ব্রাহ্মণ্যোচিতঃ প্রশ্নঃ। অন্যথা ব্রাহ্মণ্যং কুশলং পৃচ্ছতে স্বববশুমনাময়মিতি অতিবিরোধঃ স্যাৎ।

তত্রভবতঃ = ইतरার্থ্যপি দৃশ্যন্তরতি (৫।১।১৪) সার্ববিভক্তিকাম্বলুতসিদ্ধাদয়ঃ ।
 সূত্রে দৃশ্যবাক্যং প্রাথমিকবিধ্যর্থম্ । তেন ভবদাদিভিযোগে এব এতৎ স্যাৎ । সুপ্পূর্ণপতি
 সমাসঃ । বল্ can be used for সমসী only. But this Rule ৫. ৩. ১৪
 makes it possible in place of any other বিভক্তি as well,
 provided it is followed by such words as ভবত্, দৌর্ঘ্যবৃদ্ধি, &c...
 This limitation is obtained from the word দৃশ্যন্তে in the Rule.
 In the case under discussion, বল্ is used in the room of বহৌ
 viz : তত্রভবতঃ instead of তস্যভবতঃ ।

রাজা । বসুভূতে, কথয় । কিমেবং মাং পর্যাঙ্কুলয়সি ।

বাম্ন । (অর্পণার্থ) চিরমপি স্থিত্বা যত্নকথনীয়ং তদিদা-
 নীমিব কথ্যতাম্ ।

বসু । (সাম্রম্) দেব, ন শর্যং নিবেদয়িতুম্ । তথাপ্যেষ
 কথয়ামি মন্দভাগ্যঃ । যাসৌ তত্রভবতঃ সিংহলেশ্বরস্য দুহিতা
 রত্নাবলী নামায়ুষ্মতী সিদ্ধাদেশেনাদিষ্টা যোঃস্যাঃ পাণিগ্রহণং
 করিষ্যতি স সার্বভৌমো রাজা ভবিষ্যতীতি ।

রাজা—ততস্ততঃ ।

বসু—তত্পুত্র্যাদার্যার্থং যৌগন্ধরায়ণেন বহুশঃ প্রার্থ্যমানাপি
 সা সিংহলেশ্বরেণ বাসবদত্তায়াশ্চিত্তখেদং পরিহরতা ন দত্তা ।

(১) রা—বসুভূতে, বল, কেন আমাকে পর্যাঙ্কুল করিতেছ ?

কথু—(জনান্তিকে) বলিষ করিয়া বাহা বলিতে ইহাবে তাহা এখনই বলুন ।

বসু—(অশ্রু সহিত) মহারাজ, নিবেদন করা দুষ্কর । তথাপি মন্দভাগ্য আমি
 বলিতেছি । সিংহলপতির আয়ুষ্মতী রত্নাবলী নামে যে কন্তার সম্বন্ধে এক সিদ্ধ পুরুষ
 বলিয়াছিলেন, ইহার পাণিগ্রহীতা সর্বভৌম রাজা ইহবেন—

রা—তার পর, তার পর ।

বসু—সেই বিবাসে আপনার জন্ত যৌগন্ধরায়ণ কর্তৃক সে বহবার প্রার্থ্যমানা ইহাও
 বাসবদত্তার চিত্তখণ্ডন পরিহারেচ্ছায় সিংহলরাজকর্তৃক আপনাকে দত্ত হয় নাই—

(२) K.—O minister, speak out, Why do you disquiet me ?

Ch.—(Aside to the C. M.) Better say now what will have to be stated later.

C. M.—(With tears) O king, it is painful. Yet I say, unlucky as I am. That blessed daughter of the respected king of Ceylon, called *Ratnabali*, who was declared by a sage, to have been predestined to make her husband a universal emperor—

K.—Then, then ?

C. M.—Was not, though repeatedly asked in marriage, for you, by your minister, betrothed to you, desiring thereby to avoid the jealousy of your queen—

(३) पर्याकुलयसि = अस्थिरं करोषि । सार्वभौमः = सम्राट् । सर्वभूमेश्वर इति । तस्येश्वर इत्यण् (५।१।४२) ।

राजा । (अपवार्य) , देवि, किमिदमिदानीमलीकं त्वदोयमातुलामात्यः कथयति ।

वास । (विमृश्य) , अज्जउत्त, ण आणामि को एत्थ अलिअं मन्तेदि । (क)

विदू । तदो किं संवुत्तं । (ख)

वसु । ततो लावणकेन वज्रिना देवी दग्धेति वार्तामुत्पाद्य देवेन तदन्तिकं बाभ्रव्यः प्रहितः । पुनरपि सा प्रार्थिता च । ततस्तत्रभवता सिंहलेश्वरेण चिन्तितम् । देवेन सहास्राकं मन्त्रधूलोपो मा भूदिति दत्ता सा रत्नावली देवाय प्रतिपादयितुमस्माभिरानीयमाना समुद्रे यानभङ्गाद्विमग्ना । (इति रुदनधोमुखस्तिष्ठति ।)

(क) आर्यपुत्र, न जानामि कोऽत्रालीकं मनयते ।

(ख) ततः किं संवत्तम् ।

(১) রা—(জনান্তিকে) রাজি, তোমার মাতুলরত্নী মিথ্যে বলিতেছে কি ?

বাস—(চিন্তাপূর্বক) আর্থাগুহ, কে মিথ্যা বলিতেছে, জানি না ।

বি—তার পর কি হইল ?

বসু—তার পর লাভণকদাহে দেবী দগ্ধা হইয়াছেন এইরূপ জনরব তুলিয়া সিংহল-রাজের নিকট বাস্তব্যকে প্রেরণপূর্বক পুনর্বার রত্নাবলী বাচিষ্ঠা হয় । তৎপর আপনার সহিত সম্বন্ধলোপ নিবারণের ইচ্ছায় সিংহলরাজিদত্তা, আপনার ভ্রাতৃ আবাদিপঞ্চকর্জুক আনীতা, রত্নাবলী সমুদ্রে বানভ্রমনিমগ্না—(রোদন ও অধোমুখে অবস্থান) ।

(২) K.—(Aside to the queen) Queen, does your maternal uncle's minister now tell an untruth ?

Q.—(Thinking) Husband, I do not know who is here telling it.

J.—What did then happen ?

C.—"Then raising a report that a conflagration at *Labanaka* killed the queen, your Chamberlain was sent and she was again asked for. Wishing to preserve a relation with you, the princess was now betrothed to you and while being brought away by us, she was drowned in the ocean by a shipwreck. (Weeps and hangs down his head.)

(৩) অলীকম্ = অসত্যম্ । অলীকমপ্রিয়ৈপি স্যাদ্ দিব্যস্যৈ নপুংসকামিতি সিদ্ধিঃ । লাভণকী = লাভণকপ্রদেশে জ্বলিতেন । লাভণকপ্রদেশস্য কিল বনসরা-জাধিপত্যতঃ মগধদেশপ্রান্নে আসীৎ । বা নামধেয়স্যেতি বক্তব্যাদ্ (১।১।৩৬), লাভণক-মগ্ধাদ্ বিকল্যেণ । পশ্যে হস্তলাঘ্যঃ । cf : বিধায় মূর্তী কপটেন ধামনীমিতি নৈবধ । লাভণক was a border-district near the kingdom of Magadha and it was under Udayan the king of *Batsha* (vide কথাসরিৎসাগর, Book III. Ch. 15). Here a palace was burned to ashes under a plot concerted between যৌগম্ভরায়ণ, বনসর- and গৌপালক brother to বাসবদত্তা । The reading also is "লাভণকী দেবী দগ্ধা" । But its interpretation that লাভণক was the name of an officer of বনসর or the name of a certain person or a trader in a city of Ceylon, does not agree with the কথাসরিৎসাগর । Some also read "লাভণকী বজ্রিনা ।" প্রহিতঃ = প্রেরিতঃ । দ্বিনীতি সিধায । উচ্যতি । অইদীত্ । স্বীযত । অদ্যপি । দ্বিনত্ । দ্বিতা । উচ্যত্ ।

বাস । (সাস্রম্) হা হৃদঙ্গি মন্দভাগিনী । হা বহিণি
রজাবলি, কহিঁ দাণিঁ সি । দেহি মে পণ্ডিবশ্ৰণ । (ক)

রাজা । সমাশ্বসিহি সমাশ্বসিহি । দুরবগাছা গতির্দে-
বস্ব । বাহনভঙ্গপতিতোত্থিতৌ নশ্বেতাষেব তে নিদর্শনম্ ।
(ইতি বসুভূতিবাম্ভব্যৌ দর্শয়তি ।)

বাস । অজ্ঞউত্ত, জুজ্জদি এব্বং । পরং কুদৌ মম এত্তিঅ
ভাঅধেঅ । (খ)

রাজা । (অপর্য্য) বাম্ভব্য, কিমেবমিতি সর্বথা নাব-
গচ্ছামি ।

বাম্ভ । দেব শ্রুয়তাম্ ।

(ক) হা হৃদাঙ্গি মন্দভাগিনী । হা ভগিণি রজাবলি, কঁদানীসমি । দেহি
মে প্রতিবচনম্ ।

(খ) আখ্যপুত্র যুজ্যতে এবম্ । পরং কুর্তো মমৈতদ ভাগপ্রথম্ ।

(১) বাস—(অশ্রুত মণ্ডিত) হাঃ মন্দভাগিনী আমি হতা হইয়াছি । হা ভগিণি
রজাবলি ! কোথায় তুমি, উত্তর দাও ।

রাজা—সমাপ্তা হও, সমাপ্তা হও । দেবের গতি দুর্লভ । গানভঙ্গপতিভোগিণি
এই দুইজনই দৃষ্টোক্ত । (বহুভূতি ও কক্ষকৌকে প্রদর্শন ।)

বাস—আখ্যপুত্র, তা বটে । কিন্তু, আমার ভাগা একগ কি ?

রাজা—(অনাশ্রিকে) বাহবা হৈহা কি ? একেবারেই নৃশিঙেছি না ।

কক্ষু—দেব, শুশুন ।

(২) Q.—(With tears) O, unlucky I am undone. O cousin, where
are you ? Respond to me.

K.—Be calm. The course of fate is inscrutable. These two,
drowned and saved, are the instances before you (Points to the
Ceylon minister and his own Chamberlain).

Q.—Just so, my husband, but how can my luck be so ?

K.—(Aside to Chamberlain) Chamberlain, I do not understand the matter at all.

Ch.—O king, listen—

(3) **দুরবগাছা** = **দুর্বিভাব্যা** = **দুঃখিন** নিযেতব্য। **দুর্** + **অব্** + **গাছ** + **খল্** + **টাপ্**। **গাছ**তে। **জগাছ**। **গাছ**িত্যে, **চাচ্য**তে। **অগাছ**িট, **অগাছ**। **গাছ**তে। **অগাছ**। **গাছ**িতুম্ **গাছ**ুম্। **গাছ**িত্বা **গাছ**। **গাছ**। **গাছ**মানঃ। **দৈব**স্য = **ভাগধৈব**স্য।

বাহনভঙ্গপতিতৌ = **বাহন**স্য **যান**স্য **ভঙ্গে**ন **পূর্ব**ং **পতিতৌ** **পশ্য**দুত্থিতৌ। **পূর্ব**কালৈর্ন **সর্ব**জরতপরাখনবকিবলাঃ **সমানাধিকরণে**তি **তত**পুৰুষঃ। **নির্দর্শন**ম্ = **দৃষ্টান**তঃ। **ভাগধৈব**ম্ = **দৈব**ং **দিষ্ট**ং **ভাগধৈব**ং **ভাগ্য**ং স্বৌ **নিয়তি**র্বিধিরিত্যমরঃ। **রূপ**নামভাগিনী **ধৈবী** বাচ্য ইতি **ধৈব**প্রত্যয়ঃ। **অবগচ্ছামি** = **বুধ্য**ে।

(নেপথ্যে মহান্ কলকলঃ ।)

হর্ম্যগাণাং হেমশৃঙ্খলমিব নিচয়ৈর্চিষামাদধানঃ
(১২৪) সান্দ্রোদ্যানদুমাশ্লিপনপিশুনিতাথ্যন্তীত্রাভিতাপঃ।
কুর্বন্ ক্রীড়ামহীধ্রং সজলজলধরশ্যামলং ধূমপাতৈ-
(১২৫) রেষ শ্লোঘার্তযোষিজন ইহ সহসৈবোত্থিতোন্তঃপুরেগ্নিঃ ॥

(1)—(নেপথ্যে অভ্যন্ত কলকল) অস্তঃপুরে মহমা অগ্নি উগ্ৰহিত। অকনাগণের ও উপবনের ঘন বৃক্ষাশ্রয় দাহে উহার তীব্র তেজঃ প্রকাশিত হইতেছে। ধূমাবচ্ছিন্ন ক্রীড়ামূল সজলমেঘকুণ্ড এবং নিধানিচয়ে প্রাসাদের হেমশৃঙ্খলোত্তার আবির্ভাব হইয়াছে।

(2) (A great noise within) A fire has blazed out, all on a sudden, in the inner apartment and has assumed the beauty of the golden tops of the palaces with its massive flames. It shows its strong power by scorching the tops of the thick garden trees and distressing the females and it has made with its smoke the hillock for sports like a black cloud full of water.

(3) अर्चिषा निचये ईर्ष्याणां हेमश्ङ्गश्रियमादधान इव सान्द्रोद्यानदुमावन्मपन
पिपुनितान्त्यन्तौत्राभिन्नापः धूमपातैः क्रीडामहीध्रं सजलजलधरश्शामलं कुर्वन्
श्रीवार्त्तयोषिज्जन एषः अग्निः इहान्तःपुरे सहसैवोत्थितः ।

(4) अर्चिषा शिखानां निचयैः समूहैर्हर्ष्याणां प्रासादानां हेमश्ङ्गश्रियं स्वर्गाय-
श्रीभां । श्रीभार्चपि प्रयुज्यन्ते लक्ष्मीयौकान्तिविभभा इति इत्यायुधः । आदधान
धारयन्निव । सान्द्राणां घनानामुद्यानस्थीपवनस्य दुमाणां वृक्षाणामयाणां मपनेन
दहनेन पिपुनितः सूचितः अत्यन्तं तौत्रः खरः सन्तापः येन स तथोक्तः । घनोपवन
वृक्षावदहनसूचितातितीक्ष्णसन्तापः । धूमपातैर्धूमप्रच्छादनैः क्रीडामहीध्रं खिलात्रैलं
सजलजलधरश्शामलं ससखिलमेघकृत् । श्लामलः पिप्पल कृष्णे इति मेदिनी ।
कुर्वन् सम्पादयन् । श्लेषेण दाहेन आर्त्तः पीडितः योषिज्जनः रमणीयः येन स
तथोक्तः । दाहपीडिताङ्गनाचयः । एषः अग्निरनल इह अस्मिन् अन्तःपुरे गुहान्ते
सहसा अतर्कितमेव । उत्थितः आविर्भूतः ।

(5) हर्ष्यायस्त्रणकान्तिं गृह्णन् उपवनवृक्षायान् दहन् क्रीडात्रैलस्य धूमयोगेन
त्रनश्वासं कुर्वन् बह्निः सहस्रान्तःपुरे वनिताकुलं वासयन्नुपस्थितः ।

(6) पिपुनितः = पिपुन इव आचरतीति पिपुनयति । पिपुन + चिच् + क्तः ।
पिपुनः सूचके खले इति हेमचन्द्रः । क्रीडामहीध्रं = क्रीडाया महीध्र इति वहीमनामः
अन्धघासादिवत् । प्रकृतिविकृतेरभावात् । तम् । मही + धृ + क्तः । कप्रकरत्वं
मूलविमुखादिभ्य उपसंख्यानमिति कः । महीं धरतीति ।

श्रीषः = दाहः । पुषु दाहे भ्वादिः । सेट् । श्रीषति । दिवादिश्च । It is
read twice in दिवादि, once मित्रार्थे, (अश्रीषीत्) and again for अङ्,
(अशुषत्) (3.1.55) in लुङ् । Another पुष is read in क्रादि ।
पुषाति । But भ्वादि takes the forms श्रीषित्वा, पुषित्वा and पुष्टः
and पुष्टः ।

आर्त्तः = आङ् + ऋ + क्तः = आङ्ऋतः । Why not like महर्षिः,
joined in संहिता ? उपसर्गादतिधातामिति (6. 1. 91) इति : i. e. when a

ककारादि root is preceded by अवर्णान् उपसर्ग, आर् should be the result (and not अर्) of the संहिता ।

अपनम् = स्ना + शिष् + ल्युट् । स्नास्नावनुवमाद्येत्यनुपसर्गाद्वा मिच्छे न पक्षे उपधादीर्घः ।

(8) आदधानेन... अमितापेन... कुर्वता... एतेन... अनेन... उत्थितम्... अग्निना ।

(9) सत्परावृत्तम् ।

(10) उत्प्रेक्षा ।

अपिचं,

देवीदाहप्रवादोऽयं योऽभूत्लावणके पुरा ।

करिष्यन्निव तत्सत्त्वमत्राग्निरयमुत्थितः ॥

(सर्वे संभ्रान्ताः पश्यन्ति ।)

(1) आत्र० এই বে রাজীদাহপ্রবাদ পূর্বে লাবণকে হইয়াছিল তাহা যথার্থ করিবার জন্তই যেন অস্তঃপুরে অগ্নি আবির্ভূত হইয়াছে । (সকলের সম্মুখে দর্শন)

(2) Besides—This fire has blazed out in the harem, to verify, as it were, the old rumour of the the queen's having been burnt to ashes at *Lahanaka*. (All look afraid.)

(3) यीयं देवीदाहप्रवादः पुरा लावणके अभूत् तं सत्यं करिष्यन्निव अवायमग्नि-
उत्थितः ।

(4) यीयं देवीदाहप्रवादः राज्ञीभस्त्रीभवनवार्तां पुरा पूर्वं लावणके
वत्सराजाधिकृतप्रदेशविशेषे अभूत् तं सत्यं यद्यर्थं करिष्यन् विधास्यन्निव अत्रान्तःपुरे
अवमग्निरगस्तः उत्थित आविर्भूतः ।

(5) लावणके प्रचारितपूर्वीं जनश्रुतिं यथार्थी विधास्यन्नयं वक्तिः सुज्ञाने
प्रज्वलितः ।

(8) ...प्रवादिनानेन येन...अभावि...करिष्यताग्निनानेनोत्थितम् ।

(9) अतदुप् ।

(10) उत्प्रेक्षा ।

(11) अत्र विद्रवी नाम नाटकीयावमशाङ्कम् । विद्रवी वधवन्मादिरिति लक्षणात् ।

(12) करिष्यन्निव तत् सत्यं मन्ये वज्रिः समुत्थित इति वा पाठः ।

राजा । कथमन्तःपुरेऽग्निः । (ससम्भ्रममुत्थाय) कथं देवी वासवदत्ता दग्धा ।

वास । अज्जउत्तो परित्ताहिं परित्ताहिं । (क)

राजा । अये कथमतिसम्भ्रमात्पार्श्वस्थापि देवी नोप-
लक्षिता । (देव्याः पाणिं गृहीत्वा आलिङ्ग्य) देवि समाश्व-
सिहि समाश्वसिहि ।

वास । अज्जउत्त, मए अत्तणो किदे ण भण्णिदम् । किं
उण एसा क्व, मए णिग्घिणाए इध णिअडमंजमिदा साअरिआ
विवज्जेदि । ता परित्ताअदु अज्जउत्तो । (ख)

राजा । कथं देवि, सागरिका विपद्यते । एष गच्छामि ।

वसु । देव, किमिदमकारणमेव पतङ्गवृत्तिः क्रियते ।

बाभ्र । देव, युक्तमाह वसुभूतिः ।

विद्रू । (राजानमुत्तरीये गृहीत्वा) भो, मा क्व साहसं
करेहि । (ग)

(क) आर्यपुत्र परिव्रायस्व परिव्रायस्व ।

(ख) आर्यपुत्र, मयात्मनः कृतं न भणितम् । किं पुनरेषा खलु मया निर्घृणया
इह निगडमंयमिता, सागरिका विपद्यते । तत्परिव्रायतान् आर्यपुत्रः ।

(ग) भो मा खलु साहसं कुर्व ।

(1) रा—किं ? अष्टःपुत्रे अग्नि ? (मद्वर उठिशा) राज्ञी वानवदडा मक्का इहेन ?

वास—आर्यपुत्र, ब्रका करन, ब्रका करन ।

रा—एहे वे पार्श्व देवी, अति ब्रवाते मक्का करि नाई । (राज्ञीर हस्तग्रहणं
आनिजनपूरकं) राखि, ममांशु हउ, ममांशु हउ ।

বাস—আধাপুত্র আমি নিজের জন্ত বলি না । কিন্তু নির্দয়া আমি সাগরিকাকে শৃঙ্খলবদ্ধ করিয়াছি । সে এখানে মরিতেছে । আধাপুত্র, রক্ষা করুন ।

রা—কি রাজি ? সাগরিকা মরিতেছে ? আমি যাইতেছি ।

বসু—মহারাজ, অকারণে পতঙ্গবৃত্তি করিতেছেন কেন ?

ককু—মহারাজ, বসুভূতি ভালই বলিয়াছেন ।

বি—(রাজার বস্ত্রে ধরিয়) ওহে, সাহস করিও না ।

(2) K.—What ? Fire in the harem ? (Rising hastily) The queen is burned !

* Q.—Husband, help, help.

K.—O, here is the queen by my side. I did not see owing to extreme haste. (Holding her hand and clasping) Be calm, queen, be calm.

Q.—Husband, I do not entreat for myself. But *Sagarika* fettered by my cruel self, is dying there. Rescue her, husband.

K.—Well, queen, *Sagarika* is dying ? I go.

C. M.—O king, why are you uselessly imitating the fatal folly of the moth and rushing into the fire ?

Ch.—The minister speaks rightly, sire.

J.—(Detaining the king in his cloth) Do not dare.

(3) दग्धा=भस्मीभूता । दह् + क्तः + टाप् । दहति । ददाह । धत्त्यति । अधाचीत् । दह्यते । अदाह । दग्धुम् । दग्धा । अतिसम्भूता=अतित्वरया । निगडसंयमिता=शृङ्खलबन्धिता । पतङ्गवृत्तिः=शूलभक्तिया, अग्निप्रवेशं लब्ध्वा प्राणत्याग इत्यर्थः ।

রাজা । (উত্তরীয়মাকর্ষণ) অর ধিক্ষূৰ্ণ সাগরিকা বিপদ্যতে । কিমন্যাপি প্রাণাঃ পরিরক্ষ্যন্তে । (জ্বলনপ্রবেশং নাটয়িত্বা ধূসামিভবং নাটয়তি ।)

विरम विरम वल्ले मुञ्च धुमानुबन्धं

प्रकटयसि किमुच्चैरर्चिषां चक्रवालम् ।

विरहहुतभुजाहं यो न दग्धः प्रियायाः

प्रलयदहनभासा तस्य किं त्वं करोषि ॥

(1) রা—(উত্তরীয়া আকর্ষণপূর্বক) ওরে মূর্থ দিক্! সাগরিকা মরিতেছে, এখনও প্রাণ রাখিব? (অগ্নিতে প্রবেশ ও ধূম দ্বারা অভিভব)—অনল বিরত হও, বিরত হও, নিরস্তর ধূমজনন ত্যাগ কর। কেন শিখামণ্ডল প্রকাশ করিতেছ? কল্পাস্ত্রানলশিখ অগ্নিবিরহানলেও আমি দগ্ধ হই নাই। তুমি আমার কি করিবে?

(2) K.—(Snatching away the cloth) Fie, fool! *Sagarika* is dying? Am I to save my life? (Enters into the fire and appears to be suffocated with smoke.) O fire, stop, stop. Do not produce smoke continually. Why do you shine so with flames! O, I have not been killed by the fire of separation from my sweet heart, the burning of which is like that of the fire destroying the universe. What can you do to me?

(3) বজ্রে বিরম বিরম। ধূমানুবশ্চ মুখ্য। কিমর্চিষা চক্রবালমূর্খৈঃ প্রকট-
য়সি? যোহং প্রলয়দহনভাষা প্রিয়ায়া বিরহহৃতভুজা ন দগ্ধঃ তস্য ত্বং কিং
করীষি?

(4) হু বজ্রে! অনল! বিরম বিরম। নিবর্তস্ব। চাপলং হে ভবত ইতি
হিত্বম্। ব্যাঙ্পরিখ্যা রম ইতি পরস্পদম্। ধূমানুবশ্চ সাতত্বেন ধূমজননং মুখ্য
ত্যজ। কিং কথমর্চিষা জ্বালানাং চক্রবালং মগ্ধলমুখৈরত্যন্তং প্রকটয়সি?
প্রকাশয়সি? যোহং প্রলয়দহনস্য কল্যানাগ্নেঃ ভা ইব ভা यस্য স তথোক্তঃ তেন
কল্যানজ্বলনময়ুর্জ্বন। ভাঃ প্রभावे मयूखं स्त्रीति मैदिनी। প্রিয়ায়া বিরহ এব
হৃতভুগ্ বজ্রক্লেণ বিচ্ছেদাগ্নিনা ন দগ্ধঃ ভক্ষীভূতঃ। তস্য ত্বং কিং করীষি বিদধাসি?
ন কিঞ্চিদিত্যর্থঃ।

(5) প্রিয়াবিরহদহনমুক্তোহং বজ্রিনা ন দগ্ধঃ। অতস্তস্য ধূমোদ্ধারপরিব্যাগিন
বিরাম এব য়েয়ান্।

(8) বিরম্যতাং বিরম্যতাং মুখ্যতা ধূমানুবশ্চ: প্রকটয়তি...চক্রবালম্...বিরহ-
হৃতভুগ্ যং মাং ন দগ্ধবান্...প্রলয়দহনভাঃ...নত্যা কিং ক্রিয়তে?

(9) মালিনীহতম্।

(10) উপকালদ্বারঃ। স চ কাব্যলিঙ্গানুপ্রাষিতঃ।

(11) অত্র নাটকীয় আবেগো বর্ণিতঃ।

(12) ধমাকুললমিতি বা পাঠঃ।

বাস । কথং মম দুঃখভাগিনীয়ে বশ্যশাস্ত্রাদৌ এষ্যং ব্যবসিদ্' অজ্ঞভুতেন । তা কিং ময় দ্বিধায়া । অহংপি অজ্ঞভুতং জেয্য অণুগমিস্সং । (ক)

বিদুঃ । (পরিক্রামন্যগতৌ ভূত্বা) ভোদি, অহংবি পথো-
বদেসকৌ হৌমি । (খ)

বসু । কথং প্রবিষ্ট এষ জ্বলনং বক্ষরাজঃ । তন্মমাপি
দৃষ্টরাজপুত্রীবিপত্তৈর্যুক্তমিহৈবাত্মানমাভুতীকর্তুম্ ।

কশ্যু । (সাস্রম্) হা মহারাজ, কিমিদমকারণমেব
ভরতকুলং সংশয়তুলামারোপিতম্ । অথবা কিং প্রলাপেণ ।
অহমপি ভক্তিসদৃশমাচরামি ।

(ইতি সর্বৈঃ স্নিগ্ধপ্রবেশং নাটয়ন্তি ।)

(ক) কথং মম দুঃখভাগিন্যা বশ্যশাস্ত্রাদৌ ব্যবসিতমর্থ্যপুত্রৈঃ । তল্কি' ময়া
স্থিতয়া । অহমপ্যর্থ্যপুত্রমেবাণুগমিষ্যামি ।

(খ) ভবতি, অহমপি পথ্যপদেষকৌ ভবামি ।

(১) বাস—দুঃখভাগিনী আমার কথার আঁখাপুত্র এইরূপ করিলেন ! আমি কেন
আর থাকি ? আঁখাপুত্রের অনুগমন করিব ।

বি—(অগ্রে গমন পূর্বক) জাননীরে, আমিও পথিপ্রদর্শক হইব ।

বসু—বৎসরাজ যথার্থই অগ্নিতে প্রবেশ করিলেন ! আমি রাজপুত্রীর মরণ বেশি-
রাহি, আমারও এতলেই নিজকে আহতি করা কর্তব্য ।

কশ্যু—(অক্ষর সহিত) হায়, মহারাজ, অকারণে কেন এই ভরতবংশ সন্দেহভূতভাবে
আরোপিত করিলেন ? অথবা এলাপের আরোজন নাই । আমিও অজ্ঞানরূপ আচরণ
করি । (সকলের অগ্নিতে প্রবেশ)

(২) Q.—Alas, my husband has done this for my unfortunate
words. So why shall I stay ? I too follow him.

J. —(Going in the front) Lady, I shall also be your guide.

C. M.—Well, the king has really rushed into the fire ! I was a spectator of the princess' death. So it is better to sacrifice my life here.

Ch.—(With tears) O my king ! Why have you thus needlessly imperiled the *Bharat* race ? Or what is the use of raving ? I also act in accordance with my regard to them. (All enters into the fire.)

(3) व्यवसितम् = अनुष्ठितम् । पशुपदेशकः = पशुः उपदेशक इति षष्ठी-समासः । दृजकाभ्यां कर्त्तरौति (२।२।१५) निषेधस्तु न । याजकादित्वात् (२।२।२) । अथवा, शेषषष्ठ्याः समासः । तथाहि घटानां निर्मातृस्त्रिभुवनविधातुश्च कलह इति । तत्कर्त्ता फलभुग् यत इति भौमः कुरुणां भयशोकहर्त्तैति । वस्तुतस्तु जनिकर्तुः प्रकृतिरिति तत्प्रयोजको हेतुयेति ज्ञापकादनित्योयं प्रतिषेधः । Under the Rule 2. 2. 15. there can be no षष्ठीसमास with कर्त्तर्यदृच् and अक । But they say, since the सूत्रकार himself has made such समास in जनिकर्तुः and तत्प्रयोजकः, this prohibition is not universal.

ज्वलनम् = अग्रिमम् । आहुतीकर्त्तुम् (आङ् + इ + क्तिन् = आहुतिः । आहुति + च्चि + क्त + तुमुन् । च्चौ चति दोषः ।) = आहुतिरूपेण अर्पयितुम् । जुहोति । जुह्वाम्-आस, वभ्रव-चकार, जुहाव । होष्यति । अहोषीत् । हूयते । अहावि । हत्वा । होतुम् । जुहुत् ।

मंशयतुलाम् = सन्दिग्धावस्थां = विनाशोन्मुखदशाम् । प्रलापेन = निष्फल-वाक्येन । भक्तिसदृशं = भक्तानुरूपम् ।

राजा । (दक्षिणबाहुस्यन्दं निरूप्य) एतदवस्थस्य मम कुत एतत् फलम् । (अग्रतोऽवलोक्य सहर्षोद्दिग्म्) कथमास-न्नहुतवद्वा वर्तते सागरिका । तत् त्वरितमेनां संभावयामि ।

(ततः प्रविशति निगडसंयता सागरिका ।)

साग । (समन्तादवलोक्य) दिट्टिआ समन्तदो प्पज्ज-लिदो हुदवहो अज्ज मे दुःखावसाणं करिस्सदि ।

রাজা । (ত্বরিতমুপগম্য) অয়ি প্রিয়ে কিমধ্যাপি মধ্যস্থ-
তয়া বর্त्তসে ।

সাগ । (রাজানং দৃষ্ট্বা আত্মগতম্) কথং অজ্ঞভক্তী তা
এদং পেক্ষিষ্য পুণো বি মে জীবিত্যসা সংবৃত্তা । (প্রকাশম্)
‘মহা পরিত্তাহি পরিত্তাহি । (ক)

(ক) দিষ্টা সমন্যায়জ্বলিতী হতবর্হীঃয় মে দুঃখাবসানং করিষ্যতি ।

(খ) কথমর্থ্যপুত্রঃ । তদেং প্রেত্যা পুনরপি মে জীবিতায়া সংবৃত্তা । মর্ত্যঃ,
পরিব্রাযস্ব পরিব্রাযস্ব ।

(১) রা—(দক্ষিণবাহুস্পন্দনামুভব পূর্বক) এই অবস্থাতে কোথা হইতে এরূপ
কল খটিবে ? (অগ্রে দর্শন ও হর্ষোদ্বেগের সহিত) এই বে সাগরিকা অগ্নির নিকটে ।
ইহাকে নীড় আশ্রয় করি । (নিগড়সংযতা সাগরিকার প্রবেশ)

স।—(চারিদিকে অবলোকন পূর্বক) সর্বত্র প্রজ্বলিত অনল অস্ত্র ভাগে আমার
দুঃখের অবসান করিবে ।

রা—(দ্রুত নিকটে আগমনপূর্বক) অগ্নি প্রিয়ে, এখনও যে উদাসীনা ?

স।—(রাজাকে দর্শনপূর্বক স্বগত) এই যে আর্ঘ্যপুত্র, ইহাকে দেখিয়া আবারও জীব-
নের আশা হইতেছে । (প্রকাশ্যে) মহারাজ রক্ষা করুন, রক্ষা করুন ।

(২) K.—(Feeling a throbbing sensation in the right arm)
Whence will come its issue in this situation ? (Seeing in front,
with pleasure and fear) Here is *Sagarika* near the fire. Just I
console her. (Enter *Sagarika* shackled)

S.—(Looking round) Luckily, the fire blazing on all sides, will
terminate my sufferings.

K.—(Coming near hastily) Oh my dear, why are you still
indifferent ?

S.—(Seeing the king, aside) Why, my husband ! His sight ins-
pires me with the hope of life. (To the king) Sire, rescue, rescue.

(৩) एतत्फलम्=स्त्रीलाभरूपं फलम् । उक्तञ्च—दृष्ट्वापुत्रपरिपन्थे पुत्र-
लभते स्त्रियमिति । संभाषयामि=आवाशयामि । मध्यस्थतया=चौदासीबेन ।

રાજા । મૌર, ચલં મયેન ।

મુદ્ધર્તમપિ સદ્ગતાં બહુલ ઇષ ધૂમોદગમો

(અયતોઽવલોક્ય)

હૃદ્ધા ધિગિદમંશુકં જ્વલતિ તે સ્તનાત્પ્રચુતમ્ ।

(વિલીક્ય)

મુહુઃ સ્વલસિ કિં (નિપુણમવલોક્ય)

કથં નિગદસંયતાસિ ? દ્રુતં

નયામિ ભવતોમિતઃ પ્રિયતમેઽવલમ્બસ્વ મામ્ ॥

(1) રા—સરનાલે, સર નાઈ । એ પચાસુ ધમ કિરસકવ સમ કર । (અથે વનન) શર ધિક્, એ ડોમાર ચનઠાઠ વર ચનિતેલે । (વનનપૂર્વક) વાર વાર ચનિતગતિ હૈતેલે કેન ? (ઉત્તનરૂપે વેધિયા) સે કિ ! મુશલવકા હૈદ્રાહ ? આમિ ડોમાકે કુત્ત એવાન હૈતે નૈદ્રા ચાહેતેલે । પ્રિયતમે આમાકે ધર ।

(2) K.—O frightened one, no need of fear. Just pass, for a short time, through, this profuse mass of smoke. (Looking in the front) Alas ! the scarf fallen from your brest, is on fire (Looking) Why do you stumble so often ? (Looking carefully) Why, you are shackled ! I shall lead you away from this place. Cling to me, my dearest.

(3) ઇષ બહુલઃ ધૂમોદગમઃ મુદ્ધર્તમપિ સદ્ગતામ્ । હૃદ્ધા ધિગિદં તે સ્તનાત્ પ્રચુતમ્ અંશુકં જ્વલતિ । કિં મુહુઃ સ્વલસિ ? કથં નિગદસંયતાસિ રૂતો ભવતો દ્રુતં નયામિ પ્રિયતમે મામવલમ્બસ્વ ।

(4) ઇષ પુરોવર્તી બહુલઃ પર્યાપ્તઃ ધૂમોદગમઃ ધૂમાવિભાવઃ મુદ્ધર્ત ચાશ્વમપિ સદ્ગતામ્ । હૃદ્ધેતિ વિશ્યયે નિપાતઃ । ધિગિતિ કષ્ટે । રૂદં તે તવ સ્તનાત્ પ્રચુતં પતિતમંશુકં વસ્ત્રં જ્વલતિ ભચીભવતિ । કિં કથં મુહુઃ પુનઃ પુનઃ સ્વલસિ ગતિં વિકલ્પયસિ ? કથં નિગદસંયતા ગ્રહલવદ્ધા । નિગદઃ પાદબન્ધસ્ય ફિજીરઃ

গৃহলাগ্ন্যুৎক ইতি হুতায়ুধঃ । অসি ভবসি । ইতঃ অস্মাত্ স্মানাৎ ভবতী ত্বা
দ্রুতং নয়ামি । প্রিয়তমে মামবলম্বস্ব গৃহাণ ।

(৫) ইদং পঠ্যাম' ধূমীদ্রেকং চণং সহস্ব । এতসে লগ্নচুতং বস্বং দদ্যতে ।
কথমসংবাদং ন বলমি ? অয়ে গৃহলবঙ্গাসি । মামাশ্রয় । ত্বা লঘুস্মাত্ স্মানান্
নয়ামি ।

(৪) সহস্ব বহুলমেতং ধূমীদ্রমম্ । অনেনাগ্নকেন জ্বল্যতে.....প্রচুতেন ।
স্বল্যতে । নিগডসংযতয়া । নীয়নে ভবতী । অহমেবাবলম্ব্যৈ ।

(৯) পৃথ্বীহতম ।

(কণ্ঠে গৃহীত্বা নিমীলিতাঙ্গঃ স্পর্শসুখং নাটয়ন্ ।)
অহৌ, চ্চণাদপগতোঽয়ং মে মন্তাপঃ । প্রিয়ে, সমাশ্বসিহি
সমাশ্বসিহি ।

১ ব্যক্তং লগ্নোঽপি ভবতী ন ধল্যতি হুতাশনঃ ।

যতঃ সন্তাপমেবায়ং স্পর্শস্তু হরতি প্রিয়ে ॥

(অচ্চিণৌ সমুন্মৌল্য নিরীক্ষ্য চ) অহৌ মহদাশ্রয়ম্ ।

(১) (আলিঙ্গন, নেত্রনিমীলন ও স্পর্শস্থানুভব পূর্বক) অহো, আমার সন্তাপ
দূর হইল । প্রিয়ে, সমাশ্বস্তা হও, সমাশ্বস্তা হও । অগ্নি স্পর্শ করিয়াও নিশ্চয় তোমাকে
দগ্ধ করিবে না । কারণ তোমার স্পর্শই সন্তাপ দূর করে।—(নেত্রোন্মীলন ও স্পর্শন পূর্বক)
অহো অত্যন্ত আশ্রয় !

(২) (Embracing, closing the eyes and feeling pleasure) O, my
suffering is off at once. My dear, be calm, be calm. The fire,
though reaching, will not surely scorch you, as your touch removes
the burning feeling.

(৩) প্রিয়ে, হুতাশনঃ লগ্নাপি ভবতী ব্যক্তং ন ধল্যতি । যতায়ং তে স্পর্শঃ
সন্তাপং হরত্যেব ।

(৪) 'হে প্রিয়ে, হুতাশনোঽপি লগ্নোপি সংযুক্তোঽপি ভবতী ব্যক্তং নিশ্চিতং ন ধল্যতি
অস্মীকরিষ্যতি । যতঃ অয়ং তে স্পর্শঃ সন্তাপং জ্বালি হরতি দূরীকরিত্যেব হি ।

- (५) सन्नापहारिणीं त्वां कथमनलः सन्नापयिष्यति ।
 (६) लघः = लसृज + क्तः । लज्जते । ललज्जे । अलज्जिए ।
 (७) लघ्नेन...भवती...धत्तये हुताग्नेने । सन्नापः अग्नेन स्पर्शेन क्रियते ।
 (८) अनृष्टुप् ।

क्लासौ गतो हुतवहस्तदवस्थमेत

दन्तःपुरं (वासवदत्तां दृष्ट्वा) कथमवन्तिनृपात्मजियम् ।

वास । (राज्ञः शरीरं परामृशन्ती सहर्षम्) दिदृक्षा
 अक्वदःसरीरो अज्जउत्तो । (क)

राजा । बाभ्रव्य एष ।

वाभ्र । विजयतां महाराजः । देव दिदृक्षा वर्द्धसे,
 पुनरुच्छसिताः स्मः ।

राजा । वसुभूतिरयं ।

वसु । देव दिदृक्षा वर्द्धसे ।

राजा । वयस्यः ।

विदू । जेदु जेदु भवं । (ख)

राजा । (विचिन्त्या सवितर्कम्)

स्वप्ने मतिर्भ्रमति किं न्विदमिन्द्रजालम् ॥

(क) दिदृक्षा अक्षतशरीर आर्यपुत्रः ।

(ख) जयतु जयतु भवान् । (श्रीकृष्णं वं पाठयः—

क्लासौ गतो हुतवहस्तदवस्थमेत-

दन्तःपुरं, कथमवन्तिनृपात्मजियम् ।

बाभ्रव्य एष, वसुभूतिरयं, वयस्यः,

स्वप्ने मतिर्भ्रमति किद्विदमिन्द्रजालम् ॥ इति ।)

(१) अग्निं कोषाग्नं गेल ?—अष्टःपुत्रं पूर्वावष्टौ वटे !—(वागवपताके मेधिका)

এই যে অবস্থিরাজকন্তা ।—এই বাত্রবা !—ইনি বহুবৃত্তি—এই বহুবৃত্ত !—মনঃ স্বপ্নে ভ্রমণ করিতেছে কি ? অথবা ইহা ইন্দ্রজাল ।

বাস—(রাজার শরীর স্পর্শ করিয়া সহর্ষে) ভাগ্যে আব্যপুত্র ঐকত শরীরে আছেন ।

কণ্—মহারাজের জয় । মহারাজ মঙ্গল হউক । আমরা আবার বাঁচিলাম ।

বহু—মহারাজের মঙ্গল হউক ।

বি—আপনার জয় ।

(2) Where is the fire ? The harem is as it was. (Seeing the queen) This is the king of Ujjein's daughter ? Here is the Chamberlain,—here the Ceylon minister and this is my friend ! Does my mind move in dream ? But it is magic.

Q.—(Touching the king's body and joyfully) Luckily my husband is unhurt.

Ch.—O king, may you prosper. We are revived !

C. M.—Prosperity to you, king.

J. —Victory to you.

(3) অসী=হুতবহুঃ ক্রঃ গতঃ । এতদন্তঃপুরং তদবস্থম্ । কথমিয়মবন্তি-
নৃপাত্মজা ? এষ বাভব্যঃ । অযং বসুভূতিঃ । বয়স্যঃ । মতিঃ স্বপ্নে ভ্রমতি কিম্ ?
ইদম্ ইন্দ্রজালম্ ।

(4) অসী হুতবহুঃপ্রিঃ ক্রঃ গতঃ । এতদন্তঃপুরং তদবস্থং পূর্বাবস্থ্যমেব । কথ-
মিয়মবন্তিনৃপাত্মজা : উজ্জয়িনীরাজপুত্রী বাসবদত্তেত্যর্থঃ । এষ বাভব্যঃ কশ্যুকী ।
অযং বসুভূতিঃ সিংহনঃশরামাত্যঃ । বয়স্যঃ বিদূষকঃ অয়মিতি শব্দঃ । মতির্মনঃ
স্বপ্নে ভ্রমতি চলতি কিম্ ? ইদং নৃভীঃ ইন্দ্রজালং মায়া । উজ্জ্বলিতাঃ প্রাণজীবনাঃ ।

(5) অনলীনর্হিতঃ । অন্তঃপুরঞ্চ যথাবস্থম্ । বাসবদত্তাদীনাঞ্চান স্থিতিঃ
অতীর্থং বিধমী কিম্ ? নহীদং মায়াভাবনমেব ।

হুতবহুঃ=হুতস্য বহুঃ । বহুতীতি পচাশচ্ । ক্র=কিম্ + অত্ । কিমী-
ঃদিতি (১।১।১২) বহুপষাদঃ অত্ প্রত্যয়ঃ ।

(8) অমুনা গতেন (গতং বা) হুতবহুনি । এতেন তদবস্থ্যেন অন্তঃপুরেণ ।...নৃপা-
ত্মজয়া অনয়া । বাভব্যেণ এতেন । অনেন বসুভূতিনা । বয়স্যেন । মত্যা ভ্রম্যতে ।
অনেন ইন্দ্রজালিন ।

(9) বসুভূতিলকং হতম্ ।

বিদু। ভো মা সন্দেহং করেহি, ইন্দ্রজালং কথু, এতং ।
 ভণিতং তেণ দাসীয়ে উত্তেণ ইন্দ্রজালিণে, জহু অবস্সং এত্ত
 দেবেণ মহু এক্কো খেড়ুণম্মো দট্ঠম্মো ত্তি, তা তং জ্জেত্ত্ব এতং । (ক)

রাজা । দেবি, ত্বদ্বচনাদিয়মস্মাভিরিহানীতা সাগরিকা ।

বাস । (বিহস্য) অজ্জউত্ত, জাণিতং দে সস্বম্ । (খ)

বসু । (সাগরিকাং দৃষ্টাপহার্য) বাভ্রব্য, সুসদৃশীয়ং
 রাজপুত্রগা ।

বাম্ব । অমাত্য, মমাপ্যেতদেব মনসি বর্ততে ।

বসু । (প্রকাশং রাজানমুদ্রিষ্য) দেব, কুত ইয়ং কন্যকা ।

রাজা । দেবী জানাতি ।

(ক) ভো মা সন্দেহং করিও না । ইহা ইন্দ্রজালই বটে । সেই দাসীর বেটা
 ইন্দ্রজালিকেন, যথা অবশ্যমেব দেবেন মম একং স্বল্লনকং দট্ঠম্মমিতি, তত্ তদেবদম্ ।

(খ) আয়পুত্র, জাতং তং সর্বম্ ।

(১) বি—ওহে নন্দই করিও না । ইহা ইন্দ্রজালই বটে । সেই দাসীর বেটা
 ইন্দ্রজালিক বনিয়াছিল, অবশ্য মহারাজ কর্তৃক আমার আর একটা থেলা দেখিতে
 হইবে । ইহা তাই ।

রাজা—রাখি, তোমার কথার সাগরিকা জানীতা হইয়াছে ।

বাস—(হাস্যপূর্বক) আয়পুত্র সকলই জানিয়াছেন ।

বসু—(সাগরিকাকে দেখিয়া জনাথিকে) বাজবা, ইনি রাজপুত্রীর সঙ্গিনী ।

কথু—অমাত্য, আমিও তাহাই মনে করিতেছি ।

বসু—(রাজার প্রতি) মহারাজ, এই কস্তা কোথা হইতে পাইয়াছেন ?

রাজা—রাজ্ঞী জানে ।

(২) J.—Well, do not doubt. This is magic. It was said by
 that bastardly magician that the king should see another play of
 his. This is it.

K.—Queen, *Sagunika* has been brought here under your words.

Q.—(Laughing) You know all, husband.

C. M.—(Seeing *Sagarika*, aside to the chamberlain) Chamberlain, she is very like the princess !

Ch.—I too think so, minister.

C. M.—(To the king) O king, whence this girl ?

K.—The queen knows.

(৩) রাজপুত্রা = তৃত্যর্থং তুল্যপমার্থা তৃতীয়ান্বতরম্যামিতি তৃতীয়া । পচে
যষ্টী । * অস্বাক্ষিণাঃ সনুমম্বানং নাম রসদোষঃ সম্বটবিশ্বনাথাদিভিঃ কৃতঃ । বাহুবল্যন-
ম্নে সানরিকায়াঃ বিখ্যাতঃ ।

বসু । দেবি, কুতঃ পুনরিয়ং কন্যকা ।

বাস । অমম্ব । এসা ক্ব সাগরদো পাবিদেত্তি ভণিঅ
অমম্বজোঅম্বরাঅণেন মম হত্যে ণিক্বিত্তা । অদো এব্ব
সাগরিস্সাতি সদ্ধারুঅদি । (ক)

রাজা । (স্বগতম্) কথং যৌগম্বরাযণেন ন্যস্তা । কথ-
মসৌ মমানিবেষ্য কিংচিত্কারিষ্যতি ।

বসু । (অপহার্য) বাহুবল্য, যথা সুসদৃশৌ বসন্তকল্ল
কণ্ঠে রত্নমাল্য, অস্মা অপি সাগরাভ্রাতিঃ, তথা ব্যক্তং
সিংহলেশ্বরস্য দুহিতা রত্নাবলীযম্ । (ইত্যপস্থত্ব প্রকাশম্ ।)
আযুস্সতি রত্নাবলি রাজপুত্রি, ত্বমীদৃশৌমবস্থাং গতাসি ।

(ক) অমাত্য, পুত্রা স্কল সাগরতঃ প্রাপ্তেতি ভণিত্বামাত্যযৌগম্বরাযণেন মম হস্তে
নিষিদ্ধা । অতএব সাগরিকৈতি শব্দ্যতে ।

(১) বসু—দেবি, এই কন্যা কোথা হইতে ?

বাস—অমাত্য, সাগর হইতে প্রাপ্তা বলিয়া অমাত্য যৌগকরাগণ ইহাকে আনার হস্তে
নিক্ষেপ করিয়াছেন । অতএব ইহাকে সাগরিকা বলা হয় ।

রা—(স্বগত) যৌগকরাগণ কর্তৃক কন্যা ? আমাকে না বলিয়া সে কার্য করে ?

বসু—(জনান্তিকে) বাজবা, বসন্তকের কণ্ঠে হৃদয়ঙ্গমী রত্নমালা, হাঁ হার সাগর হইতে প্রাপ্তি ; অতএব নিশ্চিত ইনি সিংহলেবরকস্তা রত্নাবলী । (নিকটে আগমন ও প্রকাশে) আশুখতি রাজকস্তে রত্নাবলি, আপনি এইরূপ অবস্থা প্রাপ্ত হইয়াছেন !

(2) C. M.—O Queen, whence this girl?

Q.—She was given to me by our minister saying that she was rescued from the sea. So we call her the maid from the sea.

K.—(Aside) Well, given by our minister? Does he act without my knowledge?

C. M.—(Aside) Chamberlain, the necklace with the jester is similar, she too is got from the sea. So clearly she is *Ratnabali*, the king of Ceylon's daughter. (Coming near and to *Sagarika*) O blessed princess *Ratnabali*, are you in this state?

(3) শব্দ্যতি — কথ্যতি । শব্দ + যিচ্ — কর্মষি লট্ । তত্ করোতীতি ষিজ-পীথ্যত ইতি ন্যাসকারঃ । নতু শব্দ্যৈরকালদ্ব্যভিকল্পমেষম্ভ্যঃ করণ ইতি কথঙ্ । তব কি কর্মষি শব্দ্যথ্যতে ইতি স্যাত । কত্চরি শব্দ্যতি । অশশব্দত্ ।

সাগ । (বসুভূতিং দৃষ্ট্বা সাম্রম্) কথং অমম্বৌ বসু-
ভূদৌ । (ক)

বসু । হা হতোঽস্মি মন্দভাগ্যঃ । (ইতি ভূমৌ পততি)

সাগ । হা হৃদস্মি মন্দভাগিনী । হা তাদ, হা অম্ব,
কহিঁ সি । দেহি মে পড়িবশ্রণম্ । (ইত্যাশ্রমং পাতয়ন্তী
মৌহমুপগতা ।) (খ)

বাস । (সসম্মমম্) কক্ষুঃ ইয়ং সা মম বহিণি
রশ্রণাবলী । (গ)

কক্ষু । দেবি ইয়মেব সা ।

বাস । (রত্নাবলীমালিঙ্গয়) বহিণি সমস্রস
সমস্রস । (ঘ)

(ক) কথমসাখ্যং বসুমুতিঃ ।

(খ) হা হতাশি মন্দভাগিনী । হা তাত, হা মন্দ, কাসি । দেখি মে প্রতি-
কথনম্ ।

(গ) কস্তুকিন্ বয়ং মা মম ভগিনী রত্নাবলী ।

(ঘ) ভগিনি সমাশ্রসিহি সমাশ্রসিহি । *

(১) মা—কস্তুকটিকে দেখিয়া অশ্রুর সহিত) এই যে অমাত্য বহুভূতি ।

বই—হার, মন্দভাগি আমি হত হইয়াছি । (ভূমিতে পতন ।)

মা—হার, মন্দভাগিনী আমি হতা হইয়াছি । হার পিতঃ, হা মাতঃ, তোবরা
কোথায় : উত্তর দাও (পতিতা ও মোহপ্রাপ্তা) ।

বাস—সবেগে) কস্তুকিন্, এই আমার সেই ভগিনী রত্নাবলী ?

ককু—আজ্ঞে হাঁ ।

বাস—(রত্নাবলীকে আলিঙ্গন পূর্বক) ভগিনি, সমাশ্রতা হও, সমাশ্রতা হও ।

(২) Sa.—(Seeing the minister, with tears) Why, this is the
minister !

C. M.—Alas, I am undone, unfortunate as I am. (Falls down)

Sa.—Alas, I am undone, O father, O mother, where are you ?

Respond to me. (Falls down and swoons.)

Q.—Chamberlain, is this my cousin, Ratnabali ?

Ch.—Yes.

Q.—(Embracing Ratnabali) Cousin, be calm, calm.

(৩) সা = শ্রুতপূৰ্ব্বা ।

রাজা । কথমুদাত্তবংশপ্রभवस्य सिंहलेश्वरस्य विक्रम-
बाह्वीरात्मजेयम् ।

বিদূ । (রত্নমালাং দৃষ্ট্বা স্বগতম্) पङ्कमे एव्य जाणिदं
मए, एड्डु साम्मसजनस्स इदिसो परिच्छदो होदि त्ति । -(क)

বসু । (উত্থায়) राजपुत्रि समाश्रसिहि समाश्रसिहि,
नन्वियं ज्ञायसी ते भगिनी दुःखमास्ते, तत्परिष्वजस्तेनाम् ।
रतनावली । (समाश्रस्य राजानं तिर्यगवलोक्य स्वगतम्)

किदाबराधा क्व, अहं देवीए ण सक्णेमि मुहं दंसिदुं
(इत्यधोमुखी तिष्ठति) । (ख)

(क) प्रथममेव ज्ञातं मया न खलु सामान्यजनस्येदम् : परिच्छेदो भवतीति ।

(ख) कृतापराधा खल्वहम् । देव्या न शक्नोमि मुखं दर्शयितुम् ।

(१) रा—कि, हेनि महाकुलमङ्गत सिंहमराठ विक्रमवाह्य कथा

वि—(रत्नावली दशनपूर्वक शगत) आम्नि प्रथमेह वृत्तिद्राहि, अदृष्ट अलङ्कार नामाद्य
जनैर इहेते পারে न ।

वद—(उठिया) राजपुत्रि, समावृत्ता इव । एहं तोमार मठ भगिनी दुःखे आछेन ।
अतएव ईहाके आलिङ्गन कर :

वद—(समावृत्ता इहेया, राजाके अपात्रे दशनपूर्वक शगत) आम्नि देवीर निकट
कृतापराधा । मुख देखाहेते पारितेछि ना (अधोमुखी) ।

(2) K.—Well, she is a daughter of *Bikramabahu*, the king of Ceylon, who is of noble birth !

J.—(Looking at the necklace, aside) I knew it first. This ornament cannot be the property of a common person.

C. M.—(Rising) Princess, be comforted. This your elder cousin is in grief. Embrace her

Ratna.—(Being calm, looking at the king askance, aside) I have offended the queen and am ashamed to show her my face. (Hangs down her head)

(3) उदात्तवंशप्रभवस्य = महाकुलोद्भवस्य । उदात्ता दाह्यमहती ईदोपि
स्वरमिद्यपीति हेमचन्द्रः । जायसी = वर्षीयसी = अधिकवयस्का । वृद्ध + ईयसुन् +
क्रीप् । दुःखम् = यथा तथेति क्रियाविगणनम् ।

वास । (सासं बाहू प्रसार्य) एहि अदिणिदुरे पिअवहिणि,
दाणिं एहि । सिणेहं दंसेहि । (इति काण्ठे गच्छाति ।
रत्नावली खलितं नाटयति । अपवार्य) अज्जउत्त, लज्जेमि
अहं इमिणा अत्तणो णिसंसत्तणेण । ता लहुं अबणेहि से
एदं बन्धणं । (क)

রাজা । (সপরিতোষম্) যথাহ দেবী । (ইতি সাগরিকায়া
বন্ধনমপনয়তি ।)

বাস । অজ্ঞউত্ত, অমম্বজীঅধরাঅণেণ এত্তিঅং কালং
দুজ্জণীকিদম্মি । জেণ জাণন্তেণম্বি ন মে ণিবেদিদং । (স্ব)

(ক) এহি অতিনিগুরে প্রিয়ভগিনি ইদানীমেহি । ক্রোং দর্শয় । আখ্যপুত্র লজ্জা
অহমনেনাশ্রমী নৃশংসত্বেন । 'তল্লব্ব অপনয়াস্যা ইদং বন্ধনম্' ।

(স্ব) আখ্যপুত্র 'অসাত্বয়ীগম্বরায়ণেণ এতাবন্' কালং দুর্জনীকৃতাষ্মি, যেন
জানত'পি ন মে নিবেদিতম্ ।

(১) বাস—(অস্ত্র সহিত বাহু প্রসারণ পূর্বক) এস, অতিনিগুরে প্রিয়ভগিনি,
এখন এস ; শ্রেহ দেখাও । (কঠে গ্রহণ—রত্নাবলীর স্বলন—জনাস্থিকে) আর্ষাপুত্র,
আমার এই নৃশংসতাতে লজ্জা পাইতেছি । ইহার বন্ধন শীঘ্র মোচন করুন ।

রা—(পরিতোষের সহিত) মহিষীর বেক্ষণ বীক্য । (সাগরিকার বন্ধন মোচন)

বাস—আর্ষাপুত্র, অমাত্য যৌগম্বরায়ণ জানিগাও আমাকে বলে নাই । এতকাল
তৎকর্তৃকই দুর্জনরূপে পরিণত হইয়াছি ।

(2) Q.—(With tears and extending her arms) O very cruel
cousin, come now and show your love. Embraces—*Sagarika*
stumbles—aside to the king) Husband, I am ashamed of this
cruelty of mine. * Please undo her fetters soon.

K.—(Joyfully) As the queen says. (Removes her shackles.)

Q.—Husband, I was not informed by the minister who had
known all these. So he made me a wicked person so long.

(3) নৃশংসত্বেন = ক্রুরাচরণেন । দুর্জনীকৃতা = খলীকৃতা = রত্নাবল্যা-
নিহুরাচারিত্যুপপাদিতা ।

(ততঃ প্রবিশতি যৌগম্বরায়ণঃ ।)

যৌগ—

দেব্যা মহাশ্বনাশ্রম্যভ্যুপগতঃ পত্যুর্বিয়োগো মহান্

সা দেবান্যকলত্রসংঘটনয়া দুঃখং পরং প্রাপিতা ।

तस्याः प्रीतिमयं करिष्यति जगत्स्वामित्वलाभः प्रभोः
सत्यं दर्शयितुं तथापि वदनं शक्नोमि नो लज्जया ॥

(योगकराश्रयेण)

योग—आमार वाक्यः देवीर अताञ्च तद्विच्छेदं च पतिर अञ्चकलजसंघटनं द्वारा
दुःखं घटिन्नाहे । नृप सार्वभौम इहेनै एहार श्रीति इहेवे मत्ता, किन्तु उथापि आमि
जञ्जाते मूखं देखाडेते पारितेति ना ।

ENTER THE MINISTER.

(2) Mi.—For my words, the queen has got a great separation
from her husband. She has also been aggrieved as the king has
taken another wife through me. Though the universal empire of
her husband will please her, I am ashamed to show my face.

(3) तथा सवचनाद्देव्या महान् पत्युर्वियोगः अभ्युपगतः । सा देवान्यकलवसं-
घटनया मया दुःखं प्रापिता । प्रभारयं जगत्स्वामित्वलाभः तस्या प्रीतिं सत्यं
करिष्यति तथापि लज्जया वदनं दर्शयितुं न शक्नोमि ।

(4) तथा तत्प्रकारेण पुनं यथा कथितं तथेत्यर्थः सवचनात् समवाक्यात् देव्या
राज्ञा महान् गुहः पत्युर्भर्तुं वियोगः विच्छेदः अभ्युपगतः लज्जः । वनितान्तरस-
ज्ञावात् ऊढपुवांनादरेणेत्यर्थः । देवस्य नृपस्य अन्यत् कलवं भाव्या । कलवं श्यायि-
भार्ययोरित्यमरः । तस्य सघटनया संयोजनया । सा वासवदत्ता मया दुःखं
कष्टं प्रापिता गमिता । प्रभो नृपस्यायं जगत्स्वामित्वलाभः सार्वभौमत्वफलं ।
लाभोधिकं फलमित्यमरः । तस्या देव्याः प्रीतिं सन्तापं सत्यं ध्रुवं करिष्यति
जनयिष्यति तथापि लज्जया व्रीडया वदनं मुखं दर्शयितुं न शक्नोमि पारयामि ।

(5) देव्याः पतिविच्छेदं घटयता उपवीर्योजनेन च दुःखं ददता मया तस्या
भर्तुः सार्वभौमत्वे सम्पादितेपि तस्यै मुखप्रदर्शनं कर्तुं न शक्यते ।

(6) सा—दुष्टादिन्यादि-बुद्धि-भचार्य-शब्दकर्मकव्यतिरिक्तानां, गत्यर्थादीनां
धातूनां प्रयोज्यकर्मणि क्तादयः स्युः । तथाहि—

“गौषे कर्मणि दुष्टादः प्रधाने गौहृत्तत्त्वज्ञानम् ।

बुद्धिभचार्ययोः शब्दकर्मणाश्च निजेच्छया ॥

प्रयोज्यकर्मण्यन्वेषां स्थानानामिह निश्चितः ।

लङ्कृत्यक्तलङ्कारानां प्रयोगो भाष्यपारनेः ॥”

इति शब्दकौस्तुभे भट्टोजिः ।

जगत्स्वामित्वलाभः = जगत्स्वामित्वस्य लाभः फलं । नतु प्राप्तिः । शेषषष्ठ्या समासः । प्राप्त्यर्थे तु कर्मणि चेति उभयप्राप्तित्वात् समास एव न घटते (१।१।१४) । पयःपानं भुजङ्गानां केवलं विषवर्जनमित्यादौ कर्मणि च येन संस्पर्शात् कर्तुः शरीर-सुखमिति (१।१।११६) कर्मण्युपपदे भावे लृटि नित्यमसमासः । अतएवाह श्रीपतिः “अथेहा दरिद्राणां पायसर्भाजिका विप्राणां, चीरपिपासा कुमाराणामिति । नेत्रं नियमाग्रां षष्ठीति समासः स्यादेव ।” इति । अवार्थमेवेति शेषषष्ठ्या समासः । ततः दरिद्राणांगिति सम्बन्धः । तथा अवापि । नतु उभयप्राप्तौ कर्मण्येति नियमितया षष्ठ्या । शक्नोति = शक् + लट् तिप् । शक्नाक । शक्नाति । अशक्त् । अशक्ति । शक्तम् । शक्ता । शक्तम् । शक्नुवत् । “अयं दिवादावुभयपदौ । अयं पटः प्रावरितुं न शक्यते इति मृच्छकटिके ।

(७) अभ्युपगतः = स्वीकृत इत्यर्थस्तु यस्यान्तरसंवादाद्ययं न समीचीनः प्रतिभाति ।

(८) देवी अभ्युपगतवती वियोगं महान्तम् । तां दुःखम् अहं प्रापितवान् । प्रीतिरनेन करिष्यते (कारिष्यते वा)...लामेन शक्यते ।

(९) शार्दूलविक्रीडितं वृत्तम् ।

अथवा किं क्रियते । ईदृशमत्यन्तमाननीयेष्वपि निरनु-रोधवृत्तिं स्वामिभक्तिव्रतम् । (निरूप्य) अयं देवो महाराजः । यावदुपसर्गामि । (उपसृत्य) जयतु जयतु देवः । (पादयो-र्निपत्य) देव, क्षम्यतां यन्मयानिवेद्य कृतम् ।

राजा । कथय किमनिवेद्य कृतम् ।

यौग । करोत्वासनपरिग्रहं देवः । सर्वं विज्ञापयामि । (सर्वे राज्ञा सह यथास्थानमुपविशन्ति) देव, श्रूयताम् । धेयं

সিংহলেশ্বরস্য দুহিতা সা সিংহেনাদিষ্টা যথা যোঃস্বাঃ
 পাণিগ্রহণং করিষ্যতি স সার্বভৌমো রাজা भविष्यति । ततस्तत्-
 प्रत्ययादस्माभिः स्वामिनोऽर्थे बहुशः प्रार्थयमानेनापि सिंहे-
 श्वरेण देव्या वासवदत्तायाश्चित्तखेदं परिहरता यदा न दत्ता—
 राजा । तदा किम् ।

যৌগ । (সলজ্জম্) তদা লাবণ্যকেন বক্সিনা দেবী
 দগ্ধেতি প্রসিদ্ধিমুত্পাদ্য তদন্তিকং বাভব্যঃ প্রহিতঃ ।

(১) অথবা কি করা যায় ? শ্রীমদ্ভক্তি১৩ অর্থাৎ মাননীয় জনৈব সম্বন্ধেও অণু-
 ব্রাহ্মদিল্লখানমূলক । (নিকণ্য পুস্তক) ৫৪ মহারাজ । নিকটে যাই । (আগমন
 পুস্তক) মহারাজের ছায়া । (পাশে পড়ন) মহারাজ, যাহা না জানাইয়া করিয়াছি, ক্ষমা
 করুন ।

র.—কি না জানাইয়া করিয়াছি, বল ।

যৌগ—মহারাজ, আমি ৫৪ কখন । সকল বসিতেছি । (সকলের যথাস্থানে
 উপবেশন) মহারাজ, ৫৪ পুনঃ—এই যে সিংহলরাজকন্যা তিনি সিংহ কর্তৃক আদিষ্টা হইয়া-
 ছিলেন সে তাঁহার স্বামী সম্রাট হইবেন । তদ্বিধাসে আপনার জন্ত পুনঃ পুনঃ প্রার্থমান
 হইয়াও, দেবী বাসবদত্তার চিত্তখেদপরিহারকামনায় সিংহলরাজকর্তৃক যখন তিনি দত্তা
 হইলেন না—

রা—তার পর ?

যৌগ—(লজ্জার সঞ্চিত) তখন লাবণ্যকপ্রদেয়ে প্রদর্শিত অগ্নিতে বাসবদত্তা দক্ষা
 হইয়াছেন বোষণা করিয়া তাঁহার সমীপে বাজবাকে প্রেরণ করি ।

(২) Or what else can be done? No heed can be paid to any
 consideration whatever, in the avowed devotion to one's master.
 (Finding) This is the king, I go to him. (Coming near) Victory
 to the king. (Kneeling) Pardon me, O king, for what has been
 done without informing you.

K.—Tell me what has been done ?

Mi.—Please to take your seat. I shall describe all. (All sit)

O king, listen. A sage predicted of this daughter of the king of Ceylon that her husband shall be an emperor. Believing in that, I asked her in marriage for you, repeatedly. But Ceylon, desirous of avoiding the queen's jealousy, did not betroth her to you.

K.—What then ?

Mr.—(Bashfully) I then circulated a report that the queen was burnt in the fire at *Labanaka* and sent the Chamberlain again to Ceylon.

(3) अत्यन्तमाननीयेषु = अत्यन्तानां माननीया स्त्रियति षष्ठीसमासः । कर्मधारयः तु कृत्यतुल्याया अजात्येति (२।१।६८) माननीयशब्दस्य पूर्वनिपातः स्यात् । तस्य सत्कृत्यशालिन इति भट्टिप्रयोगेऽपि सतां कृत्यमिति षष्ठीसमास एव । यत्तु नार्गशनात् सन्महदित्यादिना बाहुलकात् पचान्तरे समास इत्युक्तं तत् पदमञ्जरी-शब्दकौमुदीभादिमहायन्यविरोधादपेक्ष्यम् । एतमेव परमपूज्यपरमाराध्यादिषु ।

निरनुरोधवृत्ति = निर्नास्ति अनुरोधः यस्यां सा च वृत्तिर्व्यवहारो यस्मिन्निति तत = अनुरोधादिलङ्गनमूलकम् ।

प्राथम्यानेन = गौणे कर्मणि दुह्यार्दरिति गौणकर्मणः अभिहितत्वम् । प्र + अर्थ + शिच् + यक् + शानच् । अर्थयते । आर्त्तयते । आर्थ्यते । आर्थिः । चुरादिरदन्तः । आत्मनेपदौ । प्रसिद्धिं = घाषणाम् = जनरवम् ।

राजा । योगन्धरायण, ततः परं श्रुतं मया । अथेयं देवीहस्ते किमित्यनुचिन्त्य स्थापिता ।

विदू । भो, अणाचक्खिदोवि एदस्स अभिप्पाओ मए जाणिदो एव्व । जह अन्तेउरगदा अन्तेउरगदस्स सुहेण णअणपधं गमिस्सदित्ति । (क)

राजा । योगन्धरायण, गृहीतस्तेऽभिप्रायो वसन्तकेन ।

यौग । यदाज्ञापयति देवः ।

राजा । ऐन्द्रजालिकवृत्तान्तोऽपि मय्ये त्वत्प्रयोग एव ।

যৌম । অন্যথান্ত:পুৰে বজায়া অস্থা: কুতো দেবেন দৰ্শনম্ ।
অদৃষ্টায়াস্ব বসুভূতিনা কুত: পরিজ্ঞানম্ । (বিহস্য)
পরিজ্ঞাতায়াস্ব ভগিন্যা: সंप্রতি যথা করणीयं तत्र देवी
प्रमाणम् ।

(অ) ভী: অন্যথ্যাতীতপি এতস্যাভিপ্রায়া ময়া জাত এব. যথা অন্ত:পুরগতা
অন্ত:পুরগতস্য মবিন নয়নপথং গমিষ্যতীতি ।

(১) রা—যোগকরায়ণ, অবশিষ্টে আমি জানিরাছি । ইহাকে দেবীর হস্তে বেওয়া
হইয়াছিল কেন ?

বি—ওহে, না বলিলেও তাঁহা এক বার । অশ্রু-পূরিত্তা: অনারাসেই অশ্রু:পূরগত
তোমার নয়নপথে পতিতা হইবে ।

রা—যোগকরায়ণ — বসন্তকই তোমার পক্ষে প্রযোজ্য ?

যোগ—আজ্ঞে হাঁ ।

রা—ইন্দ্রজালিক ব্যাপারও বোধ হয় তোমারই কিয়দ ।

যোগ—অন্তথা অশ্রু-পূরবন্ধা ইহাকে আপনি দেখিতেন কি ? না দেখিলে বহুভূতিই
বা কি প্রকারে পরিচয় করিত ? (হান্তপূৰ্বক) পরিচিতা ভগিনীর সম্বন্ধে এখন কি
কৰ্তব্য রাজীই তাঁহার কহে ।

(২) K.—Minister, I have heard the rest. But why did you
put her into the queen's hands ?

J.—Well, it is understood though not expressed. Being in
the harem, she will easily fall in your view as you move there.

K.—Minister, I think the jester understands your purpose.

Mi.—Yes, your majesty.

K.—I think also the matter with the magician is of your doing ?

Mi.—Otherwise how could your majesty again see her confined
in the harem and the Ceylon minister recognise her ? (Laughing)
Now that her cousin is known, it lies with the queen to do whatever
is to be done with her.

(৩) তত্র দেবী প্রমাণম্ = তদ্বিষয়ে রাজী এব কৰ্মী । শুদ্ধেয়বিধেয়ভাবেনান্বয়: ।

वास । (सविस्मयम्) अज्ज अमच्च, फुडं एव्व किं ण भण्णसि । अज्जउत्ते पडिबादेहिं रत्तनावलीत्ति । (क)

विदू । भोदि, सुद्ध, तुए जाणिओ एत्तिओ; अमच्चस्स अभिप्पाओ । (ख)

वास । (हस्तौ प्रसार्य) एहि रत्तणावलि, एहि । किं पि दांणिं मे बहिणिआअणुरूढं होदु । (इति रत्नावलीं स्वकीयै-
राभरणैरलंकृत्य हस्ते गृहीत्वा राजानमुपसृत्य) देव पडिच्छ
एदं रत्तणावलीं । (ग)

राजा । (सहर्षं हस्तौ प्रसार्य) को देव्याः प्रसादो न बहु मन्यते । (इति सागरिकां गृह्णाति ।)

वास । अज्जउत्त, दूरे क्ख एदाए स्सातिउलम् । ता तह करेदु जह बन्धुजणं ण सुमरेदि । (इति समर्पयति ।) (घ)

(क) आर्य्य अमात्य, स्फुटमेव किं न भणसि आर्य्यपुत्रे प्रतिपादय रत्नावलीमिति ।

(ख) भवति, सुद्ध त्वया ज्ञात एतावानमात्यस्याभिप्रायः ।

(ग) एहि रत्नावलि, एहि । किमपीदानौ मे भगिन्यनुरूपं भवतु । देव, प्रती-
च्छतां रत्नावलीम् ।

(घ) आर्य्यपुत्र, दूरे खल्वंतस्या ज्ञातिकुलम् । तत्तथा कुरु यथा बन्धुजनं न स्मरति ।

(१) वास—(सन्निहिते) अग्निमहानग्ने, परिष्काररूपे बलिमेवै हय रत्नावलीके आवा-
पुत्रे समर्पणं कर ।

वि—राजि, आपनि वेश बुद्धेहेन । ईशहै अमातोअर अत्तिआय ।

वास—(हस्तप्रसारणं पूर्वक) एस, रत्नावलि, एस । एधेन आमारं भगिनीअर अमूर्खण
किद्ध हउक । (स्वकीयाभरणे रत्नावलीके अलङ्कृता करिष्य । राज्ञार निकटं गमनपूर्वक)
महार्राज, एहै रत्नावलीके अहणं करुन ।

রা—(সহস্বে হস্তপ্রসারণ পূর্বক) কে দেবীর অশ্রু-স্রবকে অত্যন্ত আদর না করে ।
(সাগরিকাকে গ্রহণ)

বাস—আষাঢ়, ইহার পিতৃকুল হবে । যাহাতে বন্ধনকে গ্রহণ না করে তাহা করিবেন । (সাগরিকাকে সম্বোধন)

(2) Q.—(Smiling) O respected minister, why do you not plainly say “Marry *Ratnabali* to your husband?”

J.—Lady, you have accurately guessed That is the minister's design.

Q.—(Extending her arms) Come, come, *Ratnabali*, let there be now something becoming my cousin (Taking and adorning her with her own ornaments, to the king) O king, accept this *Ratnabali*.

K.—(Joyfully extending his arms) Who does not think much of the queen's favour Takes *Sagarika*.

Q.—Husband, her paternal friends are at a distance Please to treat her so that she may not have cause to remember them. (Offers *Sagarika*.)

(২) ক্ষুণ্ণং = অক্লম । প্রতিপাদয় = সমপেয় । প্রতীন্ত = গৃহাণ । কিমপি ইদানীম্ &c. = পুত্রং নিগডবম্বনাদিকং যত কৃতং তদীর্ণায়া সপত্নানুরূপমাসীৎ ।
অধনা যত করিষ্যতে তদ্বিনিম্ননরূপং ভবিষ্যতীত্যর্থঃ ।

রাজা । যথাজ্ঞাপয়তি দেবী ।

বিদূ । (সহর্ষং নৃত্যতি) হৌ হৌ ভো জম্বদু জম্বদু ভবং,
পুহবী কবু দাণিং হত্যগদা পিঅবঅস্মস্ম । (ক)

বসু । রাজপুত্রি বাসবদত্তাং প্রণামিনার্চয় ।

বাম্ব । দেবি, স্থানং দেবীশব্দমহুহমি । (বাসবদত্তা
রত্নাবলীমালিঙ্গয় দেবীশব্দেন প্রসাদং करोति ।)—ইদানীং
সফলপরিশ্রমোঽস্মি সংবৃত্তঃ ।

যৌগ । দেব, তদুচ্যতাং কিং তে ভূয়ঃ প্রিয়মুপকরোমি ।

(ক) জয়তি জয়তি ভবান্, পৃথিবী স্তম্বিদানৌ হস্তগতা প্রিয়বয়স্যস্ব ।

(১) রা - রাজ্ঞীর বৈরূপ বাক্য ।

বি—(সহর্ষে নৃত্য) হী হী ভোঃ ভোঃ । আপনার জয় । এখন পৃথিবী বন্ধুর হস্তগতা হইল ।

বহু—রাজপুত্রি, বাসবদত্তাকে প্রণাম দ্বারা আর্চনা কর । (রত্নাবলীর তথা করণ ।)

কহু—দেবি, উপযুক্ত রূপেই দেবী নাম ধারণ করিয়াছেন (বাসবদত্তা কর্তৃক রত্নাবলীকে আলিঙ্গনপূর্বক দেবী সম্বোধনে অনুগ্রহ প্রকাশ) এখন সফলপরিণাম হইল ।

যোগ—মহারাজ, বসন এখন আপনার আর কি প্রিয় করিব ?

(২) K—As th. queen directs—

(Joyfully dancing) Ho, ho, victory to you. The whole earth is now under the power of my dear friend.

C. M.—Princess, how and pay your respect to the queen. (*Ratnavali* bows)

Ch.—Queen, you deservedly bear your title. (The queen embracing *Ratnavali* shows favour in calling her a queen) Now I have obtained success.

Mi.—O king, tell me what more good shall I do to you ?

(৩) স্থানে = যুক্তম্ । যুক্তি ত্বে সম্মতং স্থানে ইত্যমরঃ । অব্যয়মিতত্ । উব্ধহসি = ধারয়সি । ভয়ঃ = বহু + ইয়সন্ । বহ্নীলোপী ভু চ বহ্নীরিতি (৬।৪।১৫) প্রত্যয়স্যাদিলোপঃ ভ্যাদৃশ্যঃ ।

রাজা । কিমতঃপরমপি প্রিয়মস্তুি । যতঃ—

নীতো বিক্রমবাহুরাশ্বসমতাং, প্রাপ্তেয়মুর্জ্বীতলে

সারং সাগরিকা সসাগরমহীপ্রাপ্তেকহেতুঃ প্রিয়া ।

দেবা প্রৌতিমুপাগতা চ ভগিনীলাভাজ্জিতাঃ কৌশলাঃ

কিং নাস্তুি ত্বয়ি সত্যমাত্মব্রূষমে যস্মৈ করোমি স্পৃহাম্ ॥

(১) রা—ইহার পরও কি প্রিয় হইতে পারে ? যে হেতু—বিক্রমবাহুকে আশ্বতুলা করা হইল । পৃথিবীর ধন স্বরূপ ও সসাগরমহীলাভের একমাত্রহেতু সাগরিকাকে পাইলাম । মহিষীও ভগিনীলাভে সন্তুষ্টা । কৌশল জিত হইয়াছে । অতএব অমাত্য-শ্রেষ্ঠ তুমি থাকিতে আমার কি না আছে যে অস্ত্র বস্তুতে স্পৃহা করিব ?

(2) K.—Is there anything more gratifying ? Since,—The king of Ceylon is made a relation, the beloved *Sagarika* the wealth of this earth and the cause of her possession with the seas, is obtained. My queen is glad for recovering her cousin. *Kosal* is conquered. So what is wanting that I shall desire when I have a great minister like yourself ?

(3) विक्रमबाहुरात्मसमतां नीतः । इयमुर्वीतलं सारं ससागरमङ्गीप्राप्तिरक-
हेतुः प्रिया सागरिका प्राप्ता । देवी च भर्गनीलाभात् प्रीतिमुपागता । कौशला
जिताः । अमात्यवृषभं त्वयि सति किं नान्ति यन्मै स्पृहां करामि ।

(4) विक्रमबाहूः मिहलराजः आत्मसमतां विवाहसम्बन्धस्थापनेन निश्चित्यतां
नीतः प्रापितः । इयमुर्वीतलं पृथिव्या सारं धनं धनतन्त्रे न्यर्थः । सारं मञ्जास्य-
रांशयोः । बलं श्रेष्ठे च सारान् द्रविणन्याय्यवारिचित इमचन्द्रः । सागरेण सह
वर्त्तमानायाः मञ्जाः प्राप्तिरैकः श्रेष्ठः हेतुः कारणम् । समुद्रपृथ्वीलाभप्रधानकारण
स्वरूपेत्यर्थः । प्रिया सागरिका प्राप्ता लब्धा । च किञ्च देवी मङ्गिषी भर्गनीलाभात्
प्रीतिं सन्तापमुपागता प्राप्ता । कौशला जनपदाय जिताः पराभूताः । अमात्यो वृषभ
इवेत्परामिततत्पुरुषः तस्मिन् मन्त्रिश्रेष्ठे त्वयि सति विद्यमाने किं न अन्ति विद्यते यन्मै
स्पृहामभिलाषं करामि । न किञ्चिन्मम स्पृहार्हमस्तीत्यर्थः । स्पृहेरौष्मित इति
(१।४।२६) चतुर्थी ।

(5) विक्रमबाहुः समतया, भूधनलाभस्वरूपायाः सागरिकायाश्च लाभेन
राजौसन्तोषेण कौशलजनयेन च मया सर्वमेव लब्धम् । त्वयि मन्त्रिश्रेष्ठे विद्यमाने न
किञ्चिदपि समानधिगतं वर्त्तते यन्मै स्पृहयामि ।

(6) सति = वर्त्तमाने । अस् + शठ = सत् । पुंसि सन् । तस्मिन् । अस्ति ।
बभूव । भविष्यति । अभूत् । भूयते । अभवि । भूतम् । सत् । भवितुम् । भूत्वा ।

(7) सारम् = अजडवृद्धित्वात् क्लीबम् ।

(8) नीतवान् . विक्रमबाहुम्...प्राप्तवानिमां सागरिकाम्...हेतुम् प्रियाम् ।
देव्या प्रीतिरुपागता । जितवान् कौशलान्...किं न भूयते...क्रियते स्पृहा ।

(9) शार्दूलविक्रीडितं वृत्तम् ।

(10) অত্র ভাষণং নাম নাটকীয়নির্বাহনসম্বিঃ । মানায়াশ্চৈব ভাষণমিতি
লক্ষণাৎ । ধৃতির্নাম ভাবয় । তথাহি—অমীষ্টার্থস্য সন্মাপ্তৌ স্মৃত্বাপথ্যাহতা
ধৃতিরিতি সরস্বতীকণ্ঠাভরণে ।

তথাপিদমস্তু ।

উর্ঝীমুহামশস্যং জনয়তু বিসৃজন্বাসবো বৃষ্টিমিষ্টা-
মিষ্টৈস্বৈপিষ্টপানাং বিদধতুৈবধিবত্ প্রীণনং বিপ্রমুখ্যাঃ ।

আকল্যান্তস্ব ভূয়াত্ সমুপচিতসুখঃ সঙ্কমঃ সজ্জনানাং
নিঃশেষং যান্তু শান্তি' পিশুনজনগিরো দুর্জয়া বজ্রলেপাঃ ॥

(ইতি নিষ্কান্তাঃ সর্বে)

ইতি চন্দ্রজালিকা নাম চতুর্থোঃ । ইতি শ্রীরবাবলী নাটিকা সমাপ্তা ।

(1) তথাপি ইহা হউক—ইহা অভিলষিতবৃষ্টিমানপূর্বক পৃথিবীকে পর্বাণ্ডনস্তা
এবং প্রধান ব্রাহ্মণেরা যজ্ঞ দ্বারা বিধিবৎ দেবদেবের ঐতিবিধান করুন । সাধুদের সন্তান
ও প্রভূর পুত্র বহুতমুখ হউক । দুঃখ বজ্রলেপসদৃশ খলবাক্য সম্পূর্ণরূপে অন্তর্হিত
হউক । (নিষ্কান্ত) ।

ইতি চতুর্থ অঙ্ক । ইতি রবাবলী নাটিকা সমাপ্তা ।

(2) Yet let it be,—may the God of heaven make the earth full
of corn with the desired rains. Let the great Brahmins duly
please the gods with sacrificial rites. May also the union of good
people be full of happiness till the end of the world and may the
irresistible and deeply wounding words of the wicked, fully dis-
appear. (Exeunt omnes)

The end of Act IV. The Finish.

(3) বাসব ইদাং বৃষ্টিং বিসৃজন্ উর্ঝীমুহামশস্যং জনয়তু । বিপ্রমুখ্যা বিধি-
বদ্বৈঃ বৈপিষ্টপানাং প্রীণনং বিদধতু । সজ্জনানামু সঙ্কমঃ আকল্যান্তং সমুপচিতসুখঃ
ভূয়াত্ । দুর্জয়া বজ্রলেপাঃ পিশুনজনগিরঃ নিঃশেষং শান্তি' যান্তু ।

(4) বাসব ইন্দ্র ইদাং বাঞ্ছিতাং বৃষ্টি' বর্ষণং বিসৃজন্ দদতু সর্বৌ পৃথিবী
মুহামানি অসংযতানি শস্যানি যস্যং সা তথোক্তা তাং সমধিকশস্যং জনয়তু

करोतु । विप्रेषु ब्राह्मणेषु मुख्याः श्रेष्ठा विधिबत् नियमानुसारेण इष्टैर्यज्ञैः विपिष्ट-
पानां स्वर्गसम्बन्धिनां देवानामित्यर्थः प्रीणनं सन्तीषं विदधतु सम्पादयन्तु । मज्जनानां
साधूनां तु अपिच सङ्गमः मेलनम् आकल्पान्तं प्रलयपर्यन्तं । संवर्त्तः प्रलयः कल्प इत्य-
मरः । यथा तथा, समुपचितसुखः वर्द्धितसुखः भयात् भवतु । आशिषि लिङ् । दुर्जया
दुरभिभवनीया वज्रस्य कलिशस्य लंपः लंपनं सम्पर्क इति यावत् । इव लंपो यासां
तास्तथोक्ताः अशनिचिह्नकठिनाः । लंपः प्रलंपः जग्धाविति मेदिनी । पिशुनजन-
गिरः खल्लोक्त्वाचः निःशेष सम्पूर्णं शान्तिं देवैरामं यान् लभन्ताम् । अन्ते कांश्यस्य
नित्यत्वात् कृत्यादाशिष्यसत्सामित्यन्तद्वारांस्वनिर्देशात् काव्यान्ते आशीरुक्ता ।

(२) इन्द्रो वर्षणेन पृथ्वौ शस्यशालिनीं करोतु । ब्राह्मणा देवान प्रीणयन्तु ।
मज्जनां सुखिनं सततं मिलन्तु । द्रुपनेयर्गन् खलवचनानि च सर्वयान्तदेधताः ।

(६) जनयतु—वधयुधनशब्देऽप्रुद्रुसुभ्यो गंगरिति परस्मैपदम् । अजौजनत् ।
अणिजन्ते अजनि अजनिष्ट ।

इष्टाम् = इष्ट + क्तः । ताम् । इच्छति । इष्टेयः । पृथिव्यात् । ऐषीत । इष्यते ।
एषितुम् णट्ठम् । णित्वा इष्टः । इच्छन्तु ।

इष्टः = यज् + क्तः भावं । तः । यजति तं इथाज इजं । यज्यति तं । अथाचौत्
अथष्ट । इज्यते । अथाजि । यट्ठम् । इष्टः । यजत यजमानम् ।

विपिष्टपानाम् = विपिष्टप + अण् । विपिष्टपानामिमं । तेषाम् ।

प्रीणनम् = प्री + णिच् + लुङ् । धृञ्प्रीर्जान्गवक्तव्यमिति णिचि नुगागमः ।

आकल्पान्तम् = कल्पयन्त, कल्पान्तः । आ कल्पान्तादित्याङ् मथ्यादाभिधेय्यो-
रित्यव्ययीभावः । कालाश्वनोरन्यन्तसंयोग इति द्वितीया ।

(७) मुरलीको द्यौर्दिवौ दे स्त्रियां क्षीवे विपिष्टपमन्यमरः ।

(८) उर्वो उद्रामशस्या जन्यतां विमज्जता वासवेन । विधीयतां प्रीणनं विप्र-
मुख्यैः भविषीष्ट (भविषीष्ट वा) समुपचितसुखं सङ्गमेषु । यायतां शान्तिः
पिशुनजनगीभिः दुर्जयाभिर्वज्रलंपाभिः ।

(९) सङ्ग्रहाहसम् ।

इति ऐन्द्रजालिकी नाम चतुर्थोऽङ्कः ।

इति श्रीश्रीशचन्द्रचक्रवर्त्तिभट्टाचार्यकृतं रत्नावलीप्रदीपनं नाम रत्नावलीविवरणं समाप्तम् ।

APPENDIX.

UNIVERSITY AND OTHER QUESTIONS.

MADRAS UNIVERSITY.

M. A. EXAMINATION, 1899.

Thursday, January 19, 2 to 5 P. M. Text Books.

... ..

VI. What is the बीज of रत्नावली? Trace its development through the various Acts. Explain with all the allusions, the following verse. Show to what stage of development of the बीज it belongs.

“किं दिव्याः कृतदीर्घरीषमुषितसिन्धुस्मितं तन्मख...

... .. नो निर्वृतिम् ॥”

VII. Explain fully in Sanskrit the following passages, giving the contexts.

(1) “पुरः पूर्वाभिव स्थगयति तर्ताऽन्यामिव दिशं

... .. हरकण्ठयुतिहरः ॥

(2) “दुःखहजणमणराशो लज्जा गबई ... मरणं सरणं च एतं ॥”

Friday, January 20, 10 A.M. to 1 P. M.

1 Translate into English :—

(5) "प्रसीदति वयमिदमसति कोपे न घटते

... .. न वैश्व प्रियतमे ॥"

(6) वसन्तकः—(सपरितोषम्) ह्री ह्री भोः भोः अश्वरिभ्यं अश्वरिभ्यं । कीस-
स्त्रिज्जलाहेणावि ण तादिसा पिअवअस्सम^१ हिअअपरितोषी जादिसा मम सका-
सादो अज्ज पिअवअणं मुनिअ भविस्सदित्ति तकेमि ता जाव गदअ पिअ वअस्स
णिवेटइस्सं ।"

II. What is विष्कम्भक ? What object does it serve in a
drama ? What others serve the same purpose ? Differentiate
between the विष्कम्भक and the latter.

... ..

THE PANJAB UNIVERSITY.

PRIMA EXAMINATION.

April, 1901. Paper II.

Examiner—Pandit Balaki Ram Sastri—

I (क) प्रत्ययसञ्जनविशेषविष्कम्भकान्तिः &c. (1)

(ख) नष्टं वर्षवर्षैर्मनुष्य गणनाभावाद &c. (2)

(ग) अध्वानं नैकचक्रः &c.

संस्थाकृष्टावशिष्टस्वरपरिकरस्यष्टईमारपङ्क्तिं

व्याख्यावस्थितान् &c. (3)

(घ) विप्रदिं कस्यस्य &c. (4)

समासीदृष्टानपूर्वकं सप्रकरणञ्च व्याख्यायन्नामेते श्लोकाः । कुत किं वृत्तम् ?
कथालंकारः इत्यपि सलक्षणं लिख्यताम् ।

II. "ततस्तथा भणितम् । अद्य खलु देव्या चित्रफलकवृत्तान्तातिशङ्कितया
सागरिकां मम हृत् समर्पयन्त्या &c. &c. ... माधवीलतामण्डपे तथा सङ्ग भर्तुः
सङ्गमो भविष्यति ।"

वक्तृश्रोतृनामनिर्देशपरः मम यथावस्यै व्याख्यायतामिदं गद्यम् । अपिच कोऽसौ
चित्रफलकवृत्तान्तः ? का च शङ्का ? इत्यपि प्रकटीक्रियताम् ।

III. "दल्लहज्जणभणारामा लज्जा गरुडं &c. ..."

प्राकृतफेरेमिदं संस्कृतं परिणमय्य टीक्यम् । केन कदा कम् प्रत्युक्तामिदमित्यपि
लिख्यताम् ।

IV. "देवीदाहप्रवादोऽयं योभल्लावणके परे ।

करिष्यन्निव तं सत्यमचाग्निरयमुत्थितः ॥"

पद्यमिदं वाच्यान्तरेण गद्यं परिवर्तनीयम् । कोऽसौ देवीदाहप्रवादः ? केन कथं
प्रकाशितम् ? किं तत्र तत्त्वम् । तत् फलञ्च किं उद्भातम् ? कथञ्चाग्निः समुत्थितः ?
कथञ्चोपशमं गतः ? अपि च कस्मिन् द्रव्ये "अग्ने"रन्तर्भावः ? कथञ्च ? तस्य किं
लक्षणम् ? कति च भेदाः ? सर्वं मविचार्य लिख्यताम् ।

V. मज्जनम् । दासनः । रथः । गद्गदः । नेपथ्यम् । उत्थित इत्येतेषु पदेषु
प्रकृतिप्रत्ययौ विभज्य प्रदर्शयितव्यौ ।

VI. "रत्नावली नाटिका" कस्मिन् काव्यभेदे कथमन्तर्भवितुमर्हति ? रत्ना-
वलीति विशेषणञ्च नाटिकायां कथं संगच्छते ? अस्याश्च को नेता ? किंलक्षणकश्च
सः ? का नायिका सागरिका वासवदत्ता वा ? सोपपत्तिकं लिख्यताम् ।

VII. नान्दी प्रसावना मूतधार विदूषक कञ्चुकिनां कानि लक्षणाणि ? रत्ना-
वल्याश्च कीदृशी प्रसावना ? तल्लक्षणे चात्र संगमयितव्यम् ।

VIII. स्वगतम् । प्रकाशम् । अपवार्थ इत्येतेषां के नाट्याभिमतता अर्थाः ?

प्रसिद्धतसमाजाधीनपरीक्षा ।

रत्नावलीपञ्चाः ।

(१) मातृभाषयानूयताम्—

“अस्तपास्तसमस्तभासि नभसः पा” प्रशान्तं रत्नौ

ॐ ॐ ... ॐ रिक्तद्वौचत ॥”

(२) व्याख्यायताम्—

“प्राणाः परित्यजत कामसदृशं मा

ॐ ॐ यजगामिनी सा ।”

(५) रत्नावलीनाटिकायाः वः प्रणता ५ कीटशी वाच किंवदन्ती ५

(६) रत्नावलीवर्णितवृत्तान्ताः समाहारः कः कथं वा कविनाम्निबद्धः ५

उद्दिष्टतां कविवाक्यम् । अथ वा निम्नतां तद्वर्णनम् । (अष्टोत्तरार्थे— “नीती विक्रम-
बाहुरात्मसमतां प्राप्त्यसुर्वोतन्ते सावः सागरिकेत्यादि श्लोकः चतुर्थाङ्कपरिसमाप्ति
दृश्यः) ।

शुद्धिपत्रम् ।

पृष्ठांशः	पङ्क्तिः	मूलम्	शुद्धम्
22	11	परवर्त्तिकार्यातुरूप	परवर्त्तिकार्यानु रूप
28	12	स्वस्थः	स्वया
42	5	सम् + तम् + क्तः	सम् + तन् + क्तः
94	5	अनङ्ग	अनङ्गः
127	8	प्रणवः	प्रणवः
208	11	waiting	waiting
253	2	कार्यं	कार्यं
299	6	योषाकीयः	योषाकीयः

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